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Chaitra 9, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 30, 1983/Chaitra 9, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Holi greetings to you, Sir. We are late by three-four minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I am late by three or four minutes--right?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Are we allowed to throw colour inside the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): He is a colourful personality.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, if you all people were here, then I would have allowed it!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: By resolution.

Crimes in the Capital

*432. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to contain the alarming growth of crimes and murders in the Capital;

(b) how much time does it take for the police to trace and bring the murderers to book; and

(c) the guidelines for transferring a case to CBI/Crime Branch and for how long should a case of murder pend with the police before being transferred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Except for a marginal increase in the number of murder cases, there is overall decrease in the crime rate in Delhi. The following steps have been taken to check crimes in the capital:—

(i) Increased Police Vigilance.

(ii) Intensive Foot, and Mobile Patroling including armed Patrolling with walike-talike sets and wireless fitted motor cycles.

(iii) Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr. P.C. against bad characters and criminals.

(iv) Continuous drives by the special squads of the districts to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.

(v) surprise checking of the vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime.

(vi) strengthening of surveillance over known criminals.

(vii) Organisation of Thikri Pehra and patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in coordination with Police patrol pickets.

(viii) Special watch on released criminals.

(ix) Posting of Pickets at vulnerable points.

(x) Placing of barriers at selected and strategic places.

(xi) Stepping up of externment proceedings.

(xii) inter-districts meetings with the police officials of the other adjoining States.

(b) The time taken to apprehend the culprits varies from case to case.

(c) There are no guidelines prescribed. The investigation of a case is transferred to the Central Bureau of Investigation or the Crime Branch of Delhi Police, if it is felt that such transfer is in the interest of proper investigation.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसको आपने भी पढ़ा होगा, इसमें कुछ भी नहीं है। इसमें कहा गया है कि हत्या के मामलों की संख्या में मामूली सी वृद्धि के अतिरिक्त दतली में अपराध दर में कुल मिलाकर कमी हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में कई बार चर्चा हुई है। पिछली दफा आपको याद होगा, जब मैंने यहां पर हत्या के मामलों को उठाया था तो आपने कहा था कि अलग से सवाल पूछिएगा और आज वह सवाल भी यहां पर आ गया है। अब सरकार कहती है कि हत्या के मामलों को छोड़कर दूसरे सभी मामलों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। यह दिल्ली पूरे देश की राजधानी है लेकिन यहां का जन-जीवन बहुत असुरक्षित हो गया है। इस राजधानी में जहां पर प्रधान मन्त्री, गृह मन्त्री और राष्ट्रपति रहते हैं और यहां पर पार्लमेंट है, जब यहीं का जीवन इतना असुरक्षित हो कि लोग घर से बाहर निकलने में डरते हों तो दूसरी जगहों की क्या स्थिति होगी, इसका अन्दाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। यहां पर पालिका बाजार में दो-दो बार बम विस्फोट हुआ। केवल एक बार हुआ होता तो यह कहा जा सकता था कि गुप्तचर विभाग को मालूम नहीं था लेकिन दूसरी बार भी हो गया। उसके अलावा गोल मार्केट में भी बम विस्फोट होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस तरह की घटनाओं में, वृद्धि होती जा रही है और सरकार आंकड़ों के द्वारा यह प्रूव करना चाहती है कि केवल मामूली सी वृद्धि हुई है या कमी हुई है और कोई चिन्ताजनक बात नहीं है। लेकिन 22 मार्च के स्टेटसमन में निकला है और 23 मार्च के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स और नेशनल हेराल्ड में भी निकला है कि पुलिस के जो हाई आफिसर्स हैं, पुलिस कमिश्नर, उनके लड़के का क्राइम में हाथ होता है। वसन्त बिहार के थाने के अन्तर्गत माडर्न बाजार में एक सेल्स गर्ल के संबंध में केस दर्ज कराने पर एक सभ्य आदमी को पांच मुकदमों में इन्वालव किया गया। इसी प्रकार से 22-9-82 को एक नीना नाम की लड़की का मर्डर किया गया, उसके डाईंग डिक्लेरेशन में उसका नाम भी बतलाया गया है लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है। अगर यहां पर पुलिस अधिकारियों की तरफ से ऐसा किया जायेगा तो दिल्ली की ला एंड आर्डर सिच्युएशन सुधर नहीं सकती है। यहां पर 11-11 साल से पुलिस आफिसर्स एक जगह पर बैठे हुये हैं।

इसी तरह से यहां पर जी० बी० रोड है, श्रद्धानन्द मार्ग है कोई, जहां पर पुलिस की सांठ-गांठ से 30 हजार वैश्याओं से अनैतिक कार्य करवाया जा रहा है। वहां पर एक एक अधिकारी दस-दस साल से मौजूद है। मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि

इन लोगों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है? जहां पर पुलिस अधिकारी या उनके परिवार के सदस्य इन्वाल्व्ड हैं और जो 30 हजार लड़कियों के साथ अनैतिक कार्य करवाया जा रहा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, my hon. friend has made a very wild sort of an allegation that nobody is safe in Delhi. Delhi is a growing city with a vast floating population. There are bound to be certain crimes. In spite of it, we are trying our level best to see that the crimes are contained.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, गृह मन्त्री को तो हिन्दी आती है। पता नहीं वे क्या बतला रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As a matter of fact, we are raising some more DAP battalions also. We have been strengthening our police force by providing them with modern gadgets so that the crimes may be detected and all precautionary measures have been taken.

About the allegation against the Police Commissioner's son, I would like to inform the House that action has been taken. It is under investigation. Nobody will be above law, howsoever high the person may be. We are taking all possible action. It is not that we are being complacent that he is the Police Commissioner's son. Action has already been taken and an inquiry is being conducted.

About the other matter of police officers being stationed in one place for more than 12 years, these police officers are confined only to Delhi. and if the Police Officer is not found to be suitable, we have only to transfer him to another place in Delhi. But if there are any specific instances where these Police Officers are there for more than the time stipulated, we will certainly look into the matter.

I can assure the Hon. Member that proper action will be taken if these Police Officers are found guilty or over-stayed or they have developed any vested interest.

As regards the girl's dying declaration, it is being investigated.

MR. SPEAKER: What about that G. B. Road?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: About G. B. Road also, I can assure the Hon. Members that we will make proper enquiries in this regard.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अगर सरकार कहती है कि गलत बात है, तो सरकार मेरे साथ चले, होम मिनिस्टर मेरे साथ चलें– वहां 30 हजार से ज्यादा लड़कियों से अनैतिक व्यापार करवाया जा रहा है और पुलिस के माध्यम से करवाया जा रहा है। जब उनको रिश्वत का पैसा नहीं मिलता है तो छापा मारा जाता है, जब शेअर मिलता है तो सब काम स्मूथली चलता है। सेठी साहब, आप यहां बैठे हैं, आप की सरकार क्या आश्वासन दे रही है ? आप सदन में हमेशा कहते हैं कि कोई डैफिनिट एक्जाम्पल दें, जब डेफिनीट एक्जाम्पल दी जा रही है, 30 हजार लड़कियों के साथ अनैतिक व्यापार पुलिस की सांठगांठ से करवाया जा रहा है, जिस में एडीशनल पुलिस कमिश्नर और दूसरे लोग इन्वाल्व्ड हैं तो आप बतलाइये कि आप इसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि इस मामले में उच्चस्तरीय जांच अवश्य कराई जायेगी...

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : किससे ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Not by frequent visitors of that area.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: These are allegataions against the Policy Administration.

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : : मैं यह मन्जूर करता हूं कि दिल्ली में जहां तक मर्डर्स का ताल्लुक है, उनकी संख्या बढ़ी है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। इसके अलावा ये पांच-छः एक्सप्लोजन्स हुये हैं और यह भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि इस सिलसिले में कोई गिरफ्तारी नही हुई है...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप का सी० आई० डी० विभाग सोया हुआ है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : इनमें कुछ मामले ऐसे हैं जिन को हम सी० बी० आई० एन्क्वायरी के लिये दे रहे हैं। जैसे पहले क्वैत एम्बसेडर की हत्या का मामला और दूसरे मामले सी० बी० आई० को दिये थे, वैसे ही इनको भी दे रहे हैं।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There should be time-limit as otherwise the CBI would be taking its own time.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था—पुलिस के सबसे बड़े अफसर पुलिस कमिश्नर के ऊपर चार्ज है कि वह अपने लड़के को बचाने का काम कर रहे हैं...

श्री सज्जन कुमार : जब तक एन्क्वायरी नहीं होगी, ऐसा कैसे कहा जा सकता है ?

...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पुलिस कमिश्नर के लड़के पर चार्ज है। सरकार ने इस बात को कबूल किया है कि उसके खिलाफ मुकदमा दर्ज है, तब फिर कौन दूसरी अथारिटी दिल्ली में पुलिस की है जो उसके खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी करेगी ? यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न था, अभी दूसरा प्रश्न बकाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा तो हो गया।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी तो पहले का ही जवाब आना है।

दूसरा प्रश्न मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं—मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं—आप को मालूम है कि आज से लगभग दो महीने पहले एक अखबार के रिपोर्टर—श्री संजय सूरी—जब निजामुद्दीन (ईस्ट) थाने में "सहेली" नाम की संस्था की ओर से, जो महिलाओं की रक्षा के लिये है, गये तो उनको थाने में बन्द कर दिया गया। जब दिल्ली के जर्नलिस्ट ने इसके खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट किया और पुलिस कमिश्नर के यहां धरना दिया, तब उनको छोडा गया। दिल्ली में ऐसी घटनाओं के बारे में जर्नलिस्ट बतलाना चाहते हैं, तो उनको बन्द कर दिया जाता है। यह हालत आप के यहां ला एण्ड आर्डर की है।

आप के यहां एक पुलिस यूनियन खुली है—पुलिस हितकारी मोर्चा—जिसने अपना 14 सूत्री मांग-पत्र आपके यहां दिया है। उस ने कहा कि हमारी 14 सूत्री मांगों को माना जाय नहीं तो ला एण्ड आर्डर का मामला उत्पन्न होगा। ये लोग लोग ला एण्ड आर्डर को ठीक करने के बजाए बिगाड़ने का काम करेंगे। क्या आपको जो पुलिस के छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, उनसे हमदर्दी है ? क्या सरकार को पुलिस हितकारी मोर्चा द्वारा मांगपत्र दिया गया है ? अगर दिया गया है तो वह क्या है, और उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर है, पुलिस कमिश्नर के खिलाफ जो शिकायत होती है उसके बारे में पुलिस को कोई आफिसर जाच नहीं कर सकता है।

इसलिये इसकी जांच सी०बी०आई० को दी गई थी।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There must be a time limit for the inquiry.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I agree with the hon. Member. (Interruptions)

जहां तक पुलिस कर्मचारियों की मांगों का संबंध है, उन लोगों का ब्यौरा मुझ से मांगा नहीं गया था, इसलिये वह ब्यौरा मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को इतना बता सकता हूं कि पुलिस यूनियन के लोग यदाकदा घूमते रहते हैं। इसके अलावा काउंसिल में भी उनके बारे में विचार-विमर्श होता रहा है और उनकी समस्याओं का समय समय पर समाधान भी निकालने का प्रयत्न होता रहा है और आगे भी होता रहेगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस की जो समस्यायें हैं उनके संबंध में वे कभी कभी आंदोलन चलाते हैं, और कभी कभी तो वे ऐसी बातें भी करते हैं जिनकी जितनी भी निंदा की जाए वह कम है। जो उनकी न्यायपूर्ण मांगें हैं, उनके समर्थन में हम सभी हैं लेकिन कभी कभी जो ऐसा आचरण करते हैं कि जिसकी समुचित निन्दा होनी चाहिये। अगर पुलिस का कोई भी व्यक्ति कोई गलत कार्य करता है तो उसेके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होती। ऐसा भी देखा गया हैं कि ऐसे गलत कार्य करने वाले लोगों को राजनीतिक लोगों का प्रश्रय भी मिलता है। इसीलिये ऐसे भ्रष्ट तत्वों और निरंकुशतत्वों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाती? इसका देश के दूसरे हिस्सों पर भी असर पड़ता है। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण दूं। लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के भूतपूर्व उपकुलपति डा० गोपाल त्रिपाठी रहे हैं और रूलिंग पार्टी से सम्बन्धित हैं। उनका भतीजा एक गांव का प्रधान था। पुलिस ने उसको ले जाकर के गोली मार दी। वह गांव का प्रधान था और आज तक मारने वाले सारे लोगों का बचाव हो रहा है। यह जो बचाव करने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है, पुलिस के लोग चाहे कितना ही बड़ा अपराध क्यों न कर लें और उन्हें उसका कोई दण्ड न मिले तो क्या इससे स्थिति में सुधार आ सकता है? क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के पुलिस अपराध कर्मियों के खिलाफ कठोरतम दण्ड दिये जाने की व्यवस्था करेगी और जो तमाम इस प्रकार के मामले प्रकाश में आते हैं, चाहे दिल्ली के हों या देश के किसी और भाग के हों उन मामलों में क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश देगी कि वे उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करें?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहां कहीं भी ऐसा मामला ध्यान में लाया जाएगा या आयेगा, उस पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी। जो अधिकारी दोषी पाये जाएंगे उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में सरकार बिल्कुल नहीं हिचकिचायेगी।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति के मुतल्लिक बात इस सदन में होती रही है।

सदन में प्रोफेसर मधु दंडवते ने यह एलीगेशन लगाया था कि एक एस० एच० ओ० ने एक क्रिमिनल को उनकी पार्टी के एक वर्कर को मारने के लिये एक हथियार दिया था। वे उस हथियार को इस हाउस में भी लाये थे और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है उन्होंने उस हथियार को किसी मंत्री को दिया था। हमारे मंत्री जी ने जो उन्होंने एस० एच० ओ के खिलाफ एलीगेशन लगाया था उसके मुतल्लिक क्या किया? वह हथियार कहां है और किस स्थिति में है और उस अनअथोराइज्ड हथियार लाने के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is a fact that Prof. Madhu Dandavate created a sensation in the House by displaying that unlicensed countrymade revolver which he should not have done. Immediately after Prof. Madhu Dandavate spoke about it, we have entrusted it to a high-ranking police officer, and the person, who, Prof. Dandavate said, had come to him and surrendered the weapon and said that he has been employed by a Police Officer to kill Mr. so and so—one Mr. Rana. In this matter we have asked a high-ranking Police Commissioner to contact Mr. Dandavate also. That man perhaps must have gone underground and what happened to him one does not know and Mr. Dandavate will be in a position to tell us about the whereabouts of that person.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have not gone underground. That Inspector has not contacted me.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: One part of my question remains unreplied. Mr. Dandavate was in possession of an unauthorised weapon. What action has been taken by the Government? Mr. Dandavate has incurred a criminal liability. I want to know what action has been taken by the Government. This is a very important question, Sir. I seek your protection. The Home Minister must reply to it. The whole country is looking towards you for some action and there should be some reply from the Government. I expect a positive reply from the Home Minister. This is a case of unauthorised possession of an unlicensed weapon by an hon. Member of the House. I would like to know. Please ask the Home Minister to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Please ask the Home Minister to reply, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got any answer?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, it has been handed over to the concerned officer. I do not know under law whether Mr. Dandavate is immune in the House and what action has to be taken has to be considered.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: How can he be immune?

MR. SPEAKER: He will find out the position.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Law and order was a major issue in the last Lok Sabha election. Now the Minister has come forward and admitted that there has been a sharp rise in the murders in the capital.....

MR. SPEAKER: That word you are injecting.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: All right, Sir—I will say there has been a chilling rise. But, Sir, then it is a confession of their inability to control law and order. But what is surprising is the quality of murders that are taking place. Even religious leaders like Nirankari Baba were murdered. He was murdered outside his house. They have not been able to catch anybody so far. Then Jathedar Santokh Singh was also murdered outside a Gurudwara and also diplomats, etc. So the character of the crime is greatly changing. I want to know from the Government whether it is not a fact that there is a feeling in the Police that if you get tough with these criminals, you are likely to suffer a transfer. I can give you an illustration—the case of Mrs. Kiran Bedi who is widely respected in Delhi, an able officer and who would not bow down to anybody. They first transferred her to Traffic. There also she was a trouble maker in the sense that she noted down the numbers of Ministers cars parked at unauthorised places. So she has now been transferred to Goa.

Therefore, would the Government give us an assurance that honest Police officers would be protected and these kinds of victimised transfers which signal a message throughout the Police that if you get tough with criminals, you are likely to be transferred—this impression is erased?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I repudiate the allegations made by the hon. Member. It is not as if we are after honest officers. In that specific case which the hon. Member has mentioned, it is a normal and routine transfer that takes place for any officer. So it has been done in the case of Mrs. Kiran Bedi also. It does not mean that since she is an honest officer and that she has taken down the numbers of Ministers' cars, that it has been done. I strongly repudiate the insinuation made by the hon. Member.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: All right, if not insinuation, it is a direct allegation.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: A criminal police officer must be taken to task.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri S. B. Sidnal....

Shri Somtosh Mohan Dev....

Next question—Shri Amar Roypradhan.

Migration of persons from Assam to West Bengal after recent Elections

*434. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons who were settled in Assam State have been entering into West Bengal State after violence occurred in Assam during the recent Parliamentary and Assembly elections in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government propose to take in the matter;

(c) whether the Central Government have provided any financial assistance and assistance in other forms to the West Bangal Government to meet the alarming situation in that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). According to the West Bengal Government about 25,000 persons have arrived in West Bengal till 23-3-1983 due to recent disturbances in Assam. The Government of Assam have been requested to take necessary steps to facilitate their early return to Assam.

(c) and (d). Central Government have agreed to provide financial assistance in respect of expenditure incurred by the West Bengal Government for running relief camps for a period of one month to begin with.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: If you go thtough the replies, partiularly, (c) and (d), you will find that on the one hand Government is saying that Government of Assam have been requested to take necessary steps to facilitate their early return to Assam and, on the other, they are saying that they have agreed to provide financial assistance in respect of expenditure incurred by the West Bengal Government for running relief camps for a period of one month to begin with. It is a matter of great regret for the Central Government.

Yon know, Sir, mass killing is going on in Assam eveyday and thousands or Assam refugees are coming to West Bengal and Arunachal everyday. From the information which I have collected, in West Bengal alone, from 18th February to 28th March, 1983, 27,600 are staying in different camps. Since 1980 January alone—when Mrs. Gandhi came to power—11,444 Assam refugees are staying in Dangi, Jasodanga and Jorai camps in West Bengal. According to official report, about 15,000 are staying in their relatives' houses. It is a heavy burden to be borne by the West Bengal Government. You are saying that to begin with the running of relief camps is for a period of one month.

In the last Assam debate in this House, the hon. Minister, Shri Sethi, assured the

House that they will bear the entire expenditure as far as running the refugee camps is concerned.

I would like to know very clearly and categorically from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is ready to bear the entire expenditure such as for construction of camps, clothings, milk, baby food, medicines and Rs. 5 in cash and 2-1/2 k.g. of wheat or rice per week per adult?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Initially, 11,000 people had come which was in 1980. For that purpose, Rs. 50 lakhs were released to West Bengal. Now, 15,925 persons have further crossed and the number now is somewhere between 25,000 and 26,000.

Only a couple of days back, we have received from West Bengal Government the estimate of expenditure which they are likely to incur. That matter is under examination. We would certainly consider it. The time limit, as we have answered in the main question, is initially for one month. If it is necessary to extend it, we shall certainly extend it.

As far as second part of the question is concerned, we do not want to make permanent types of refugee camps there. Already two high officers from Assam have visited these camps. Now two ministers are already there and they are making all efforts to persuade them to come back. And camps are being organised on the borders of West Bengal where they can be housed conveniently and where the Assam Government would be able to look after them. The West Bengal Government, I hope, would be helpful in also persuading them to return back.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Certainly. The West Bengal Government always cooperates with you in this regard.

You know, Sir, among these Assam refugees who are staying in West Bengal, there are Hindus, Muslims scheduled castes and tribes. They are not only of Bengali origin but they are of Gorkha and Bihar origin also. For the information of the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, there are people who are of Bihar origin.

MR. SPEAKER: How is he concerned with Bihar? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He comes from Cooch Behar. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: There are Government employees and there are large number of school teachers and landholders—those who possess lands for the last hundred years even.

But, in a statement issued by the Conveners of All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad, Shri Atul Bora and Shri Biraj Sharma said:

> "While none from Assam had sneaked into West Bengal,.... the West Bengal Government is making efforts to push vagabonds and foreign nationals into Assam."

So, I would like to know very clearly and categorically from the hon. Minister whether he holds the same view that the Government of West Bengal is making efforts to push vagabonds and foreign nationals into Assam? If not, whether the Assam evacuees who are staying in West Bengal and Arunachal will be taken back to Assam before setting up the tribunal and finalising the procedure and modalities to detect foreign nationals in Assam?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, as far as the first part of his question is concerned I would like to say that Government is aware of certain objectionable statements having been made by certain Assam evacuees who are staying in different camps in West Bengal. This news was published in *Assam Tribune*. It is unfortunate that such statements have been made. We have already told the West Bangal Government that we will provide necessary assistance to the West Bengal Government for relief being given to the refugees who have entered West Bengal.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, I also asked whether the refugees will be taken back in Assam before setting up of the tribunal?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: This has been stated by the Home Minister that all efforts are being made to bring back these people as early as possible.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: I would like to know what positive steps have been taken to tighten the security measures to protect the lives and property of Non-Ahomias in Assam just to stop inflow of Assam evacuees? Secondly, whether a parliamentary team will be sent there?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How can the MPs go there?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Most of the MPs are visiting.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But the Chief Minister said, "Please, don't come."

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Because it will affect rehabilitation programmes....

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The request was only for a few days.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: It is well-known to all of us as to what happened in Assam. Now, the situation is coming under control and we are making all efforts to see that every life of every citizen is secured in Assam.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the Minister has replied to the question of Mr. Roypradhan and also in reply to my letter written to the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has also written to me that the expenditure will be borne for one month. But the question is West Bengal Government has already incurred the expenditure. They are going through the expenditure. Do you propose to give some advance so that the present expenditure can be met? The second point is that you have said it for one month but these camps may continue for long till conditions for their return are normal. So, are you going to take the responsibility of the total expenditure till normal conditions return and they return back?

Sir, my second question is addressed to the Prime Minister. Has she taken note of the fact that in the United Nations this question was raised by Shri Agha Shahi? What is the reaction of the Government of India to taking it to the U.N.?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, these are two separate questions and one does not flow out of the other. As far as the refugees' expenditure is concerned we are already in touch with the Finance Ministry and, I Hope, some decision will be taken soon. This is a human problem and we cannot take a rigid attitude that we will extend facility only for a month. If necessary, to save human live we will have to extend the time. With regard to the other question it is for the External Affairs Minister to reply.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the Prime Minister should answer. It is very important.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): We always take appropriate action in such cases. But it is true that not only there but in other international forums people are trying to raise this question, obviously because they want to create animosity towards India in this particular situation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why did the ambassador go and explain?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: What has happened in Assam is deplorable. We all condemn it in the strongest possible language. But, Sir, it has to be seen in proper perspective. Also nothing should be done or said which vitiates the atmosphere for the future. We have to save the lives of our citizens of the minorities and of the majority communities and the kind of propaganda that is being made is not helpful.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The ambassador went and testified.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No. He did not.

Setting up of New Cement Factories in Himachal Pradesh

*435. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up any new cement factories in the public or private sector in Himachal Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such factories have been planned alongwith the details about the availability of raw material like lime stone etc. and the capacity for production in each case; and

(c) the likely dates by which each one of the proposed factories would be set up and start production of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The cement factory set up by Cement Corporation of India at Rajban (District Sirmur) with an annual capacity of 2 lakh tonnes, has commenced production with effect from 1.4.1980. In addition, during the Sixth Five Year Plan, a cement plant in the private sector is expected to be commissioned by M|s. Associated Cement Company Limited at Gagal, District Bilaspur of Himachal Pradesh in 1983-84 with an annual installed capacity of 5.6 lakh tonnes of cement. The proposed cement plant of ACC is based on limestone deposits at Barmana and Gagal. Limestone deposits to the extent of 150 million tonnes have been proved|indicated at these sites.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the vast reserves of limestone in Himachal Pradesh, especially in the districts of Kangra and Chamba, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal for setting up mini cement plant in these two districts; and if so, may I know whether any letters of intent have been issued to any one of the firms or any one of the applicants for this purpose?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: It is true that Himachal has a large deposit of limestone. According to the present indication, the limestone deposit, proved, indicated and inferred, is to the tune of one thousand million tonnes. Therefore the Government has taken certain steps to set up new capacities for production of cement in Himachal Pradesh. I may point out that in addition to the CCI plant at Rajban and another ACC cement plan at Gagal to which I have just referred to, five letters of intent and two DGTD Registrations with a total capaciy of 5.07 lakh tonnes have been issued to set up cement factories in various parts of Himachal Pradesh. Three applications are pending. I may also point out that out of these 7 new letters of intent and DGTD Registration which we have issued, six are for mini cement plants.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I want to know in particular, is there any proposal to set up a mini-cement plant in district Kangra at Dharamkot which has been received by the Government and sanctioned; and what is the reason for the delay in setting up of the plant? I want to know the date of sanction of the plant and also the date when the application was first received.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: We have received an application from M|s. Sant Jai Narain (Private) Ltd. to set up a mini cement plant at Dharamkot in Kangra. Subsequently, NHPC (which is a Public Sector undertaking under the Energy Ministry) also applied for setting up of a mini cement plant at Dharamsala which is based on the same limestone deposits. This was referred to the Licensing Committee and the Committee recommended the case of NHPC. Subsequently this party, Sant Jai Narain (P) Ltd. represented to Government that they have already been granted DGTD registration for the setting up of plant at Dharamkot which is based on the same limestone deposits. We have found out that limestone deposits in that region is not sufficient to sustain two mini plants. Therefore, we have referred this matter to

Himahal Pradesh Government and their reply is still awaited.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHHAR: One point has not been answered. I want to know whether there has been any delay in this process and whether two sites are involved in this. I also want to know the date when the application was received by the Government and what are the reasons for the delay?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: There has been some delay in this matter. As I have stated earlier, so far as the application is concerned, I do not have the exact date to show when this application by Messrs. Sant Jai Narain Private Ltd. was received. But it is true that there has been some delay in this matter because of the counter application of NHPC for the same site. We have already referred this matter to the Himachal Pradesh Government and we are still awaiting their reply. I may also state, in this context, that I propose to call for a meeting very shortly of the companies concerned, representatives of the Himachal Pradesh Government and the officials in my Department to sort out this matter.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि उन्होंने हिमाचल प्रदेश में सात आशय-पत्र जारी किये हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह आशय-पत्र किन-किन जिलों के लिये जारी किये गये हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि मन्त्री जी ने पौंटा और राजवन का भी जिक्र किया है और बताया है कि 35 लाख टन का प्रोडक्शन होगा। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि निचली बैल्ट में जहां पर चूने के भंडार हैं—सिरमौर, सोलन और शिमला में, वहां पर भी उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये विचार किया जायेगा ?

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये जो लेटर आफ इंटेन्ट किये गये हैं वह किस-किस स्थान के लिये दिये गये हैं। हमने पांच लेटर आफ इंटेन्ट दिये हैं। एक सी० सी० आई० को दिया है जिसका लोकेशन राजवन, जिला सिरमौर में है। दूसरा श्रीकृष्ण कश्यप को दिया है उनका लोकेशन सुन्दरनगर, जिला मंडी में है। तीसरा श्री विनोद मेहरा को दिया है और उनका लोकेशन पौंटा, सिरमौर में है। चौथा मेसर्स अरिहन्त स्टील एण्ड एलाय लि० को दिया है, इनका लोकेशन भी पौंटा साहब, सिरमौर में है। पांचवां सरदार सुरिन्दर सिंह कैरों को दिया है, उनका भी लोकेशन सुन्दर नगर, मण्डी है इसी प्रकार से दो डी०जी०टी०डी० रजिस्ट्रेशन दिये हैं। जैसाकि मैंने पूर्व प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है, एक संत जयनारायण प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को दिया है और एक अशोक कुमार को पौंटा में सीमेंट प्लांट लगाने के लिये दिया है।

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

*437. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion work of Bhilai Steel Plant has been completed; and

(b) if so, the effect on the production due to expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Bhilai Steel Plant expansion project envisages increase of its annual capacity from 2.5 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes. Different units are being commissioned according to the project time frame, and the work is expected to be completed by the end of 1984.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what are the projects to be expanded under this modernisation and expansion work of

the Bhilai Steel Plant Expansion Programme? What would be the expenditure to be incurred on this expansion work and what was the targeted date of completion of this Bhilai Steel Plant Expansion Programme and when was the expansion work sarted. May I also know whether it is a fact that due to defective equipments supplied by the BHEL to this Steel Plant for expansion programme there is a set back in this expansion work involving Rs. 1600 crores, as per Mr P. C. Bhatia, General Manager of this Steel Plant? According to him, the commissioning of the expansion project has been delayed, because oxygen plant etc. could not be commissioned as the motor and other equipment supplied by BHEL were defective and these could not be repaired after the defects were noticed even after the laps of six months. If this is so, what is the reaction of the Government on this issue?

MR. SPEAKER: If I remember correctly, this question was answered sometime back in the House. I do not know, how it got in again .... It is almost the same; only it is a question of words here and there.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, this question is regarding expansion.

MR. SPEAKER: That was also regarding expansion.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, it is a compounded question; various questions have been included in one question. Undoubtedly, there has been a delay of 18 to 27 months in the completion of the expansion project. Seven major units were contemplated for the expansion. They included, the convertor shop, continuous casting plant, the plate mill and associate service seven blast furnaces, nine coke oven batteries, power plant No. 2 and auxilliary services and oxygen plant. Except the seven blast furnaces which were supposed to be completed in June the rest of the units were supposed to be completed by December 1981. They are expected to be ready by March 1984. Seven blast furnaces are expected to be ready by December, 1984.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप ने भी एक नया सीमेंट प्लांट एम० पी० में खुलवाना शुरू कर दिया है ?

श्री एन० के० साल्वे : ये डिल के बारे में पूछ रहे थे--मैंने बतलाया है कि 18 से 27 महीने का डिले है। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह फरमाई थी कि बी० एच० ई० एल० से कुछ डिफेक्टिव इक्विपमेंट आये थे--यह ठीक है, यह सवाल पहले भी आया था और मैं इसका जवाब दे चुका हूं। तीन-चार इक्विपमेंट्स डिफेक्टिव थे, उन को वापस कर दिया गया उन्होंने रेक्टीफाई कर के भेजा और अब वे लगा लिये गये हैं। इसका ओरिजिनल कीमत 937.73 करोड़ रुपये था, जो अब 1600 करोड़ हो चुकी है और उस में से 1151.05 करोड़ खर्च हो चुके हैं।

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: According to the report of the Steel Ministry for the year 1981-82, the demand of the steel in the country would be 12.7 million tonnes by 1984-85 and 19 million tonnes by 1989-90, and this demand can be met, as per this report, by execution of some of the major schemes, which include Bhilai and Bokaro steel plant expansion for four million tonnes each and installation of Vishakhapatnam and Daitari Steel Plants in Orissa. In view of this what action has been taken for the commissioning of Vishakhapatnam and Daitari Steel Plants?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Do I answer this question?

MR. SPEAKER: Need not; this is irrelevant.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister in his reply has admitted that there has been a delay of 18 to 27 months in the completion of the Bhilai expansion scheme, and the cost of this scheme has also escalated from Rs 937 crores to Rs 1600 crores.

Will an enquiry be made for this delay and the escalation of cost of the project? I would also like to know, whether you are going to take up in the 6th Plan, the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro and Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant? If so, what will be the time and cost involved?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, I have stated that there is an increase in the total cost from Rs. 937.7 crores to 1,600.5 crores. Sir, I did not say that in its entirety it was due to escalation or on account of delay. There are various factors. There are physical reasons and there are monetary and fiscal reasons as a result of which there is an increase of 662.8 crores of rupees. The physical reasons are change in the volume of work and inclusion of new items. Fiscal and monetary reasons are that there is price escalation. The price escalation is 330.7. This is not entirely due to delay. This is entirely due to the time taken. Even in the normal time, there would have been certain escalation of prices. Plus there is interest and exchange rate variations and duties and taxes. All these together bring about an increase of fe. 662.8 crores.

Soviet Assistance for Daitari Steel Project in Orissa

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*438. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated assistance to be provided by Soviet Union for Daitari Steel Project in Orissa, when it is expected to be released and how it will be utilised;

(b) whether feasibility report of Daitari Project has been examined by the Ministry of Steel and Mines and sent to Soviet experts for their comments;

(c) whether assistance to this steel plant was also discussed with US Government when the Prime Minister visited that country; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Soviet Union has shown interest in the project, but no firm offer of assistance has been received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Sir, we got a categorical assurance from the steel Minister that the DPR of the Daitari Steel Project would be prepared latest by March. So, I want to know from the Hon. Minister precisely if the DPR of this project has been prepared?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: So far as the steps are concerned, we are already taking pre-construction steps. Other matters have yet to be finalised. Various countries have shown interest in this Apart from the USSR, UK, West Germany, Rumania and Japan have shown interest in this project. It is only after we have reached a certain stage of finality and that certain investment decisions are taken, then only we will be in a position to answer as to what financial arrangements are contemplated.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, the previous Minister in the Consultative Committee meeting and also on the floor of the House had categorically answered that by March, 1983 the feasibility Report will be finalised and be the end of this year the DPR will be prepared. Already an investment decision had been taken, but due to the contractual difficulty and escalating in cost, it has been scrapped. In view of this, I want to know categorically from the Hon. Minister whether the experts on steel in the country have taken a firm decision that the location site of the steel project in Daitari is better or the Dastur's Report and the expert view of Shri Billimoria, one of the great scientists in steel technology for the location of the steel project at Bonai Naigarh will also be taken? The Hon. Minister in his reply has

said that preliminary steps are being taken. What are those preliminary steps? Has the Neelachal Ispat Nigam been formed? What are the preliminary steps taken? Please indicate them. Is Daitari the final site? Has any technical expert opined about this site? Is the cost of production per tonne at Bonai Naigarh more, or will it be more at Daitari?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: For meteorological reasons, Paradip was found unsuitable for the location. In view of this, Government decided to change the site to a place near Dubari about 120 Kms. inland from Paradip, in Orissa. So far as pre-construction steps are concerned.... *(Interruption)*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Who has opined? Not the Government. It is the duty of the research-associates from CSIR. There are two questions on this. The Ministries are neglecting the views of CSIR and the different national laboratories. Has the Ministry taken cognisance of the views of some reputed scientists?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We have appointed MECON as the prime consultant for this project; and as the Consultants, they are responsible for the preparation of feasibility report, detailed project report, project engineering and consultancy. It is by their advice that we shall go. As to the pre-construction steps which we are supposed to take, they are. (1) land acquisition and (2) finalization of linkages for raw materials and other infrastructural support etc. These steps are being taken there.

Tribal Welfare Schemes

*439. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that besides spending funds for development of Scheduled Tribes under Special Central Assistance, Government are also providing funds for the development of primitive tribal groups as well as tribals settled in the concentrated pockets called MADA area (Modified Area Development Approach) in Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, what schemes/programmes are being undertaken; and

(c) the quantum of funds being provided by Government for tribals who are settled outside the Sub-Plan and MADA area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the modified area development approach for pockets of tribal concentration, the schemes extend to various developmental sectors as in the case of the Tribal sub-Plan. For primitive tribes the programmes and schemes are mostly family-oriented, specific to the tribal group concerned depending upon the requirements of the members.

(c) The tribals outside the Tribal sub-Plan and pockets area are covered by schemes in the Backward Classes sector and other State Plan Development sector. About Rs. 37 crores have been provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Backward Classes Sector for the Sixth Plan period.

SHRI A. C. DAS: It is good that a substantial amount of Rs. 37 crores has been provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Centrally-sponsored schemes for the backward classes sector, for the 6th Plan period for the development of backward classes. May I know what are the specific schemes in operation for the development of these tribes, i.e. those who are living outside the sub-Plan area, and MADA?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as the

tribal pockets and tribal population are concerned, the tribal sub-Plan covers about 65 per cent of the population; and the second scheme covers about 10 per cent more of the population. The primitive tribes have got a special plan component. The total amount given in the 5th five-year Plan for this purpose was Rs. 4,000 crores; but it has been increased to Rs. 5,000 crores in the 6th Plan period.

SHRI A. C. DAS: My question was different, because my observation is that....

MR. SPEAKER: I want your question, nor your observation.

SHRI A. C. DAS: There are tribals who have already migrated from the sub-Plan area; and they are now residing in other areas. They have no land. They have no homestead land; and they are depending only on their daily wages. Some of them are even engaged as bonded labour. Has the Government made any study for them? And according to the report of that study, has Government prepared any popular schemes and programmes to mitigate the problems of these tribals?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the tribal population outside the sub-Plan area is concerned, whether they had migrated from the sub-Plan area or whether they are residing there, an integrated village development programme has been launched by the State Governments. They are looking after the welfare of these people, their cultivation problems, the low level of illiteracy and smallness of number. All this is taken into consideration by the State Government while forming village integrated development plans.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expenditure on ASIAD

*411. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the all-inclusive expenses incurred under various heads for the recently held IX Asiad, specifying the sources from which the expenses were/would be met;

(b) total revenues derived from various avenues of the Asiad; and

(c) the total foreign exchange earned?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement indicating the Government expenditure, in connection with the Asiad, 82, booked by the Departments of Sports upto 15-3-1983 is attached. All this expenditure is being met out of the Non-Plan funds of the Government.

(b) There has been an income of Rs. 6.64 crores upto 28th February, 1983 to Special Organising Committee, which has been taken into account while calculating the figures as mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

(c) Upto 31st January, 83, the Special Organising Committee had earned Rs. 1.71 crores worth equivalent of foreign exchange.

Statement

Item	Expenditure booked by Dptt. of Sports upto 15-3-83 (1/2Rs. in crores)
(i) Construction of Stadium at Lodhi Road, Lawn Tennis Stadium at Hauz Khas and renovation of National Stadium.	22.15
(ii) Government share towards Indoor Stadium at Rajghat Sports Complex.	9.42 (This does not include expenditure incurred by Delhi Development Authority from its own sources)
(iii) Construction of Cycle Velodrome at Rajghat Sports complex	1.12
(iv) Construction of Shooting Ranges.	0.70
(v) Govt. contribution towards Swimming Pool at Talkatora Garden.	4.34 (This does not include expenditure incurred by New Delhi Municipal Committee from its own sources).
(vi) Renovation of existing stadia viz. Ambedkar Stadium, Model Town Stadium, Harbaksh Stadium and Nicholson Ranges, Delhi University Grounds and Delhi Golf Club.	1.32
(vii) Other arrangements including purchases of equipments and apparatus and preparation of Indian Competitors and Teams.	17.28
Total:—	56.33

According to present indications the total Government expenditure on Asian Games is likely to be of the order of Rs. 67.00 crores.

Lapses in Super Bazar, Delhi

*412. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI J. S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortages worth thousands of Rupees and other serious financial lapses have been found in the department under the control of the Assistant Manager (Textile) and also in that of the Manager of Household Goods, Super Bazar, Delhi;

(b) particulars of all those persons against whom lapses have been found, the nature of lapses and action taken in each case; and

(c) what are the other reasons of losses occurring in Super Bazar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The Super Bazar carries out stock taking in all the departments once in six months as on 30th June and 31st December every year. Some excesses and shortages are noticed which occurred during commercial operations. The Super Bazar has laid down norms for maximum permissible shortages in various departments.

2. On the basis of stock taking done on 30th June, 1982 in the Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi, shortage of the value of Rs. 7,270 was detected in the Textile Department, while no shortage was found in the Household Department The shortage in the Textile Department was only marginally higher by Rs. 416|- than the permissible norm of 0.2 per cent.

3. The persons incharge of the Textile Department in the Connaught Place Branch are Shri R. N. Nayak, Assistant Manager, Smt. Promila Mehra, Supervisor and Shri K. C. Jain, Sales Assistant. The shortage of Rs. 416|- over the permissible norm has already been recovered from these persons.

Processing of Agricultural products, by-products and Wastes

*413. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any study regarding scope of agricultural processing industries and industries using agricultural by-products and wastes;

(b) if so, details of the result of such study;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme for encouraging the processing of agricultural products, by-products and wastes; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No single study covering the entire range of processing of agricultural products and processing industries using agricultural by-products and wastes, has been undertaken.

(c) and (d). The encouragement to such industries and also industries using agricultural by-products and wastes is given by way of liberalisation of licensing policy, excise concession for certain by-products industries, permission for import of capital goods and for foreign collaboration, financial assistance from Government and financing institutions. 17 State agro industries Corporations have been established for which a Central assistance of Rs. 31.56 crores have been provided to States. One of the objectives of these corporations is to help in the establishment of agri-based industries.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिल्ली के गांवों का विकास

*414. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने दिल्ली के गांवों की ओर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली के गांवों के विकास के लिए विभिन्न मदों पर अलग-अलग कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उसका उत्तरदायित्व दिल्ली के शहरी गांवों का विकास करने का और इन शहरी गांवों के विकास में उसकी ओर से, पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया गया है।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने शहरी गांवों में जलपूर्ति, मल-निर्यास, सम्पर्क मार्गों/सड़कों, उप-मार्गों और मौजूदा चौपालों का पर्यावरणीय सुधार, समाज सदन आदि जैसे विभिन्न विकास कार्यों पर व्यय किया है। दिल्ली नगर निगम भी शहरी गांवों में जनसुविधायें मुहैया करने

के लिए व्यय कर रहा है । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किये गये व्यय के ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया गया व्यय	दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किया गया व्यय
1980–81	269 लाख रुपये	106 लाख रुपये
1981–82	423 लाख रुपये	104 लाख रुपये
1982–83	452 लाख रुपये* (*फरवरी, 83 तक)	114 लाख रुपये** (** आज तक)

दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली के सभी देहातों में भी जनसुविधायें प्रदान कर रहा है । देहातों में जनसुविधाओं की व्यवस्था पर गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	किया गया व्यय
1979–80 .	346 लाख रुपए
1980–81 .	425 लाख रुपए
1981–82 .	344 लाख रुपए

सराय रोहिल्ला के लिये पुनर्विकास योजना

*415. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (गन्दी बस्ती प्रभाग) ने सराय रोहिल्ला क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु "मास्टर प्लान" के अन्तर्गत कोई पुनर्विकास योजना बनाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना के अन्तर्गत सड़कों, पार्कों, क्वार्टरों आदि का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र में सरकारी भूमि में कुछ स्थानों पर कुछ लोगों ने अनधिकार कब्जा करके कमरे आदि बनाये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस प्रकार के अनधिकार कब्जे हटाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि मलिनबस्ती क्षेत्र (सुधार एवं उन्मूलन) अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत सराय रोहिल्ला क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक पुनर्विकास योजना बनाई गई थी ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अनुसार यह योजना निष्पादनाधीन है और लगभग 5 वर्षों में इसके पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि सराय-बस्ती क्षेत्र में कुछ छोटे-मोटे अतिक्रमण

ध्यान में आये और उन्हें हटा दिया गया है । सरकारी भूमि पर अतिक्रमण करने के बारे में भी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने रिपोर्ट प्राप्त की हैं और सरकारी भूमि के संरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक निवारक किये जा रहे हैं ।

Scheme for Swan Channelisation

*416. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government/Central Water Commission have received a comprehensive scheme for SWAN Channelisation in Una District from Himachal Pradesh Government for clearance and execution with the financial assistance from World Bank or any other International United Nation's Agency;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme, including the date on which it was first received by the Central Government/Central Water Commission and the follow-up action on the scheme; and

(c) the likely date by which the scheme would be cleared and the work on execution commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Himachal Pradesh Government had sent a project profile in January 1978 comprising of channelisation of about 80 km. of Swan, reclaiming of 16000 ha. and installation of 400 tubewells for irrigating about 18000 ha. along the Swan and the Beas in Himachal Pradesh and costing Rs. 42 crores requesting for World Bank assistance to the Scheme.

As the Scheme of channelisation of Swan was in the form of an outline proposal, the State Government were advised to send a detailed project for execution and clearance of Central Water Commission. The State Government has informed on 19th February, 1983 that the project is being modified to include other developmental activities in the area. Therefore, the likely date by which is could be cleared by Central Government and commenced by State Government cannot be indicated.

Setting up of nationalised land board and land conservation and development Commission

*417. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Land Board and a Land Conservation and Development Commission;

(b) if so, the composition of board and its functions; and

(c) by what time the Commission is likely to submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A copy of the Resolution issued on 26.2.1983 is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—6237/83].

(c) The Commission is meant for providing continuously, professional advice to the Government regarding policy planning, coordination and monitoring of all issues concerning the health and scientific management of the country's land resources. The Commission will, therefore, submit its recommendations from time to time.

प्राधिकरण में पंजीकरण कराने वाले व्यक्तियों को मकान आवंटित न किया जाना

*418. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या लोगों ने अपनी आवास समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए, 1976 और 1977 में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में, इसकी विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत नियमानुसार अपना पंजीकरण कराया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब 1983 में इन लोगों से कहा जा रहा है कि या तो वे अपनी धनराशि वापस ले लें अथवा नई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अपना पंजीकरण करायें ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) मूल योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उनका मकान आवंटित करने में क्या कठिनाई है ;

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि सामान्य पंजीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत लोगों ने 1976 में रिहायशी एककों के आवंटनार्थ अपने नाम पंजीकृत करवाए थे ;

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि लगभग 1,000 व्यक्तियों को अभी तक आवंटन नहीं हुआ है और वे 1976 तक की सामान्य पंजीकरण योजना से सम्बधित हैं।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि निर्मित आवासों की उपलब्धता की समस्या नहीं है और उन्हें अधिक से अधिक अवसर दिये जाने के बावजूद या तो इन पंजीकरणों ने आवेदन नहीं किया या अपनी पसंद के बारे में नहीं बताया । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यह भी बताया कि पंजीकारों को अन्तिम रूप से यह कहने का निर्णय लिया गया है कि वे या तो धनराशि वापस ले लें या अपने पंजीकरण को चौथी स्व-वित्त- पोषित योजना में अन्तरित करें ।

Exemption/concession by RBI to states for rural credit

*419. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exemption or concession has been made by Reserve Bank of India for rural credit in favour of the States like Orissa affected by natural calamities and;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In the areas affected by natural calamities, the Reserve Bank of India, now the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has extended concessional facilities in respect of its finance to cooperative credit institutions, as under:—

(a) In case of crop damage by natural calamities, cooperative banks are eligible for loans for conversion of short

term production loans to farmers into medium term loan. The NABARD has agreed to consider lowering the share of State and Central cooperative banks to be contributed in the conversion.

(b) For the above purpose, the National Bank has agreed to provide loans to State Governments to contribute to the share capital of Cooperative credit institutions for strengthening their financial resources.

(c) As a very special case, NABARD has agreed to re-finance the loans provided to small and marginal farmers whose defaults were not more than 10 per cent of the demand.

(d) The NABARD has sanctioned supplementary credit limit for Rabi Programme to the extent of Rs. 745 likhs for the Central cooperative banks.

(e) In the cyclone affected districts of Orissa, a banking plan for relief and development purposes, involving bank loans aggregating Rs 5.75 crores and NABARD re-finance of Rs. 5.43 crores was sanctioned.

(f) Re-finance from NABARD will be available to the banks in the affected areas for the scheme of reclamation of land.

(g) In respect of term loans, the banks have been permitted to postpone the demand in the affected areas in various States. The amount approved for such postponement was Rs 917 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh, and Rs. 37.66 lakhs in West Bengal for 1979-80. During 1981-82 the amount postponed was Rs 622 lakhs in Maharashtra and Rs. 204. 24 lakhs in Karnataka. The proposals of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa are under consideration of NABARD.

(h) In case of weavers societies in the affected areas, the National Bank has agreed to extend facilities for rescheduling of their existing short term borrowing. The Bank has also agreed to sanction term loans for financing purchase of loom and construction of dwelling-cum-shed for the affected weavers.

Requirements of Vanaspati for the country

*420. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total quantity of vanaspati needed to meet the consumers' demand in the country;

(b) the total quantity of vanaspati produced by the private sector, public sector and joint sector, separately;

(c) the total quantity of imported oil supplied to each of these three sectors in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(d) whether the private sector has applied for expansion of their production capacity in 1983-84 and if so, the number of the applications received; and

(e) Government's reaction to such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) An Inter-Ministerial Study Group constituted in 1977 to evolve a long-term plan in respect of edible oils had projected the demand for vanaspati for 1982-83 at 8.03 lakh tonnes. However, the actual production of vanaspati at present is around 9.03 lakh tonnes, which has met the current demand.

(b) There is no vanaspati plant in the joint sector. During the oil year 1981-82 (November-October), the pro-

duction by public sector units was about 0.97 lakh tonnes and the private sector units about 8.06 lakh tonnes.

(c) The total quantities of imported oil allocated to the above referred sectors was as under:—

	OIL YEAR		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Oct.-Jan.)
	(In lakhs tonnes)		
Public Sector	0.56	0.59	0.11
Private Sector	5.85	5.14	1.06

(d) There are 23 applications for expansion of the capacity in the private sector.

(e) The future policy of licensing of additional capacity for vanaspati is engaging attention of the Government.

Portable Gobar Gas Plant

*421. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report (*Indian Express*—28 February, 83) concerning Portable Gobar Gas Plant developed in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Government will adopt this new method and technology in the various centrally sponsored outdated methods due to which biogas has not become popular;

(c) how many centres/institutes have been working on biogas and with what practical results;

(d) the contribution in developments/improvements, if any in biogas technology by IARI, where it was first developed several decades ago; and

(e) whether Government will look into the failure of R&D at IARI and other ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities in biogas and other sectors which is working as a drag on Indian economy despite heavy investments and massive infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of adoption of portable biogas plant technology would arise only if its field worthiness and feasibility have been established. It is not correct to say that the biogas plants advocated are outdated.

(c) Under Indian Council of Agricultural Research 7 Centres have been working since 1977 and 4 more were added during VI Plan starting from March, 1983. These Centres are;

Existing Centres:

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

2. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

3. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.

4. G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar.

5. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore

6. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar

7. S. P. College for Women, Courtallam.

New Centres (1983)

8. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal

9. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

10. H. P. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur

11. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat.

In addition, the following major agencies are also working on biogas;

1. Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Bombay.

2. Planning & Research Action Division, Lucknow.

3. Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee.

4. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

5. University of Lucknow, Lucknow.

6. Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Pune.

7. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

8. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.

9. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

10. National Council of Applied and Economic Research, New Delhi.

The research efforts in the above Institutions has led to development of cheaper and more reliable biogas plants, reduction in retention time, use of alternate materials, better understanding of microbial/biochemical aspects of biogas generation, biogas production from feed stock other than cattle dung, low cost biogas burners, reduction in drop in biogas production through recycling of spent slurry and compositing around the digester; assessment handling and use of spent slurry as manure etc.

(d) Indian Agricultural Research Institute has made significant contributions to the development and utilisation of biogas technology. IARI developed designs of biogas plant have been adopted with modifications. Improvement in the existing design of biogas plant, stimulation of biogas during winter month, production of biogas from solid wastes from poultry and piggery, and water hyacinth in conjunction with cattle dung, low cost burners, use of spent slurry as manure are, some of the achievements of the research on biogas at IARI.

(e) There has been no failure on the part of IARI, other ICAR Institutes and the Agricultural Universities in this matter and this question does not, therefore, arise.

Performance of Hockey Team

422. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI :

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the causes of the disappointing/unsatisfactory preformance of the Indian men hockey team with Pakistan men hockey team in the IX Asian Games held in New Delhi have been analysed; and

(b) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The causes have been analysed by the Indian Hockey Federation.

(b) Government propose to provide due assistance to the Indian Hockey Federation for overcoming the short-comings noticed by the Federation.

IDA Credit for Irrigation Project

*423. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association, a World Bank affiliate has approved dollars 150 million loan to India;

(b) if so, whether the loan will be used for developing the nation's irrigation projects;

(c) whether the IDA credit will be interest free;

(d) if so, by what time the same is likely to be received; and

(e) what are the irrigation projects that will be undertaken by Government during 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The assistance from International Development Association is received for specific irrigation projects or programmes of implementation thereof. Recently, an agreement for credit assistance of US dollars 150 million has been signed with International Development Association for Haryana Irrigation Project Phase-II.

The credit will finance a project of modernisation of irrigation system of Government of Haryana which includes a programme for lining and modernisation of Canal and Water courses, measures to supplement available irrigation waters by more than 300 augmentation tubewells and scheme to connect villages in project area with roads and provision of drinking water supply facilities.

(c) The credit carries no interest but bears a commitment charge of 0.5 per cent per annum on the undisbursed balance of the credit and a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum on the disbursed balance.

(d) The credit becomes effective from April 1983 for a project period of 4 years.

(e) During the financial year 1982-83 credit agreements with IDA for following projects have been signed:

(i) Kallada Irrigation and Treecrop Development Project (Kerala).

(ii) M.P. Chambal Irrigation-II (M.P.)

(iii) Subernarekha (Bihar and Orissa) Irrigation Project.

(iv) Haryana Irrigation Project (Phase-II), Haryana.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कमजोर वर्गों के लिए फ्लैटों का निर्माण और आवंटन

*424. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा वर्ष 1981 तथा 1982 में कमजोर वर्गों के लिए कितने फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया गया ;

(ख) इन फ्लैटों के आवंटन के लिए लाटरियां किस-किस तारीख को निकाली गई तथा आवंटन पत्र किस-किस तारीख को जारी किये गये थे ;

(ग) आवंटन पत्र जारी करने में कितना विलम्ब हुआ और उसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति कौन हैं ;

(घ) जनवरी तक कितने व्यक्तियों को फ्लैटों का कब्जा दे दिया गया तथा कितने फ्लैटों का कब्जा नहीं दिया गया ; और

(ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को उसके कारण कितना घाटा हुआ और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए आवंटन प्रणाली में क्या परिवर्तन आवश्यक समझे गये हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

विवरण

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया कि उसके द्वारा वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981–82 के दौरान समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिये बनाये गये फ्लैटों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	जनता/सीएसपी	समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग	मलिन बस्ती फ्लैट	योग
1980–81 . . .	5610	3430	..	9040
1981–82 . . .	3659	2164	1000	6823

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि लाटरी निकालने की तथा आवंटन की तिथियों के संबंध में ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

सामान्य पंजीकरण योजनाएं

वर्ष	लाटरी निकालने की तारीख	आवंटित फ्लैटों की संख्या	आवंटन पत्र प्रेषित करने की तारीख
1981 . . .	16–2–81	1049	मई, 1981
	4–7–81	345	सितम्बर, 1981
1982 . . .	22–3–82	1477	जुलाई, 1982

नई पद्धति आवास पंजीकरण योजना, 1979

वर्ष	लाटरी निकालने की तारीख	आवंटित फ्लैटों की संख्या	आवंटन पत्र प्रेषित करने की तारीख
1981 . . .	30–3–81	3185	अप्रैल, 1982 से जून 82 तक के दौरान
1982 . .	31–3–82	4560	जनवरी, 1983 से मार्च, 1983 तक के दौरान
	13–5–82	140	प्रेषणाधीन

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने आगे सूचित किया है कि इसके स्लम विभाग द्वारा बदाये गये टेनामेटों को, मलिन बस्ती उन्मूलन योजना के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वासित मलिनबस्ती निवासियों को, आवंटित किया जाता है तथा इस प्रकार के आवंटनों के लिए किसी पूर्व पंजीकरण की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि सामान्य पंजीकरण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लाटरी निकलने की तारीख से, आवंटन पत्रों को जारी करने तक लगभग दो-तीन महीनों का समय लगता है । इसने आगे यह भी बताया है कि नई पद्धति पंजीकरण योजना, 1979 के अन्तर्गत 30–3–81 को निकाली गई लाटरी के तुरन्त बाद ही दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा सभी आवंटन पत्र रोक दिए गए थे और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से कुछ आवंटियों को पहले ही जारी किये गये आवंटन पत्रों को वापस लेने के लिए कहा गया था । 30–3–81 को निकाली गई लाटरी में सफल व्यक्तियों को नये आवंटन केवल आस्थगन आदेश के समाप्त किये जाने के बाद ही जारी किये जा सके । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि बाद में निकाली गई लाटरियों के सम्बन्ध में आवंटन पत्रों को जारी करने में विलम्ब, रिहायशी एककों के देरी से पूर्ण होने के कारण हुआ ।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि जनवरी, 1983 तक कब्जा लेने के लिए 3766 पत्र जारी किये गये हैं, तथा जनता वर्ग के अन्तर्गत कब्जा लेने के लिए 2041 पत्र प्रेषणाधीन हैं ।

(ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि सिवाय उन मामलों को छोड़कर जिनमें न्यायालय के स्थगन आदेशों के कारण आवंटन पत्र जारी नहीं किये जा सके थे इसे कोई हानि नहीं हुई है । इसने यह भी सूचित किया कि आवंटन पद्धति के विभिन्न चरणों में लगने वाले समय में कमी करने के लिए आवंटन पद्धति को अधिक सरल बनाया गया है ।

Construction of Sarvodaya Dam on Narmada

*425. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the construction of Sarvodaya Dam on Narmada;

(b) whether the construction work is going according to schedule; and

(c) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Sardar Sarovar Dam Project (Navgam Dam) of Gujarat on Narmada River. The infrastructure works on this project like roads, Colony Buildings etc. have been almost completed. As regards main dam, excavation for foundation of the dam including excavation in deep river channel portion and treatment for fault zone have been completed. The works of Coffer dams, construction sluices, diversion channels etc. have also been completed. The work of construction of dykes on the right bank forming part of the link channel are in progress. The work of excavation of the main canal in the initial reach from 9 to 17 km. is in progress.

An expenditure of Rs. 203.51 crores is anticipated to be incurred by March, 1983 as against the present estimated cost of the project at Rs. 4240 crores.

(b) and (c) The Government of Gularat has programmed the completion of the project in a period of 17 years with 1981-82 as the base year. The progress of works on the project as reported is generally according to schedule.

Soyabean Cultivation

*426. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nutrition experts have expressed their apprehension for rapid rise in Soyabean cultivation in India, particularly in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) According to a news item appearing in certain newspapers, a consultant to the UN University Centre in Mysore, has expressed views that the policy of extension of area under soyabean in the country is likely to affect the food production.

(b) The apprehension is not correct.

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों को उत्पादकता से सम्बद्ध बोनस

***427. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा:** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार मुद्रणालयों के कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए उत्पादकता से सम्बद्ध बोनस, जैसे रेलवे तथा डाकतार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को दिया गया है, न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए बोनस कब दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों को बोनस अधिनियम के अधीन 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस, जैसा अन्य वाणिज्यिक संगठनों में दिया जा रहा है न देने के क्या कारण हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुद्रणालयों के कर्मचारियों के साथ भेद-भाव रखने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालय वाणिज्यिक आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा फैक्टरी अधिनियम और औद्योगिक विकास और विनियमन अधिनियम के अधीन आते हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (ग). बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम के प्रावधान जिनमें न्यूनतम 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस की शर्त है, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालयों के कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होते हैं ।

उत्पादकता पर सम्बद्ध बोनस की अदायगी के फार्मूला के अनुमोदन के निलम्बन के कारण भारत सरकार मुद्रणालयों के कर्मचारियों को 1980-81 के उत्पादकता सम्बद्ध बोनस के रूप में तदर्थ आधार पर 15 दिन का वेतन/मजदूरी अदा कर दी गई है ।

1981-82 के लिए इस निमित्त अदायगी फार्मूला को अन्तिम रूप दे दिए जाने के बाद की जाएगी ।

Jhuggis/Jhonparis on Public land in Delhi

428. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Jhuggis/Jhonparis on Government land have

come up in various parts of the Capital including some posh localities of New Delhi during the last three years, and if so, details thereof;

(b) the areas/localities in which such Jhuggis/Jhonparis have come up;

(c) whether occupants of such jhuggis use public land for purposes of conveniences and this spreads filth and disease; and

(d) action proposed to remove such unauthorised structures in the interest of cleanliness of the Capital and health of its citizens?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d) Jhuggis Jhonparis have been coming up in Delhi from time to time for a number of years. They exist practically all over Delhi. The existence of such jhuggi does create insanitary conditions to some extent. The DDA and other concerned agencies have been removing Jhuggis and Jhonparis from time to time. About two lakh families of Jhuggi and Jhonpri dwellers were removed from various localities in Delhi and resettled in 44 resettlement colonies between 1960 and March, 1977. The Government has sanctioned another scheme for resettlement of 25,000 squatter families left in residuary areas of Delhi in March, 1977. Instructions have also been issued that adequate steps should be taken to prevent encroachments on Government lands and public property in Delhi in time and that they should be checked and removed in the very beginning.

Proposal to cut in share of sone waters to Bihar

*430. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move to substantially cut down the share of Sone waters allotted to Bihar under the 1973 Ban Sagar agreement;

(b) whether Bihar Sone Irrigation Protection Committee has urged the Prime Minister to intervene immediately and prevent such move; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There is no proposal to alter the 1973 agreement reached between the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, on the sharing of stored waters of Bansagar reservoir and the flow in the Sone river.

(b) and (c) No such request has been received

Expert Earnings of Foreign Chartered Trawlers

*308. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of foreign chartered trawlers which have been fishing in Indian waters in 1982 and 1983 till date giving the details thereof;

(b) the actual earning in foreign exchange in monetary terms in 1982 through the foreign chartered trawlers; and

(c) the expected earnings in monetary terms in 1983 from this policy of foreign chartered trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(a) and (b).

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Company	Number of Chartered vessels cleared for Operation. 1982	1983 (as on 31-12-1982 as on 15-3-83	Foreign Exchange earnings in 1982 as per 27 voyage reported received so far (in US$ in thousands)
1	Metropolitan Treding Company., Bombay	5	5	225
2	Tropical Shipping Company Private Limited, Visakhapatnam.	6	10	93
3	Bottle Glass Private Limited., New Delhi	4	6	82
4	Varuna Marine Products Private Limited., New Delhi.	2	2	226
5	Peejay Indo-Bulgarian Fisheries Pvt., Ltd.	1	1	..
6	Golden Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	..	12	..
7	Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar.	..	4	..
8	Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd., Hyderabad.	..	4	..
9	Shrimp (India) Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	..	2	..
	TOTAL:	18	46	426

(c) Average earning of the Indian Companies on the share of fish caught per veyrge of chartered vessels in 1982 has been about US dollars 15,800. About 100 chartered vessels are likely to operate by the end of 1983. Howevr, it is not possible to estimate precisely their expected earnings in monetary terms at this stage.

Bogus Correspondence Medical Institute Detected in Delhi

†431. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that somepersons running a bogus correspon dence Medical Institute which has produced over 100 doctors so far have been arrested by detectives of the Crime Branch of Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

c) what concrete action and steps Government have taken and propose to take against such bogus institutes existing throughout country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR P. VENKATSUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) Two persons have been arrested for running a bobus correcpondence Medical Institute under the name "Central Medical College, Jahangirpur, Delhi.". The candidates, who were declared qualied in their correspondence courses were given certificates purported to have been issued by the "Bihar India Board of Medicines, Patna' and Board Electro-Homeophatic

System of Medicine, Bihar, Patna". There are no such medical Boards in extistence.

(c) Running of such bogus Institutes is a criminal offence under Section 420/120-B of the Indian Penal Code. The Police remain vigilant, and as/and when activities of any such Institute come to notice, prompt action is taken to prosecute the offenders.

New Centre for Science and Technology

433. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new centre for Science and Technology to overcome the information gap and to infuse more technical cooperation among the developing countries is to be set up soon in India; and

(b) if so, whether the subject was discussed during the Non-Aligned Conference held in New Delhi recently?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) It has been decided to establish a Central For Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries in India for which India has offered to provide host facilities.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Heads of States or Governments welcomed the decision to establish the Centre and requested its setting up as soon as feasible.

Commissioning of Talcher Heavy Water Plant

*440. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a whether due to shut down of the Talcher Fertilizer Plant, the commissioning of the Heavy Water Plant there is being rescheduled from time to time; and

(b) if so, what specific steps are being taken to commission the plant in view of the shortages of heavy water in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: (a) and (b) Interruptions in the operation of the fertilizer plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India at Talcher have adversely affected to commissioning activities of Heavy Water Project (Talchar). Efforts are being made to commission the plant even with intermittent supply of feed gas, provided the interruptions are short and infrequent.

छोटे एककों के लिए आरक्षित सामान बनाने से बड़े उद्योगों को वर्जित करना

*441. **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्यम तथा छोटे उद्योगों की फेडेरेशन ने हाल ही में सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उनके द्वारा उत्पादित सामान का उत्पादन करने से बड़े उद्योगों को रोका जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बड़े उद्योगों पर ऐसे प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और उनका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). सरकार ने केवल लघु क्षेत्र में उत्पादन करने के लिए 800 से अधिक वस्तुएं आरक्षित कर दी हैं । कम से कम 75 प्रतिशत के निर्यात-दायित्व के आधार इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने के मामलों को छोड़कर अन्य किसी भी मामले में बड़े तथा मझौले एककों को इनके उत्पादन की क्षमता स्थापित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है । बड़े और मझौले क्षेत्र में विद्यमान एककों की क्षमता लघु क्षेत्र के लिए इन वस्तुओं के आरक्षण की तारीख से पूर्व उनके उत्पादन स्तर पर ही सीमित कर दी गई है ।

Escape of Criminals from Tihar Jail

*442. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to a report published in Hindustan Times, dated 4 March, 1983, captioned 'Lifer escapes with jail warder';

(b) if so, full details of the incident, the action taken in the matter and results achieved;

(c) other cases of escape from Delhi jails during the last three years and details thereof;

(d) whether there are other cases of escape from jail during the last three years which occurred with the connivance or active help of the jail staff and what action was taken against the delinquent officials; and

(e) the remedial measures already taken/proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration have reported that on 2-3-1983 one Ravinder Kumar alias Ravi who was undergoing imprisonment for life in Tihar Jail, was brought from the Camp Jail to the Central Jail Hospital for medical treatment. After meeting the Resident Medical Officer, the convict was being escorted back to the Camp jail by two Warders of the Jail. After going some distance a motor cycle is reported to have come from the direction of the Camp jail and stopped near the convict. Immediately thereafter the convict and one Warder jumped on the motor cycle which then sped away. A case in this connection has been registered and the same is under investigation by the Delhi Police. Every Effort is being made to trade the escapees. The Commissioner of Police has announced as award of Rs. 2500/- each to any one who gives information about the whereabouts of the escapees Meanwhile the Jail authorities have placed under suspension two Warders involved in the incident.

(c) and (d) The Administration have further reported that only two other cases of escape from the Jail occurred during the last three years. In the first case one Krishan Lal, an undertrial, escaped from the main gate of the Jail on 27-5-1981 while he was being taken to the Camp Jail. In the second case convict Ramesh escaped on 1-6-1981 from the Jail Farm where he had been sent to work. No connivance or active help of the Jail staff was found in these cases.

(e) The following remedial measures have been taken to avoid recurrence of such cases in future:—

1. Prisoners are now sent from Camp Jail to Central Jail only for hospitalisation.

2. Prisoners are now transported in Jail Van or some other vehicle only.

3. One armed Guard of Police will escort the prisoners in case they are to be sent to Camp Jail from the Central Jail and vice versa.

4. Warrant booklets have been printed in which full particulars of the cases of the prisoners are written so as to avoid any wrong release of prisoners from the Courts.

5. Security has been lightened at strategic points especially at the Jail Gates.

प्रशासन को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए जारी किये गये निदेश

*443. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :**
श्री सुभाष यादव :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी मशीनरी को प्रभावी, ईमानदार और दक्ष बनाने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में हाल ही में कतिपय निदेश जारी किये गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या उपाय किये हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन निदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वेंकटसुब्बय्या) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रधान मंत्री ने मंत्रालयों को तत्परता, विनम्रता, समय की पाबन्दी तथा सफाई सुनिश्चित करके अपने कार्य-निष्पादन को प्रभावी बनाने के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है । प्रधान मंत्री ने भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन तथा अनावश्यक एवं फजूल खर्च से बचने की आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में भी लिखा है । सेवा सम्बन्धी मामलों के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने बढ़ायी गई कार्याविधि पर कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों को उनके मूल संवर्गों में प्रत्यावर्तित करने, अधिवर्षता की आयु प्राप्त अधिकारियों की सेवा-वृद्धि/पुनर्नियोजन के मामलों की पुनरीक्षा करने, सीमित केन्द्रीय कार्याविधि वाले अधिकारियों की विदेशों में भारत सरकार के पदों पर तैनाती से बचने तथा अखिल भारतीय सेवा के अधिकारियों के मूल राज्यों में अन्तः संवर्गीय स्थानान्तरणों/प्रतिनियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कड़ाई बरतने के बारे में निदेश जारी किए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों ने प्रधान मंत्री के निदेशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने कार्या-निष्पादन को सुचारू रूप देने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरु कर दी है ।

Nationalisation of Manganese Ore Industry

*444. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the manganese ore industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that a demand has also been made on behalf of 65,000 workers engaged in this industry;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the management of Managanese Ore India Limited is indifferent towards the demand of the workers; and

(d) if so, the time by which this industry will be nationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Government is not considering any such proposal at present.

(b) Government have received a copy of a resolution passed by Indian National Mine Workers Federation requesting for nationalisation of manganese mines in the private sector.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Technology and Equipment

*445. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that industries operating for several years continue to import technology and equipment despite financial and foreign exchange constraints;

(b) if so, whether any survey had been conducted in regard to lack of capability for innovation and improvisation by such industries; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to bring self-reliance and develop in house capability to avoid imports from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) Government recognise that technology is not static and global inter-action is an important mechanism by which it can be ensured that indigenous technology keeps abreast of advances elsewhere. It may, therefore, be necessary at times to permit acquisition of technology as a step towards self-reliance at a higher level.

Technical Evaluation is carried out to assess indigenous capability wherever import of technology is proposed.

Indigenous research and development and self-reliance is encouraged by the Government through fiscal concessions, industry-wise research instiuts, a chain of national laboratories and sponsored research schemes.

Levy of Property tax by D.M.C.

*446. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Municipal Corporation of Delhi have fixed the rates of property tax in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details of the rates and date on which decision for fixation thereof was taken;

(c) the reasons for which Municipal Corporation of Delhi are not collecting property tax in accordance with this decision;

(d) whether the Corporation are not getting lakhs of rupees due to this decision; and

(e) the reasons why Government of India have not issued instructions to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi or amended the relevant Act for collecting property tax according to the decision of Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the Corporation is implementing the judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of Dewan Daulat Rai Kapoor *Vs.* New Delhi Municipal Committee and others which was delivered in December, 1979, and which relates to the basis of fixation of retable value.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Central Schemes for Santhal Pargana Area

*447. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the simmering tension in the Santhal Pargana of Bihar due to Government's failure to eradicate poverty and extend basic postal and transport amenities in these areas; and

(b) if so, corrective steps proposed under various centrally aided and operated projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Government are aware of the poor economic condition of people in the Santhal Parganas district of Bihar on account of indigence and remoteness of area.

(b) Part of the district is covered by tribal sub-Plan schemes and the entire district by the integrated rural development programme, national rural employment programme and other State Plan schemes. These aim at not only raising the economic condition of the pepole but also improving the infrastructure like postal, transport, communication facilities.

Import of Heavy Water

*448. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made assessment regarding the projected quantities of heavy water under atomic energy programme, that is likely to be imported during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that our country depends entirely on imported heavy water;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the names of the countries with whom Government have signed agreements for the import of heavy water for this period?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is an existing contract with U.S.S.R. for import of 256 Metric Tonnes of heavy water. 125 Metric Tonnes out of this quantity remains to be supplied.

Visit of Home Minister to Baroda after Riots

*449. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons of his visit to Baroda after the riots there in last December;

(b) his observations regarding causes of frequent riots there and the advice given by him to the Gujarat Government in this regard; and

(c) is he aware of Press reports that certain elements involved in these riots enjoy political patronage; if so, what is his reaction?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The visit has made in order to make an on the spot study of the situation and convey sympathies to the people who suffered in the incidents.

(b) It was observed that frequent riots occurred as a result of tension built up by communal and other anti-social elements. The State Government was advised to take necessary steps to bring about normalcy and to maintain peace and communal harmony.

(c) Some reports to this effect did appear in the Press, "This is a matter to be looked into by the State Government".

Assistance for Hostels for SC and ST Students

*450. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) existing limit of Central assistance given to different States for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students;

(b) the State-wise limit fixed by Centre in this regard;

(c) whether Government have a proposal for the upward revision of Central assistance provided by his Ministry for the construction of hostels for the SC and ST students; and

(d) the details of the revision proposed to be made in 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme, Central grant is given to States on 50:50 basis for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girl students according to prescribed ceilings as below:—

	Plain Areas (per student)	Hilly Areas (per student)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(i) for accommodation only	3350	5500
(ii) for accommodation with ancillary facilities like dining hall, kitchen sanitary blocks etc.	4630	7600

(b) Centrfal grants is given to State Governments on the basis of proposals submitted by them keeping in view the allocation made by the Planning Commission for the scheme during a particular year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are yet to be finalised.

Grant of Citizenship to Women married to Indian Nationals

*451. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some cases of women of foreign nationality married to Indian nationals during the last two years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases granted citizenship during the last two years alongwith the procedure in this regard;

(c) whether there have been some cases where citizenship was refused;

(d) if so, the number of such cases; and

(e) the number of applications for grant of citizenship pending at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 529 Alien women married to Indian citizens are eligible to seek Indian citizenship by registration under section 5(1) (c) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 by submitting through the Collector concerned, applications in the prescribed form and manner after fulfilling the residential requirements, etc, specified in the Citizenship Rules, 1956.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 25

(e) 2.

Supreme Court's remarks on NAFED

4667. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Supreme Court's remarks censuring the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India in an appeal filed by two private contractors in the matter of export of Niger-seeds (Patriot 15-12-82);

(b) if so, the details of remarks passed by the Supreme Court;

(c) amount spent by NAFED for this case in the High Court and Supreme Court;

(d) whether NAFED has paid Rs. 5000 as costs to each of the applicants;

(e) if so, who sanctioned the amount;

(f) whether Government are aware that NAFED has been regularly violating opinions/directives of Government including in the matter of holding elections as the term of the present body expired by June, 1982 as per its constitution; and

(g) if so, Government's reaction to the judgement and on holding election?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the course of passing an Order in respect of Civil Appeal Nos. 3741-42 of 1982, the Supreme Court, had made the following remarsk:—

"It transpires from the facts which we shall presently set out that the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India, NAFED for short, is a law unto itself and its officers are not unduly concerned either about carrying out the Export Trade Instructions issued by the Government of India or about filing truthful affidavits in the Supreme Court of India."

(c) NAFED spent an amount of Rs. 6600/- towards legal fee on this case in the High Court. Regarding legal fees payable to the senior Counsel and Advocate on record in the Supreme Court, the NAFED is yet to make payment of the bill to them.

(d) Yes, Sir. As per the orders of the Supreme Court, NAFED has paid Rs. 5.000/- as cost to each of the appellants.

(e) Managing Director, NAFED, sanctioned the amount in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Court.

(f) and (g) Regarding elections, no directive was issued by the Government to NAFED. However, a communication was sent to NAFED drawing attention to the expiry of the term of the Board of Directors and advising them to take steps to hold elections. NAFED is convening a General Body meeting on 29th April, 1983 in which the elections will also be held.

The Delhi Cooperative Societies Act provides that the elected members shall continue to hold office till their successors are elected. As regards Supreme Court judgement, the officers of NAFED should have been careful in filing the affidavits before the Supreme Court. The administrative arrangements in NAFED are being streamlined.

Orissa effort for Central Assistance Re: LIG, MIG, VHP Housing for Drought Affected Areas

4668. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government with a phased programme to help the low income and middle income groups and other families in the severly drought affected areas which need a large programme of house building loans;

(b) whether Central Government are aware that the normal allocations for Low Income Group Housing and Middle Income Group Housing and Village Housing Projects Schemes had totally been inadequate; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance as well as the existing plan allocation in favour of the State of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of F.C.I. at Bombay

4669. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meetings of Board of Directors of Food Corporation of India were being held at New Delhi for last 10 years but the recent meeting was held at Bombay on 4 February, 1983 which has caused huge expenditure, besides dislocation of officers from Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Directors and other officers who travelled from New Delhi to Bombay for attending the said Board meeting alongwith justification thereof;

(d) the total financial burden caused by (i) Board of Directors (ii) other officers and staff; and

(e) the next venue of Board meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) As provided in Regulation 3 of the Food Corporation Regulations 1965 the Board shall meet at such time and places as the Chairman may, from time to time, determine. Since 1970 the meetings used to be held at Delhi for administrative convenience. The meeting of the Board of Directors on 4-2-83 was, however, held at Bombay. The object in view was to enable the Directors to assess the local problems and also acquaint themselves with port and godown operations.

The meeting at Bombay was attended by 4 Directors of the Board besides Chairman and Managing Director. 9 officers concerned with the agenda items and the Secretary of the Corporation with a small supporting staff also went to Bombay in connection with the meeting.

(d) The expenditure on travelling allowance of the Board of Directors is about Rs. 11,000 and for officers and

staff about Rs. 22,000. An additional expenditure of about Rs. 5,600 was also incurred on transport, stationery etc.

(e) The next Board meeting is proposed to be held in Delhi.

Action against the Officials implicated in CSWRI Scandal

4670. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised corrective action against staff implicated in the ICAR sheep scandal in accordance with Prime Minister's new policy pronouncements; and

(b) whether Government will take any action against officers who have been delaying implementation of clear recommendations made in the report of high powered Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The voluminous Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee Report is still under consideration of the Council. The question of finalising action against any of the staff does not, therefore, arise at this stage.

(b) The Report of the Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee has been processed expeditiously by the officers entrusted with the responsibility of its examination. The question of punishing any officer for delaying action on the Report, therefore, does not arise.

Appointment/Admission in Agricultural Universities

4671. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the matter of admission to Agricultural Universities and appointment to higher posts, a deliberate policy of in-breeding is being followed which is hampering the free flow of talents and thus hampering the greater cause of agricultural research in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to call a conference of all the Agricultural Universities in the country to help solve this problem which among others is also encouraging regionalism; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The Agricultural Universities are State level autonomous institution governed by their own Acts and Statutes passed by the respective State Legislatures. Their policy of admission and appointment is determined by the specific provisions in the Acts and statutes of the respective universities. The Government is not following any deliberate policy of in breeding in this regard.

On the other hand, the Government/ICAR are, encouraging inter university mobility through fellowships to inservice candidates from agricultural universities to undertake higher studies in institutions other than their parent university.

(b) and (c) In view of the answer to part (a) above there is no necessity to convene a meeting of Vice Chancellors of Agricultural Universities specifically to discuss this issue.

Grains Racket in FCI

4672. SHRI R N RAKESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the grains racket in Food Corporation of India which came to light with the detection of truck load of rice

belonging to FCI being unloaded at some places other than FCI godown *Times of India*—10 February, 1983);

(b) if so, the details of such rackets detected during last 3 years and corrective steps taken; and

(c) what has been the total financial loss due to such rackets in FCI during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) A press news item appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 10-2-83 that a truck load of rice belonging to the Food Corporation of India was being unloaded at some place other than the FCI godowns. The enquiries revealed that one truck of 110 bags of common raw rice had moved from Bilaspur depot (UP), under a regular and authorised challan to Rampur depot (UP). However, during transit a patrolling Magistrate intercepted in the ruck and challaned the driver/cleaner for alleged pilfering loose grain from the loaded truck, which he had noticed. FIR was lodged with the police which is under investigation. Shortage of 1.5 quintals was noticed at the time of taking back the stocks from police custody by FCI and the cost of the same has already been recovered from the transport contractor. The concerned official of FCI has also been placed under suspension. Such an incident of pilferage from a single truck does not disclose existence of any organised racket. However, when any case of such pilferage comes to the notice of the Corporation or is detected, appropriate action is immediately taken and recovery of the loss at the penal rate is made from the transporter so that the Corporation does not suffer any loss as a result of such pilferage. Suitable departmental action is also taken against defaulting staff, whereever necessary. However, such incidents defaulting staff wherever necessary. However, such incidents are not common or wide-spread. The question of financial losses, therefore, is maininmal. The figures of loss on this account have not been maintained.

Amount Allocated for Installation of Tubewells during 1983-84

4673. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated in 1983-84 towards installation of tubewells in different parts of the country;

(b) whether priority will be given in installing tubtwells in drought affected States.

(c) if so, the number of tube wells proposed to be installed in Orissa in 1983-84; and

(d) the amount allocated in the above year for Orissa for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) Block grants/loans are given by the Centre to the States as Plan assistance and allocations are not made to individual programmes. Minor Irrigation Sector includes that installation of tubewells . Deep tubewells are installed in the Public Sector by Government departments or Corporations set up by the States and funds are found from grants/loans provided in the Annual Plans supplemented by loans taken from financial institutions. Shallow tubewells are installed by private owners with own resources or loans taken from financial institutions and assisted by permissible subsidies under the integrated Rural Develop-

ment Programme administered by the Ministry of Rural Development. After discussion with the State Governments, Plan outlays for 1983-84 have been approved by the Planning Commission and the total approved outlay for the Minor Irrigation Sector, for all the States and Union Territories, is about Rs. 357.70 crores.

(c) and (d) Approved outlay under Minor Irrigation for Orissa is Rs. 20.00 crores, but information is not available about the amount being set apart by the State Government, out of the total for the programme of installing tubewells. The State Government have not drawn up any programme for taking up public tubewells by the Orissa. Lift Irrigation Corporation in 1983-84. A programme of constructing 35 medium deep tubewells under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, during 1983-84, has, however, been drawn up by the State Governments.

आरक्षित कोटा पूरा किया जाना

4674. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक श्रेणी मे उनका प्रतिशत कितना है ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटा पूरा हो गया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो शेष कोटा पूरा करने के लिये क्या विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है जो जानबूझकर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अभ्यार्थियों की नियुक्ति नहीं करते, भले ही इस प्रकार के अर्हता प्राप्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध हों ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने अधिकारियों के विरूद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) स्थिति बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ) इन श्रेणियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटे के संदर्भ में अभी भी कुछ रिक्तियां है । इन रिक्तियों को भरने के लिये सभी सम्भव पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

(ङ) ऐसा कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया है ।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

श्रेणी/समूह	कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	कुल कर्मचारियों के संदर्भ में अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता	अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	कुल कर्मचारियों के संदर्भ में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता
		खाद्य विभाग			
समूह "क" श्रेणी-I	194	19	9.8	7	3.6
समूह "ख" श्रेणी II	440	54	12.3	28	6.4
समूह "ग" श्रेणी III	1057	180	17.0	27	2.5
समूह "घ" श्रेणी IV	759	207	27.3	44	5.8
		नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग			
समूह "क" श्रेणी I	63	8	12.7	2	3.2
समूह "ख" श्रेणी II	113	21	18.6	3	2.6
समूह "ग" श्रेणी III	206	27	13.1	8	3.9
समूह "घ" श्रेणी IV	133	35	26.3	7	5.3

Implementation of Food for Work Programme and Antyodaya to provide Rural Employment

4675. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give emphasis on schemes like 'Antyodaya' and 'Food for Work' to provide rural employment and give incentive to rural development; and

(b) the details of the concerned schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b) The Food for Work Programme has since been replaced by National Rural Employment Programme. A statement indicating the objectives of this programme and its salient features is enclosed.

Statement

Statement indicating the objectives and Salient Features of National Rural Employment Programme;

BASIC OBJECTIVES:

The basic objectives of the programme are as under:—

(i) Generation of additional gainful empoyment for the unemployed and under-employed, both men an women, in the rural areas.

(ii) Greation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor; and

(iii) Improvement of the nutritional status and the living standards of the rural poor.

SALIENT FEATURES:

The salient features of the programme are:—

(i) shelf of projects have to be prepared for each district/block considering the felt needs of the rural community and for the whole Plan period. An Annual Action Plan for the district has also to be prepared in the beginning of the year itself.

(ii) the execution of works unded the programme has to be through the Panchayat Raj Institutions as far as possible so that the rural people are involved fully in the works of their own development;

(iii) the allocation of resources to the States/UTs. is made on the basis of the criteria under which 75 per cent weightage is given to the number of agricultural workers and marginal farmer and 25 per cent weightage to the incidence of poverty in each State.

(iv) 1 kg. of foodgrains is required to be given the workers as part of their wages with a view to improve the nutritional standards of the rural poor families;

(v) 10 per cent of the resources are earmarked for works of direct and exclusive benefit to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Similarly, 10 per cent of the resources are earmarked for utilisation on social forestry works.

(vi) the ratio between the material and the wage components has been fixed at 40.60 respectively which is applicable to works in the District as a whole and not to individual works;

(vii) Voluntary organisations of repute and standing can be entusted with the execution of permissible works under the programme.

Increasing Production of Jute

4676. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of jute has declined during the year 1982; if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(b) what measures are being taken to increase its production;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a suggestion has been made to the Centre to increase the price of raw jute from the ensuing season; and

(d) if so, what are the suggestions made and the action taken by Government for the safeguard of the cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: (a) The final estimate of production of raw jute for 1982-83 has not yet been issued However, according to the preliminary estimates there is decline in the production of raw jute in some of the major producing States during 1982-83 as compared to the previous year. This is contributed to unfavourable weather conditions during the crop season.

(b) For increasing production of jute, the efforts of the State Governments are being supplemented by the Government of India through the Centrally Sponsored intensive Jute devement Programme during the Sixth Plan lopment Programme during the Sixth Plan period. The scheme provides financial assistance for certified seeds, setting tanks, seed drills and wheel noes, weedicides, demonstration ,extension services etc., which is shared equally by the Government of India and State Governments.

(c) and (d) The report is under examination.

Food Processing Units of NAFED

4677. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the food items canned and processed by National Ariculture cooperative Marketing Federation of India;

(b whether NAFED has opened such processing and canned branches at other places in the country,

(c) if so, the name of those places, State-wise; and

(d) the programme of NAFED for 1983-84 in expanding its activities in processing food in the country?

THE MINISTERY OF AGRICULTURE (BAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Products processed and canned by NAFED include apples, mangoes, pineapples tomatoes oranges, pears, peaches, green peas and other vegetables.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Besides the multi-commodity fruits and vegetables processing unit at Delhi, NAFED has taken over two such units at Vellore in Tamil Nadu and Kushalnagar in Karnataka on lease from local cooperatives.

(d) NAFED has indicated that it is exploring the possibilities of introducing Asceptic Storage technology for expanding its activities in processed foods.

No. of Homeless People in India

4678. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of homeless people in cities and villages in India in each State and Union Territories as per 1982 census?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): No census was taken in 1982 However, according to 1981 census the provisional figures of houseless population in the rural and urban areas in each State and Union Territory are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement showing Houseless Population for Rural & Urban Areas, 1982.

S.No.	State/U.T.	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	175,559	75,202	250,761
2	Assam	No Census was conducted due to disturbed conditions in the State		
3	Bihar	34,414	25,770	60,184
4	Gujarat	267,213	43,201	310,414
5	Haryana	34,797	8,901	43,698
6	Himachal Pradesh	22,188	1,721	23,909
7	Jammu & Kashmir	7,524	1,255	8,779
9	Karnataka	64,851	43,394	128,245
9	Kerala	13,239	8,158	21,397
10	Madhya Pradesh	268,82	50,566	319,448
11	Maharashtra	442,633	99,824	542,457
12	Manipur	118	10	128
13	Meghalaya	219	116	335
14	Nagaland	69	189	258
15	Orissa	41,292	9,469	50,761
16	Punjab	33,112	23,260	56,372
17	Rajasthan	134,391	32,424	166,815
18	Sikkim	865	441	1,306
19	Tamil Nadu	31,298	26,163	57,461
20	Tripura	305	104	409
21	Uttar Pradesh	60,281	48,261	108,542
22	West Bengal	47,543	84,430	131,973

Sl. No	State U. T.	Rural	Urban	Total
1	A & N Islands	52	126	178
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..
3	Chandigarh	..	4,013	4,013
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	917	108	1 025
5	Delhi	4,354	22,516	26,870
6	Goa Daman & Diu	3,941	3,257	7,198
7	Lakshadweep	1	2	3
8	Mizoram	278	—	278
9	Pondicherry	840	2,958	3,798
	INDIA	1,711,176	615,839	2,327,015

Aerial spraying of insectidies on crops

4679. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme regarding the number of planes to be made available for aerial spraying of insecticides on crops;

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme; and

(c) the details of the work done by these planes during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Aerial spraying of insecticides on crops is being undertaken by the Central Directorate of Agricultural Aviation on the requests of the State Governments. The Directorate is maintaining a fleet of 34 Fixed-Wing and 4 Rotary Wing aircraft for this purpose.

(c) The total area coverd under various aerial operations including pest control and seeding by the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is indicated below:—

Year	Area covered (in lakh acres)
1980-81	2.60
1981-82	4.00

Success in dry land farming

4680. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether dry land farming scheme has achieved success as per targets fixed in the country;

(b) whether dry land farming scheme has been formulated to bring about reduction in the unirregated land which stands more than 90 per cent;

(c) if so, the measures being adopted for extension of dry farming in the country and the reasons for excluding some areas, if any; and

(d) the measures adopted or scheme framed with a view to making agriculture independent of rains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Vigorous efforts have been made to achieve success in the Dry-land Farming areas. No targets as such have been fixed for dry land areas for agricultural production. However, a target for identification of 3,824 watersheds for intensive agricultural development was fixed for 1982-83 out of which 3,811 have been selected.

(b) No Sir. It is aimed at improving crop production under non-irrigated conditions.

(c) Two pronged strategy has been adopted for development of Dry land Farming in the country:

(i) Extensive Approach—Optimal utilisation of existing resources under on-going programmes of agricultural development for stepping up production and

(ii) Intensive Approach—Permanent and long term improvement in the productivity and production of Dry Farming areas through integrated and scientific watersheds development.

No State has been excluded for poularising dry land farming practices. All the State Governments have been advised to adopt dry farming technology suited to their local conditions.

(d) Agriculture cannot be totally independent of rains. However, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Pilot Project for Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming Areas" is being launched to minimise the adverse effect of erratic rainfall through scientific utilisation of rain-water for optimising and stabilising production under dry farming conditions in 15 important dry farming States.

Wash Basins in Lodi Colony Type III Flats

4681. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wash Basins and many other amenities available in Type III Government quarters are not being in Type III flats in the Lodi Colony, New Delhi, facts and reasons; and

(b) whether Government proposes to provide these in the said flats in Lodi Colony, if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) (a) and (b) Government quarters are constructed and amenities, like wash basin, provided therein according to the approved norms for plinth area and amenities prevalent at the time of construction. When Type III flats in Lodi Colony, New Delhi were constructed, provision of wash basin was not included in the approved amenities for such quarters. Provision of amenities of the wash basin in Type III flats in Lodi Colony now depends on the availability of resources, for which no time limit can be fixed.

राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड और बिहार राज्य डेरी निगम में समझौता

4682. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य डेरी निगम और राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड के मध्य बिहार में "आपरेशन फलड" के संबंध में डेढ़ वर्ष पूर्व हुए समझौते के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है,

(ख) क्या राज्य निगम के साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बोर्ड ने किन कारणों से कलकत्ता मदर डेरी को, पटना डेरी परियोजना से, जो कि बिचौलियों से दूध खरीदती हैं, दूध खरीदने की अनुमति दी है ;

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने आपरेशन फ्लड 2 को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए भारतीय डेरी निगम से करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं । संदर्श योजना तैयार की गई है और भारतीय डेरी निगम द्वारा इसका मूल्यांकन किया जाना है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड ने, जो इस परियोजना की व्यवस्था कर रहा है, सूचित किया है कि पटना डेरी बिचौलियों से दूध की खरीद नहीं कर रही है । वितरण के पश्चात् शेष बचे दूध को कलकत्ता मदर डेरी भेज दिया जाता है, जो उत्पादकों को लाभकारी मूल्य प्रदान करती है ।

Dam at Nunther

4683. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 160 on 21 February, 1983 re: dam on river Bagmati at Nunther and state:

(a) in what ways will the Indian Master Plan be affected in the absence of full coordination with Nepalese Multi-purpose plan, why it has not been proposed to postpone both in favour of a multi-purpose Dam at Nunther ensuring full flood control, ensured irrigation and hydel generation; and

(b) whether rivers Khiroi and Dhonsbagmati merge into river Bagmati above Hayghat becoming only one river and any embankment will be untenable without including these two in the Master Plan as larger parts of Darbhanga, Madhubani and Sitamarhi districts will remain submereged and even inundated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) River Bagmati is an international river flowing from Nepal to India, Government of India is having talks with H.M.G., Nepal with regard to water resources development of Bagmati and other common rivers. The Bagmati project with barrage at Rampur for irrigation and flood control has been planned taking into account the possible future water resources development in the Bagmati river basin.

(b) Khiroi and Dhonsbagmati rivers belonging to the Adhwara group, join the Bagmati river downstream of the command area of the proposed Bagmati barrage project. A comprehensive plan for flood control for Adhwara basin rivers was prepared by the Ganga Flood Control Commission in 1975 and sent to the State Government for planning out works as recommended. A number of flood control measures in the form of embankments and channelisation of rivers have been taken up by the State Government.

Sale of milk powder and Butter oil

4684. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have received any report that the milk powder and butter oil received as aid find their way in the market and are sold out by mixing the milk powder and butter-oil with the milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The Government have not received any report regarding unauthorised sale or misuse of gift commodities in the market.

Supply of coarse grains to Gujarat

4685. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat has a deficit in coarse grains and the State Government have requested to allot 20,000 tonnes of coarse grains per month to meet the demand of the public distribution system because a large section of the population of the State is from vulnerable section and coarse grains are their staple food; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet the demand to coarse grains of Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir; the Government of Gujarat has requested for an allocation of 20,000 tonnes of coarse grains to meet their deficit.

(b) There is no procurement of coarse grains for the Central Pool and, as such, their requirement cannot be fulfilled.

Public Distribution System under 20-Point Programme

4866. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under 20-Point Programme Public Distribution System has been adopted by the all State Governments in the country;

(b) the names of the States which have adopted this syetem;

(d) how for it has been found successful in each State and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINITRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) Public Distribution System has been operating in all the States and Union Territories in the country.

(c) The number of Fair Price Shops in the county towards the end of 1981-82 was 2,79,543 and as on 21-2-82 this had increased to 2,81,458. A Statewise break-up is enclosed. Nearly all the fair-price shops were in the Private and Cooperative Sectors.

(d) Public Distribution Syetem has performed a very useful and desirable function in all the States/U.Ts., bringing certain key essential commodities within the reach of the consumers and meeting a significant portion, of their requirements at fair and reasonable prices. Under the new 20-Point Programme, the coverage of Public Distribution System is sought to be expanded through opening of new shops, including mobile shops for far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, student's hostels, etc. State Governments have also been requested to take effective steps to strengthen and streamline system so that it could better the consumers.

S.No.	State	1981-82 (as on 18-3-82) Number of Fair Price Shops	1982-83 (as on 21-2-83) Number of Fair Price Shops
1	Andhra Pradesh	28743	30703
2	Assam	15199	15389
3	Bihar	37142	37142
4	Gujarat	9956	10145
5	Haryana	5343	5538
6	Himachal Pradesh	2755	2742
7	J & K	2004	2162(P)
8	Karnataka	14000	14352
9	Kerala	11559	11820
10	Madhya Pradesh	22812	17016
11	Maharashtra	29315	30024
12	Manipur	1077	1144
13	Meghalaya	1719	1761
14	Nagaland	172	83
15	Orissa	17056	17858
16	Punjab	10321	10800
17	Rajasthan	10057	10445
18	Sikkim	13	926 (P)
19	Tamil Nadu	17536	17786
20	Tripura	817	889
21	Uttar Pradesh	19094	19577
22	West Bengal	18428	18525
23	A & N Islands	193	199
24	Arunachal Pradesh	187	242
25	Chandigarh	200	202
26	D & N Haveli	40	40
27	Delhi	2852	2869
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	386	386
29	Lakshadweep	23	24
30	Mizoram	366	441
31	Pondicherry	178	178
	Total :	279543	281458

(P) Provisional subject to division —

शारदा नहर परियोजना

4687. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में शारदा सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए अब तक कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के कौन-कौन से जिले इसके अंतर्गत आएंगे और उपरोक्त नहर से कितने हैक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त नहर परियोजना पर कार्य की प्रगति के बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में समूचे राज्य को दी जाती है और यह विकास के किसी सैक्टर अथवा परियोजना से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती है। तथापि, इस परियोजना की वित्तीय स्थिति, जिसका वित्त-पोषण उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा किया जा रहा है, निम्न प्रकार :—

	करोड़ रुपए में
अनुमानित लागत (अद्यतन)	426.00
1981–82 तक हुआ व्यय	352.73
बजट आबंटन 1982–83	23.75
1982–83 (दिसम्बर, 82 तक) में वास्तविक व्यय	14.80
1983-84 के लिए प्रस्तावित परिव्यय	20.00

(ख) शारदा सहायक परियोजना से राज्य के 14 जिलों अर्थात् लखीमपुर, सीतापुर, बाराबंकी, लखनऊ, रायबरेली प्रतापगढ़, सुल्तानपुर, फैजाबाद, जौनपुर, आजमगढ़, इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी, गाजीपुर और बलिया में 20 लाख हैक्टेयर कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र कमान के अन्तर्गत आ जाएगा। प्रारम्भ में 96—की सिंचाई गहनता के साथ, 19.23 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में वार्षिक सिंचाई करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें पुराने क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई का द्रढ़ीकरण भी सम्मिलित है।

(ग) घाघरा नदी पर गिरिजा बराज और शारदा नदी पर बराज तथा अन्तर्योजक जलमार्ग और साथ ही पोषक नहर, जो इन नदियों के संयुक्त उपलब्ध जल का वहन करेंगी, पर कार्य पूरा हो गया है। वितरण नहर प्रणाली पर 88% मिट्टी का कार्य और 59% चिनाई कार्य, जिसमें पुनेरूपण का कार्य सम्मिलित है, पूरा किया जा चुका है। शेष कार्य प्रगति पर है। जून, 1983 तक 15.60 लाख हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन कर लिए जाने की प्रत्याशा है।

मंत्रालय/विभागों द्वारा वर्ष 1982 के दौरान की गई विभागीय परीक्षाएं

4688. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग और उनसे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों द्वारा कितनी विभागीय परीक्षाएं आयोजित की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन विभागीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो ऐसी परीक्षाओं की संख्या कितनी हैं,

(ग) सभी विभागीय परीक्षाओं में परीक्षार्थियों को हिन्दी माध्यम परीक्षा देने की अनुमति कब से दी जाएगी, और

(घ) इस संबंध में समुचित व्यवस्था के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ;

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (इन्द्र अकदाना) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों में "क" क्षेत्र में स्थित कार्यालयों द्वारा आयोजित की जाने वाली विभागीय परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में चुनने की पहले से ही व्यवस्था है । गैर हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों के विभागीय अभ्यार्थी भी इसे चुन सकते हैं ।

(घ) इस उद्देश्य के लिए जरूरी व्यवस्था पहले से ही उपलब्ध है ।

ग्रामी आवास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को राशि का आबंटन

4689. श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को ग्रामीण आवास योजना के लिए वर्ष 1982--83 और 1983--84 के लिए सरकार द्वारा आबंटित की गई धनराशी का ब्यौरा क्या है और

(ख) इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) :

(क) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन कामगारों को आवास स्थल तथा निर्माण सहायता योजना जो न्यूननम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का एक भाग है के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश 1982--83 के लिए स्वीकृति परिव्यय 346 लाख रुपए और 1983-84 के लिए 450 लाख रुपयें है ।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1982 से जनवरी, 1983 तक की अवधि के लिए बतलाई गई उपलब्धि 20,898 आवास स्थल तथा 19,149 परिवारों को निर्माण सहायता है ।

Maharashtra's Scheme to increase Groundnut Production

4690. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra had formulated a special scheme for increasing groundnut production in the State and referred it to Centre;

(b) if so, what are the details of this scheme aid to what extent the present productlion can be raised;

(c) whether the State Govermment had pleaded that because of their financial difficulties, the scheme should be financed fully by the Centre, as they had done in the case of Gujarat;

(d) if so, when this Scheme was received by the Central Government and what decision, if any, taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme, *inter alia*, envisaged raising production of groundnut to 10.89 lakh tonnes by 1984-85 through the use of certified/truthfully labelled seed of improved varieties, seed treatment, extension of area under protective irrigation, use of fertilizers, adoption of plant protection measures, expansion of area under inter-cropping, maintenance of adequate population, extension of area under summer groundnut and adoption of water harvesting technology.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The scheme was received by the Central Governmnt in November, 1981. The Central Government is formulating a National Oilseeds Development Project and the proposals made in the special scheme received from the Governnment of Maharashtra are being taken into conisderation.

(e) Question does not arise.

Alternative plots to farmers in lieu of acquired land

4691. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has been receiving applications from farmers for allotment of alternative plots in lieu of the acquired land;

(b) the number of such applications received in the year 1982 and action taken thereon;

(c) whether in September, 1982 DDA has also sent letters to such applicants asking them to complete certain formalities; and

(d) if so, their particulars, and the likely time by which former farmers will get alternative plots in lieu of their acquired land?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Applications for allotment of alternative plots are received processed in the Land & Building Department of the Delhi Administration.

(b) 832 such applications have been received during the year 1982 and sent to the Land Acquisition Collector for verification.

(c) Letters have been sent by Delhi Administration in two cases.

(d) Particulars of two cases referred to in Part (c) of the Question are as under:—

(a) Smt. Chhanno: List of legal of heirs & Relinquishment Deed and a death certificate of Smt. Burfo Devi were asked for.

(2) Sh. Molhar: Copy of Jamabandi wass called for.

It is difficult to say the time by when the persons concerned will be allotted plots of land, as Delhi Administration after completing the necessary formalities makes recommendations to the DDA, DDA makes allotments subject to availability of plots.

National Water Supply Programme and Drinking Water Supply in Madras

4692. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that through a national water supply programme was launched in 1954 during the very First Plan but the progress made so far in the provision of safe drinking water is far from satisfactory and presents a discouraging picture especially in rural areas;

(b) whether Madras is scury for water and people are drinking unpotable water; and

(c) if so, have Government drawn any emergency plans to supply potable drinking water to Madras on war footing basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) The pace of progress in the past was not entirely satisfactory due to financial, physical and manpower constraints in the States. However, the pace has been stepped up during the Sixth Plan by increasing the financial outlay considerably and

by giving importance to coverage of identified problem villages. Periodical conferences are also held with the representatives of the State Governments to identify the bottle-necks and take remedial measures.

(b) and (c). While Madras City is facing severe drought conditions this year because of successive failure of monsoons, there are no reports to indicate that people are forced to drink unpotable water. The emergency relief measures drawn up by the State Government to tide over the crisis are indicated in Statement attached.

Statement

EMERGENCY RELIEF MEASURES DRAWN UP BY GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU

1. Resorting to alternate day supply of water with effect from 21st February so as to extend the supply of available water till the on-set of South-West monsoon by June end.

2. Arranging supply of drinking water to 17 lakh people belonging to weaker sections through tanker-lorries.

3. Installation of 12000 tube-wells for exploting ground water sources in the city.

4. Bringing water from the well-fields and Southern acquifers.

5. Curtailing supply to bulk consumers by 50 per cent.

Emeritus Scientists Scheme of ICAR

4693. SHRI RAM KINKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) details of scientists who had applied under emeritus scientists scheme of ICAR, disciplino-wise and year-wise from 1979 to 1983 showing whether assignments are awarded or not;

(b) date of start, period sanctioned, amount sanctioned full title of research scheme, year-wise from 1979 to 1983 for each ICAR emeritus scientists approved along with age when each scientist ceased receiving remuneration therefrom;

(c) composition, including names of Chairman and members of screening committees for emeritus-scientists' proposals, year-wise from 1979 to 1983;

(d) amounts payable monthly as emeritus-scientist's remuneration from start of scheme and date-wise enhancements upto 1 March, 1983; and

(e) details of scientist position held when applied with scale of his pay then, present position and pay scale of those who applied but were not considered in latest screening on 10 March, 1983 with reasons for exclusion?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of House.

(c) The composition including the names of Chairmen and the members of the Standing Committee appointed to administer the Scheme for 1979 to 1983 is given in the Statement attached.

(d) (a) Emeritus Scientists selected in the scheme were given the following grants upto 1979:—

(i) An Honorarium of Rs. 750.00 p.m. in addition to pension/provident fund that he may draw.

(ii) Contingent grant upto Rs. 5,000.00 per annum subject to actual expenditure, to cover expenditure on equipment and apparatus, books and stationery, part-time ministerial help, if any, and tours within the country.

(iii) Grant of Rs. 3,600.00 or Rs. 4,800.00 per annum for engagement of one Junior or Senior Research Follow, as the case may be.

(d) (b) The scheme was revised and streamlined with the approval of the Governing Body at its meeting held on 21-3-80. Under this Honorarium has been revised from Rs.750.00 per month to Rs. 1,000,00 per month and contingent grant from Rs. 5,000.00 per annum to Rs. 7,000.00 with effect from April, 1980. The grant for the research fellow has, also been revised providing for only Research Fellow @ Rs. 600/- p.m. with effect from 2-10-82 instead of Rs. 400/- p.m.

(e) A Meeting of the Standing Committee was held on 10th March, 1983 to consider the 45 applications received for making suitable recommendations to the President of the Council for appointment as Emeritus Scientist. The recommendations are yet to be finalised.

Statement

Statement showing the composition including Names of Chairmen and Members of Screening Committees for Emeritus Scientists from 1979 to 1983

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (w.e.f. 18-2-83)
1. Dr. H.R. Arakeri, Chairman	1. Dr. H.R. Arakeri Chairman	1. Dr. H.R. Arakeri, Chairman	1. Dr. H.R. Arakeri, Chairman	1. Dr. J.S.P. Yadav, Chairman
2. Dr. A.N. Bose, Member	2. Dr. A.N. Bose, Member	2. Dr. N.S. Pathak, Member	2. Dr. J.S. Kanwar, Member	2. Dr. B.S. Pathak, Member
3. Dr. M.R. Dhanda, Member	3. Dr. C.V. Paul, Member	3. Dr. P. Bhattacharya, Member	3. Dr. B.S. Pathak, Member	3. Dr. S.C. Ray, Member
4. Dr. L.S. Negi, Member	4. Dr. M.R. Dhanda, Member	4. Dr. S.C. Ray, Member	4. Dr. P. Bhattacharya, Member	4. Dr. P. Bhattacharya, Member
5. Dr. B.V. Mehta, Member	5. Dr. L.S. Negi, Member	5. Dr. A.C. Pandya, Member	5. Dr. A.C. Pandya, Member	5. Dr. A.C. Pandya, Member
6. Dr. C.V. Paul, Member	6. Dr. N.S. Randhawa, DDG(S), Member	6. Dr. J.S. Kanwar, Member	6. Dr. S.C. Ray, Member	6. Dr. J.S. Kanwar, Member
7. Dr. N.S. Randhawa, Member	7. Dr. D.N. Srivastava, DDG(CS), Member	7. Dr. N.S. Randhawa, Member	7. Dr. M.V. Rao, Member	7. Dr. M.V. Rao, Member
8. Dr. C. Kampanna, DDG(CS), Member	8. Dr. C. Prasad, DDG(Edn.), Member	8. Dr. R.M. Acharya, Member	8. Dr. M.S. Randhawa, Member	8. Dr. R.M. Acharya, Member
9. Dr. S.K. Mukherji, DDG(Edn.) Member-Secretary	9. Dr. V.R. Bhalerao, DDG(AS), Member	9. Dr. Maharaj Singh, Member	9. Dr. Maharaj Singh, Member	9. Dr. N.S. Randhawa, Member
10. Dr. V.R. Bhalerao, DDG(AS), Member		10. Dr. M.V. Rao, DDG(CS), Member	10. Dr. R.M. Acharya, Member	10. Dr. Maharaj Singh,

ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों को भूमि का आवंटन तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास उनकी जमा धनराशि पर ब्याज

4694. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

श्री भीकू राम जैन :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष जुलाई तक लगभग 450 कोआपरेटिव ग्रुप हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों ने अपने सदस्यों की संख्या के अनुसार 135 रुपये प्रति मीटर की दर से उन्हें आवंटित होने वाली भूमि की लागत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास जमा कराई थी ;

(ख) क्या लगभग 200 सोसाइटियों को यह सूचित किया गया है कि उन्हें भमि आवंटित की जा रही है, लेकिन अब तक उन्हें भूमि आवंटित नहीं की गई है तथा अन्य सोसाइटियों के मामले विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण सोसाइटियों को 60–70 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि पर कोई ब्याज नहीं दे रहा है जब कि यह न केवल बकों से धनराशि पर ब्याज प्राप्त कर रहा है बल्कि इस आधार पर ओवर-ड्राफ्ट भी कर रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार उन्हें कब तक भूमि आवंटित करने का है;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ : (क) 429 सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समितियों ने उनकी सदस्यतानुसार उनको आवंटित की जाने वाली भूमि के मूल्य के प्रति यमुनापार क्षेत्र बोडेला तथा रोहिणी के लिए 110।/– रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर की दर से तथा पीतमपुरा एवं न्यू रोहतक रोड क्षेत्र के भूमि के लिए 135।/– रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर की दर से पूर्ण अथवा आंशिक भुगतान किया था ।

(ख) 262 सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समितियों के प्रथम बैच तथा 147 सहकारी सामूहिक आवास समितियों के दूसरे बैच को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यह सूचित कर दिया है कि किन इलाकों में उन्हें भूमि आवंटित की जाएगी । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अब तक 64 समितियों को भूमि का वास्तविक कब्जा दे दिया है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । क्योंकि आवंटन की शर्तों में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। जमा राशि लगभग 46 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(घ) शेष पात्र समितियों को भूमि का वास्तविक कब्जा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा शीघ्र ही दे दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Implementation of consolidation of Holdings

4695. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names of the States and Union Territories now implementing consolidation of holdings programme and anticipated period of the completion and also indicate the progress of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): The work of consolidation is being done in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

During the Sixth Plan 39.2 lakh hectares are likely to be consolidated. In Uttar Pradesh the work is expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan period. The Sixth Plan requires the States to take up consolidation so as to complete it in 10 years. Upto December, 1982 about 487 lakh hectares are reported to have been brought under consolidation.

Central allocation to Gujarat and other States for Drinking Water Schemes

4696. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have asked the Centre for more allocation of funds/money for various schemes for drinking water;

(b) if so, the names of States and schemes during 1981 and 1982;

(c) how much amount the Centre has allocated to Gujarat and various States during 1977 and 1982 (year-wise);

(d) how many schemes of States have been (i) completed (ii) under construction (iii) schemes not started;

(e) whether the grants have lapsed of some States during these years; and

(f) if so, the names of States, schemes and the amount lapsed and the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. Schemes are formulated and implemented by State Governments with funds provided in the State Plans. However, grants are provided under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement the resources of the State Governments for the supply of drinking water to identified problem villages. The allocation of grants to the States are made on the basis of a formula.

(c) A statement showing the grants-in-aid released to the various States/Union Territories year-wise is enclosed.

(d) Implementation of individual water supply schemes are monitored by the State Governments. The Central Governments monitors the progress with reference to the number of problem villages provided with drinking water facilities. Information about the number of problem villages which have been provided with drinking water supply facilities both under the Central and the State programmes is as follows:—

Year	No. of problem villages provided with drinking water facilities	Remarks
1980-81	25,978	The figures include villages which are partially covered
1981-82	29,837	
1982-83	35,582 (upto end of Feb. 1983)	

(e) and (f). Funds have been allocated to the States for the Sixth Plan period as a whole. The question of lapse of funds will not arise in individual years but only at the end of the Plan period.

Statement

Funds released under the Centrally-Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	152·30	351·11	215·60	436·23	376·75	479·50
2. Assam	57·60	149·57	323·15	427·11	403·45	583·98
3. Bihar	242·80	504·20	680·45	503·36	862·50	863·75
4 Gujarat	332·80	260·85	127·80	358·50	402·25	287.00
5. Haryana	142·10	200·79	260·19	357·09	337·34	277·00
6 Himachal Pradesh	222·60	425·12	392·86	561·77	368·69	273·73
7. Jammu & Kashmir	152·80	200·00	182·05	314·75	426·55	1058·00
8. Karnataka	142·30	107·70	69·00	248·81	485·50	941·50
9. Kerala	102·00	278·00	282·35	330·08	529·53	643·20
10. Madhya Pradesh	252·80	290·00	357·15	690·00	1 33·75	1397·50
11. Maharashtra	312·80	403·97	378·30	664·00	558·00	722·50
12. Manipur	52·50	53·57	53·55	106·03	151·32	158·00
13. Meghalaya	25·00	103·77	111·60	149·00	246·12	202·63
14. Nagaland	77·50	97·00	139·57	150·00	182·79	155·18
15. Orissa	182·80	218·00	209·00	307·00	603·08	772·50
16. Punjab	102·10	174·90	68·40	128·95	90·17	183·00
17. Rajasthan	252·30	353·27	205·00	559·10	1506·42	2231·50
18. Sikkim	36·50	43·13	26·00	19·50	71·74	63·94
19 Tamil Nadu	217·30	408·00	219·37	506·00	569·71	856·50
20. Tripura	80·50	113·50	97·15	112·44	85·50	81·50
21. Uttar Pradesh	352·80	617·50	709·55	951·95	1024·14	1940·99
22. West Bengal	242·80	535·01	672·72	443·50	580·96	893·50
23. A& N Islands	20·00	18·50	15·50	6·00	20·10	6·64
24 Arunacal Pradesh	20·00	32·00	46·20	35·00	35·00	30·00
25. Chandigarh						
26. Delhi	10·00	14·00	13·10	13·50	13·50	2·00
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli						
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	10·00	9·50	11·95	11·46	14·25	20·94
29. Lakshadweep						
30. Mizoram	15·00	18·50	19·05	26·25	2·47	4·50
31. Pondicherry	10·00	17·00	12·00	7·00	12·00	14·50
TOTAL	38,20·00	59,98·46	58,98,61	84,24,38	1,09,93·57	1,51,45,48

सूखे से निपटने की योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए गुजरात द्वारा मांगी गई धनराशि

4697. **श्री उत्तमभाई एच० पटेल :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने, राज्य द्वारा 1977 से 1982 तक अनुभव की गई सूखे की स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए धनराशि की मांग की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसने कितनी धनराशि की मांग की और राज्य को कितनी धनराशि दी गई ;

(ग) कम धनराशि देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) देश के अन्य भागों में सूखे की स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए 1977 से 1982 तक के दौरान दी गई धनराशि तथा अन्य सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	मांगी गई धनराशि	मन्जूर की गई व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा
	(रुपए करोड़)	
1977–78	—	—
1978–79	—	—
1979–80	—	—
1980–81	42.98	6.12
1981–82	—	—
1982–83	201.96	30.59

(ग) व्यय की अधिकतम सीमाएं, स्वीकृत मानदंडों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा लिए गए जायजे तथा राहत संबंधी उच्चस्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर मन्जूर की जाती हैं।

(घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

1977 से 1982 के दौरान प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित राज्यों को मंजूर की गई अग्रिम योजना सहायता

(लाख रुपए)

राज्य	प्राकृतिकआपदाए	1977–78	1978–89	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . .	सूखा	—	—	2205.50	4297.08	2625.00	6877.00
2. असम . . .	सूखा	—	—	639.97	—	—	—
3. बिहार . . .	सूखा	—	—	1182.00	2482.00	—	2500.63
4. गुजरात . . .	सूखा	—	—	—	612.00	—	3059.56
5. हरियाणा . . .	सूखा	—	—	450.00	402.00	825.00	1182.00
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश . .	सूखा	—	—	370.00	1001.10	265.00	1302.00
7. केरल . . .	सूखा	—	—	—	—	—	410.00
8. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर . .	सूखा	—	—	279.00	—	—	—
9. मध्य प्रदेश . . .	सूखा	—	—	2280.00	4790.00	—	4099.00
10. महाराष्ट्र . . .	सूखा	—	500.00	854.00	1624.00	—	5638.00+
11. मणिपुर . . .	सूखा	—	82.00	271.92	—	163.53	—
12. मेघालय . . .	सूखा	—	—	76.70	—	—	—
13. नागालेंड . . .	सूखा	—	—	67.00	—	—	—

(लाख रुपए)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. उड़ीसा . . .	सूखा	—		1405.00	1766.00	—	1398.40
15. राजस्थान . . .	सूखा	—	—	1875.00	4030.25	8782.08	6690.09
16. तमिलनाडु . . .	सूखा	—	—	—	—	4977.00	केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।
17. त्रिपुरा . . .	सूखा	—	—	133.00	—	94.60	91.20
18. उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	सूखा	704.00	—	3491.00	4752.00	—	—
19. पश्चिम बंगाल . .	सूखा	—	—	2767.00	—	150.00	7427.00 + 300.00 ऋण
20. कर्नाटक . . .	सूखा	962.00	—	962.00	665.00	1381.00	केन्द्रीय दल की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र							
21. पांडिचेरी . . .	सूखा	—	—	—	—	43.74	31.40

(1) + 1983–84 के लिए 770.00 लाख रुपए शामिल हैं।

(2) † बाढ़ तथा सूखा

Slum Dwellers in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

4698. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of people who live in slums in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, city-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): According to reports received from the States, the number of people who live in slums in the following cities are as under:—

Delhi	..	15,00,000
Bombay	..	28,31,394 (1976 census)
Calcutta	..	13,00,000
Madras	..	9,90,200 (projected 1983 figure)

ICAR Goat Research Scheme at Bichpuri, Agra

4699. SHRI MULTAN SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at private agriculture college at Bichpuri, Agra, ICAR goat research schemes are operated from mid-seventies;

(b) if so, the details of each scheme, principal investigator, sanction date, operation dates, amount sanctioned and utilised upto 1 March, 1983, year-wise;

(c) have these ever been monitored by scientific panels/special committees / workshops / referees / ICAR quarters officials; if so, details therof;

(d) had any report of misuse of funds in these schemes reached ICAR, if so, details of investigations made on the charges; and

(e) whether heavy mortality in goats had occurred at Bichpuri, supported by PL 480 funds and despite seriousness of these trends brought to notice of DG, ICAR, replacement scheme was allowed and stock supplied by CIRG; if so, details of age-wise and sex-wise of stocks available and that died from 1975?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of two schemes, principal investigators, sanction date, date of start, amount sanctioned and utilised upto 1st March, 1983, year-wise, are given in Statement (enclosed).

(c) Yes, Sir.

The schemes mentioned in Table, have been monitored by the Scientific Panel on Animal Breeding of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The major observations of the Panel on the final report are as follows:—

"The panel observed that inspite of limitations of time and problems resulting from intensive management (confinement and stall feeding) some valuable information has become available on the relative performance of the four important indigenous breeds under these management conditions".

Work on various aspcts of production of these breeds and breed-crosses and on nutritional requirements of goats had been done which was highly appreciated by the American counterpart Scientist who is looking after the progress of work year-wise.

(d) It was alleged that the accounts of the Goat Project under PL-480 funds at R. B. S. College, Agra were being mis-appropriated by the Principal Investigator and Co-Principal Investigator and Research Officer. An audit party of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research visited the college and looked into the accounts but no instance of misuse of funds involved could be found.

(e) The mortality in such schemes is usually high due to lack of adaption of the genotypes to the management system involving confinement and stall feeding, but it suddenly increased in August, 78 and as a result there were very high losses due to specific disease problems. These were investigated by the Animal Health Experts of Veterinary College, Mathura and corrective measures were taken. The ICAR sanctioned the continuance of the same project which was earlier run at this College and since during the period between the termination of the earlier project and its restart, the goats were maintained at the Central Institute for Research on Goats, these were transferred back to the project.

Statement

Details of schemes

Name of the scheme	Principal Investigator	Sanction date	Date of start	Amount snction sanction	Utuilised upto 1-3-1983
1. Scheme No. Fn-In-510 (Since terminated) Studies on the combining ability of desir ble characters of important goat breeds for meat and milk separately and in combination.	Dr. S.N. Singh & Co-Principal Investigator Dr. O.P.S. Sengar	3rd Dec., 1973	1-7-1974	Rs. 14,.67,871/- For five years.	The information will be collected from the RBS College, Bichpuri, Agra.
2. Replacement Scheme No. Fn-In-583 Studies on the cmobining ability of desirable character of three important goat breeds for meat separately and in combination.	Dr. O.P.S. Sengar	9th May, 1979	24-12-1980	Rs. 22,30,000/- for five years.	The information will be collected from the RBS College, Bichpuri, Agra.

भूमि सुधार मामलों के लिए विशेष अदालतें

4700. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 से अब तक की अवधि के दौरान भूमि सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत भूमिहीनों को भूमि के आवंटन के क्या वार्षिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं और कितने भू क्षेत्र के लिये प्रति वर्ष पट्टा अधिकार दिये गये तथा कितने भूमिहीन लोगों को जमीन का वास्तविक कब्जा दिया गया ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमिहीन लोगों की पंजीकृत संख्या क्या है तथा उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को अभी तक कोई भूमि नहीं दी गई है ;

(ग) देश के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में भूमि सीमा अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कुल कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह देगी कि वे भूमि सुधार संबंधी मामलों के निपटान हेतु विशेष अदालतों का गठन करें तथा भूमिहीन लोगों को जमीन का कब्जा दिलाने के लिये विशेष दस्ते नियुक्त करे।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र): (क) सभी राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे संशोधित अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत मार्च, 1985 के अन्त तक भूमि का वितरण पूरा कर लें । 1980 से अब तक वितरित क्षेत्र तथा लाभभोगियों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण–1 संलग्न है ।

(ख) 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्रामीण कृषि श्रमिकों की संख्या तथा संशोधित अधिकतम सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत वितरित क्षेत्र दर्शाने वाला विवरण–2 संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ) विवरण के कालम 4 में उच्च न्यायालयों तथा भूमि सम्बन्धी कानूनों के अन्तर्गत गठित अन्य न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामलों में शामिल क्षेत्र को दर्शाया गया है । राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को लम्बित पड़े मामलों का शीघ्र निपटान सुनिश्चित करने हेतु तंत्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त सलाह दी गई है । कुछेक राज्यों ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशिष्ट प्रावधान बनाए हैं कि फालतू भूमि के आवंटियों को अभी भूमि न खोनी पड़े । अन्य राज्यों को भी ऐसे उपायों की सिफारिश की गई है ।

विवरण I

राज्य/ केन्द्रशासित क्षेत्र	वितरित क्षेत्र (1980–81)		वितरित क्षेत्र (1980–81)		वितरित क्षेत्र (1982–83)		योग	
	क्षेत्र	लाभभोगियों की संख्या	क्षेत्र	लाभभोगियों की संख्या	क्षेत्र	लाभभोगियों की संख्या	क्षेत्र	लाभभोगियों की संख्या
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	94,467	81,486	74,059	2,05,905	1,29,050	1,04,144	2,97,576	3,91,535

विवरण

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार ग्रामीण कृषि श्रमिक (हजार में)	वितरित क्षेत्र	अदालती मामलों के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र
1	2	3	4
आन्ध्रप्रदेश	7872.8	3,17,583	4,20,000
असम	466.2	3,22,015	76,000
बिहार	7135.7	1,49,360	90,000
गुजरात	2372.4	12,045	46,000
हरियाणा	558.3	20,173	6,973
हिमाचल प्रदेश	40.8	3,344	—
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	57.9	—	—
कर्नाटक	3361.5	1,04,920	37,000
केरल	1802.6	54,422	40,855
मध्य प्रदेश	4658.8	87,884	1,13,000
महाराष्ट्र	6151.4	2,81,586	58,000
मणिपुर	37.6	37	—
मेघालय	56.2	—	—
नागालैंड	5.7	—	—
उड़ीसा	2308.9	1,96,992	4,959
पंजाब	1027.1	15,353	78,484
राजस्थान	710.3	1,32,185	33,000
सिक्किम	5.1	—	—
तमिलनाडु	5555.4	63,654	7,036
त्रिपुरा	143.0	1,113	68
उत्तर प्रदेश	4927.2	2,36,675	22,230
पश्चिम बंगाल	3735.9	62,460	1,00,000
अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.2	—	—
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	7.4	—	—
चंडीगढ़	0.4	—	—
दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	4.5	2.616	3,000
दिल्ली	11.0	874	—
गोवा दमन तथा दीव	29.9	—	—
लक्षद्वीप	—	—	—
मिजोरम	3.2	—	—
पांडिचेरी	46.1	927	—
योग	52571.3	19,74,718	11,86,735

Target for delivering of Fertilizers upto Block Headquarters

4701. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of delivering fertilizers upto the block headquarters has been in operation;

(b) if so, whether Rs. 30 crores had been the target in this respect; and

(c) what are the details of the desired effects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No such target was fixed. However, the equated freight fixed under the scheme worked out to about Rs. 1334.41 lakhs and Rs. 2492.31 lakhs for the finacial years 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively.

(c) As a result of implementatoin of the scheme of delivery of fertilisers upto block headquarters the fertiliser distribution has become more even. It is now available in remote areas and nearer to the door-steps of the farmers. It has been possible to increase the number of fertiliser sale points after the introduction of the scheme.

Issue of Licences for Roller Flour Mills in Rajasthan

4703. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of applications for issue of industrial licences to set up Roller Flour Mills in the backward areas of Rajasthan are pending with Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in issuing the industrial licences to the applicants and what is the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Keeping in view the capacity already created and the level of utilisation by the existing units, Central Government had decided in May, 1980, not to issue fresh permissions for setting up of roller flour mills in the country. The applications received in this regard after May, 1980, are being rejected. There is no change in the general policy of the Government.

Drought in Kerala

4704. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any estimate of the loss suffered by Kerala on account of unprecedented drought this year;

(b) whether any study team has been sent by the Centre to study the impact of drought;

(c) if so, the findings of the team; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) According to the Memorandum received from the Government of Kerala, a cropped area of 1.04 lakh ha. and a population of 16 lakh have been affected by drought.

(b) to (d). No Central Team was deputed to Kerala. However, the request of the State Government was considered by an Inter-Ministerial

Group to which the representatives of the State Government were invited. On the basis of its report and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 410 lakhs during 1982-83 and Rs. 531.95 lakh during 1983-84 have been sanctioned to the State Government for drought relief measures.

अकबरपुर गन्ना सहकारी समिति पर बकाया राशि

4705. श्री **राम अवध** : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टांडा खरीद केन्द्र के अनेक किसानों की लगभग 54 हजार रुपये की राशि उत्तर प्रदेश की अकबपुर गन्ना सहकारी समिति और रत्न शुगर मिल्स पर 1978-79 की बकाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका भुगतान कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (**श्री भागवत झा आजाद**) : (क) और (ख). गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि आदि के बारे में सूचना केवल चीनी मिलों से प्राप्त होती है और न कि गन्ना सहकारी समितियों से प्राप्त होती है । रत्ना शुगर मिल शाहगंज द्वारा 28-2-83 को समाप्त अवधि की प्रस्तुत की गई विवरणी के अनुसार, 1978-79 मौसम के लिए गन्ने के मूल्य की कोई बकाया राशि नहीं है ।

Site Museum at Ratnagiri

4706. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons of delay in the construction of site museum at Ratnagiri in Orissa;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the construction work;

(c) the allocation of funds made earlier and further Central assistance proposed to be earmarked for this purpose; and

(d) the details thereof?

TRE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) The construction work could start only after preparation of architectural and working drawings and award of contract, which took time

(b) Contract for the work was awarded to the contractor on 21-8-82. Stipulated date of completion of the work is April, 1984.

(c) and (d). The entire expenditure on the project is to be met by the Central Government.

Green land acquired by DDA and Allotment made thereof to VIPs

4707. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA acquired green land for the development of the Capital;

(b) if so, the area acquired so far by DDA since its inception;

(c) whether DDA has allotted some parts of the acquired land to VIPs, VVIPs and politicians;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) what is the basis for the allotment of land to these dignitaries;

(f) whether Government propose to allot some land to these high dignitaries; and

(g) if so, when and what would be methods for allotment of land to these persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Land required for planned development of Delhi as provided under the Master Plan is acquired by the Delhi Administration. The land so acquired is subsequently placed at the disposal of the Delhi Development Authority under section 22(1) of the D.D.A. Act, 1957 for planned development.

(b) The DDA has reported that as on 28-2-1983, 45,310 acres of land has been placed at the disposal of the Delhi Development Authority by the Delhi Administration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 87 Members of Parliament were allotted plots. Two allotments were subsequently cancelled and four allottees surrendered the plots allotted to them. 50 Members of Metropoitan Council and Municipal Corporation of Delhi were allotted plots under the LIG and MIG categories. Four allotments were cancelled subsequently.

(e) Allotments were made against the reservation quota which existed for such categories upto 2-1-1979.

(f) No, Sir. However, cases of MPs whose cases were pending as on 2-1-1979 are being considered.

(g) The allotment would be made by draw of lots as and when found feasible.

Amendment of U.P. Urban Buildings Act, 1972

4708. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action was taken on complaint by the Central Government Employees Welfare Coordination Committee, Allahabad made on 28th July 1979, regarding distinction against Central Government employees by the Uttar Pradesh Government in the matter of amendment of the U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting Rent and Eviction) Act, 1972:

(b) whether Government took up the matter with the State Government after a lapse of more than 2½ years on 25th March, 1982; and

(c) the reasons why Government have not been able to get this distinction removed even after a period of more than three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). On receipt of a representation from the Central Government Employees Welfare Coordination Committee, Allahabad through the Department of Personnel & AR to whom it was originally addressed, the Coordination Committee was requested to furnish details of the problem. It was only after a lapse of about 2 years and 4 months a reply was received from the Coordination Committee. The matter being primarily the concern of the State Government of U.P., it was referred to them immediately thereafter and the State Government is taking necessary action in the matter.

Allocation of amount under IRDP in the Sixth Five Year Plan

4709. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay of Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Sixth Plan and does it compare favourably with the earlier Plans keeping in view the increase in population and is the outlay adequate; and

(b) the details of the important developments that have taken place in the IRDP during the three years of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) The outlay for IRDP in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 1500 crores. It is much higher than the outlay of Rs. 200 crores provided in the Fifth Plan for the SFDA Programme, which was, in some respects, similar to IRD Programme. The present outlay for IRD is, however, not adequate keeping in view the targets.

(b) The details of the important developments that have taken place in the programme during the three years of the Sixth Plan are as under:—

(1) The IRD Programme which was in operation in 2600 blocks was extended to all the 5011 development blocks in the country from 2nd October, 1980.

(2) The coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families under the programme has gone up from 24 per cent in 1980-81 to 40.5 per cent upto February, 1983 in 1982-83.

(3) A single district rural development agency has been set up for implementation of all rural development programmes.

(4) Schemes for strengthening the block level administrative machinery and setting up of a monitoring cell at the State Headquarters have been introduced.

(5) Detailed operational guidelines for the formulation of block plans have been issued.

(6) The monitoring arrangements have been streamlined.

(7) A massive programme of training of all functionaries at the block, district and state level has been launched.

(8) A programme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment has been launched.

(9) 27.83 lakhs families were assisted in 1980-81, 28.29 lakhs families in 1981-82 and 21.94 lakhs families in 1982-83 (upto February, 1983).

(10) Expenditure of Rs. 156.24 crores was incurred in 1980-81, Rs. 262.59 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 190.08 crores in 1982-83 (upto January, 1983).

(11) Term Credit of the order of Rs. 236.63 crores was disbursed in 1980-81, Rs. 484.65 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 380.72 crores in 1982-83 (upto January, 1983).

(12) Per capita subsidy was Rs. 561 in 1980-81, Rs. 928 in 1981-82 and Rs. 1036 in 1982-83 (upto January, 1983).

Supply of rice to Kerala

4710. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice agreed to be supplied by the Centre to the Kerala State every month;

(b) the total quantity of rice supplied during the last six months, month-wise;

(c) whether the State Government have approached the Centre for additional quota of rice, as the agreed quantity has not been supplied; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A statement showing allotment and off-take of rice in respect of Kerala State during September, 1982 to February, 1983, month-wise, is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Government have requested for enhancement of their monthly allocation of rice from

the Central Pool from the existing level of 95,000 tonnes to 1,35,000 tonnes.

(d) The monthly allocation of rice to various States including Kerala is made taking into consideration the overall availability of rice in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors. While it has not been possible to increase the monthly allocation of rice to Kerala, the State Government has been permitted to purchase 15,000 tonnes of levy-free rice from the surplus States of Punjab and Haryana.

Statement

Statement showing allotment and offtake of rice from the Central pool to Kerala during September, 1982 to February, 1983.

(Quantity in '000 tonne)

Month	Allotment	Offtake
September, 1982	110·0	86·7
October, 1982	110·0	82·9
November, 1982	90·0	90·9
December, 1982	95·0	101·2
January, 1983	95·0	102·0
February, 1983	95·0	96·1

ग्रामीण रोजगार अवसरों का बढ़ाया जाना

4711. श्री भीम सिंह :
श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1981–82 और 1982–83 के दौरान ग्रामीण रोजगार अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्षवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आवंटित धनराशि और खाद्यान्न का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो सका है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गयी तथा खाद्यान्न की कुल कितनी मात्रा प्रयोग में लाई गई ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रति वर्ष 300 से 400 मिलियन श्रम-दिनों का रोजगार सृजित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ।

(ग) से (ङ) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम जैसे कार्यक्रम में कुछ संसाधन पाइप लाइन में रहते हैं । वर्ष 1981–82 तथा 1982–83 में उपयोग में लाई गई नकद निधियों तथा खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	उपयोग में लाई गई नकद निधियां*	उपयोग में लाए गए खाद्यान्न
1981–82 . . .	319.48 करोड़	2.29 लाख मीटरी टन
1982–82 . . .	241.28** करोड़	1.03** लाख मीटरी टन

*खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य सहित

**1-3-83 तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार

युवा संसद कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाना

4712. **श्री डूंगर सिंह:** क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) युवा संसद कार्यक्रम को पूरे देश में चलाने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस संबंध में संसदीय कार्य विभाग के बढ़ते हुए उत्तरदायित्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए संस्थापन, वाहन आदि से संबद्ध आवश्यकताओं पर तथा आगे टूरों पर और अन्य अनुषंगी मद पर खर्च करने के लिये आवश्यक धनराशि प्रदान करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की माध्यमिक शिक्षा संस्थाओं के अतिरिक्त रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत चल रही शिक्षा संस्थाओं को भी युवा संसद कार्यक्रम के सीमा क्षेत्र में लाने के संबंध में सरकार को किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है तथा उनमें यह कार्यक्रम कब तक शुरू हो जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) संसदीय कार्य विभाग ने युवा संसद योजना को, प्रायोगिक रूप में, दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में प्रारम्भ किया था । राज्यों में इस योजना को प्रारम्भ करने के हमारे प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप इस योजना को उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, केरल, त्रिपुरा राज्यों और चण्डीगढ़ तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपना लिया है । राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से भी दिल्ली के नमूने पर इस योजना को तैयार करने और लागू करने के लिए निवेदन किया गया है ।

(ख) राज्यों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, इस विभाग ने, राज्य द्वारा की गयी प्रत्येक वार्षिक प्रतियोगिता के लिए रु0 1000/–की अधिकतम सीमा के भीतर, वित्तीय सहायता की एक योजना बनाई । वर्ष 1982 में वित्तीय सहायता की इस सीमा को बढ़ाकर रु0 3000/– कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता में भाग ले रहे हैं । इस समय रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित शिक्षा संस्थाओं को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Position of 5th Self Financing Scheme of DDA

4713. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons have applied for DDA flats under Fifth Self Financing Scheme during the year of 1982 in the Capital;

(b) number of such persons who have applied for DDA flats under this scheme;

(c) whether the flats are ready for allotment and if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which flats will be ready for allotment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) The DDA has reported that the Fifth Self-Financing Housing Registration Scheme was floated in 1982 from 14th May, 1982 to 14th August, 1982.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of foodgrains

4714. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has not yet achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains;

(b) if so, the extent to which the shortfall is likely to be there;

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains imported during the last three years year-wise and the names of countries from which foodgrains were imported and the quantity imported from each country; and

(d) the quantity of foodgrains likely to be imported during the current year to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) By and large, India has been meeting its own foodgrains requirement except in years of crop failures.

(c) A statement indicating quantities of wheat imported during the last three years and names of countries from which imported is attached.

(d) As at present, there is no proposal with the Government to import wheat during the current year.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating quantities of wheat imported during the last three years and names of countries from which imported.

(In lakh tonnes)

Year	Country	Quantity contracted for import
1980-81		..
1981-82	U.S.A.	15.15
	Australia	7.50
1982-83	U.S.A.	39.50

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु कार्यक्रम

4715. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु कितने कार्यक्रम तैयार किये हैं ;

(ख) इनकी अनुमानित लागत और पूरा होने का निर्धारित समय क्या हैं;

(ग) पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले और मोतीहारी के उन भागों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन गांवों में विकास कार्य बहुत मन्द गति से हो रहा है ; और

(ङ) सरकार ने स्थिति में सुधार लाने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण विकास के मुख्य कार्यक्रम समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(ख) सभी कार्यक्रम निरन्तर स्वरूप के हैं। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में छठी योजना परिव्यय समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए 750 करोड़ रुपये, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए 980 करोड़ रुपये, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के लिए 175 करोड़ रुपये और मरूभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) से (ङ) इस तरह की सूचना इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रखी जाती है।

Production of Soyabean

4716. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to encourage the production of Soyabean on a large scale;

(b) the production of Soyabean in the country during the last two years and the details of future plan;

(c) whether some experts have warned that displacing land under poorman's food such as jawar and millets is fraught with danger; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of soyabean in the country during the last two years was as follows:—

Year	Production ('000 tonnes)
1980-81	442.2 (Provisional)
1981-82	464.0 (Provisional)

It is proposed to extend the area under soyabean to 18.50 lakh hectares by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The apprehension is not correct.

Badanalla Irrigation Project

4717. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have notified the detailed report of Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project of Koraput district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the villages that are to be shifted, total cultivable lands and areas which will be submerged and population likely to be affected due to this project;

(d) the measures taken by Government to protect the village Kenduguda from backwater of the project;

(e) the place selected for construction of Badanalla Irrigation Division and whether construction of the buildings has been started;

(f) the measures taken by the Government to complete the preliminary works of the project in time; and

(g) the progress made so far in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project of Orissa has been accepted by the Planning Commission in January, 1981 with an estimated cost of Rs. 11.39 crores to provide irrigation to an area of 13745 hectares. The question of giving administrative approval and notifying the detailed report of the project comes within the purview of the Government of Orissa.

(c) A total area of 930 hectares is likely to come under submergence affecting a population of 974 persons. Six villages,—Kenduguda, Surnlakuppa, Saurasakonda, Konda, Sakonda, Khamariguda and Sardapur will be affected.

(d) to (g) Implementation of irrigation projects devolves on the State Governments, all decisions and actions being taken by themselves. During the plan discussions, the representatives of the Government of Orissa have intimated that work on the main dam has not yet started and that the expenditure on preliminary works upto March, 1983 would be about Rs. 1.84 crores.

Reasons for Promotion of Soyabean Cultivation

4718. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nutrition Experts have expressed the view that Soyabean is an acknowledged source of protein for animals and only marginal source for human beings; and

(b) if so, the reasons for promoting such huge cultivation of soyabean instead of pulses jowar and millets etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) According to newspaper reports, a consultant to the U. N. University Centre in Mysore has expressed such views.

(b) Soyabean is source of protein both for animals and human beings. Soyabean cultivation in India is being promoted both for increasing availability of edible oil and protein.

Raising Groundnut Production in Gujarat

4719. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government had approved a special

project for raising groundnut production in Gujarat from 18 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 27 lakh tonnes by 1984;

(b) if so, whether Government had provided any aid to the State to implement the project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN)): (a Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The special project is estimated to cost Rs. 35 crores to be met in full by the Government of India during the entire period of its implementation. The scheme provides for subsidies on items like seed, seed drills, plan protection measures, irrigation, sprinkler sets and demonstrations.

Share of Madhya Pradesh of Chambal Water from Kota Barrage

4720. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the effect that Rajasthan allows only 50 per cent to 60 per cent of its legitimate share of the Chambal water from the Kota Barrage; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The Right Bank Canal taking off from the Kota Barrage is the common carrier catering to the irrigation water needs of both the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. This Canal runs for a length of 128 kms. in Rajasthan and enters Madhya Pradesh at the Parvati Aqueduct. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have been complaining that they are not receiving adequate supplies of Chambal water in the canal across the border at the Parvati Aqueduct, for which the Government of Rajasthan have been intimating that requists releases are not being received from the Gandhisagar reservoir.

The Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan Interstate Control Board which is managing the operation of the Chambal Complex and connected matters of water resources development and utilisation in the basin has a Standing Committee which is entrusted with the work of laying down the schedule for water releases for irrigation and power needs of both the States and it meets from time to time. Both the Government of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh hold the review that this bilateral issue can be settled through mutual discussions.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को आवास का अवंटन

4721. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को सरकारी आवास आवंटन हेतु उनकी नियुक्ति तिथि से वरीयता दी जाती है; और यदि हां, तो अब तक किस वरीयता तिथि तक के कर्मचारियों को आवास दिया जा चुका है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1983 के दौरान कितने कर्मचारियों को आवास मिलने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कुछ आरक्षण के आधार पर कर्मचारियों को आवास आवंटित करती है और यदि हां, तो इन आरक्षणों के लिए कर्मचारियों की श्रेणियां क्या हैं और आरक्षण का प्रतिशत कितना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) टाईप ए से डी तक के वास के लिए नियुक्ति तिथि अग्रता तिथि के रूप में ली जाती है । टाईप ई तथा इससे ऊपर के वास के लिए अग्रता तिथि उस तिथि से गिनी जाती है जिस पर कि कोई अधिकारी विशिष्ट तारीख जो कि इस निमित्त नियत की जाती है, को ली गई अपनी परिलब्धियों के आधार पर उस टाइप के वास के लिए पात्र हो जाता है । चालू आबंटन वर्ष जो कि 1-4-1982 से आरम्भ हो गया है, के लिए निर्धारित तारीख 1-10-1981 है ।

दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में वास के विभिन्न टाइपों में कवर की गई अग्रता तिथियां निम्नलिखित हैं :—

टाइप	ए	12-3-1963
टाइप	बी	5-12-1956
टाइप	सी	1-10-1958
टाइप	डी	14-4-1956
टाइप	ई	1-1-1973
टाइप	ई i	2-1-1973
टाइप ई-ii	फिलहाल टाइप viii के •	
टाइप ई-iii	मकान पदासीन मंत्रियों/मंत्री स्तर के व्यक्तियों, उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों तथा सचिवों को आवंटित किए जा रहे हैं तथा ई-ii टाइप के मकान अधिकांशत: सचिवों तथा सचिव स्तर के अन्य अधिकारियों जो कि 3500/-रुपए प्रतिमास की परिलब्धियां ले रहे हैं, तथा संसद सदस्यों को आवंटित किए जा रहे हैं । यह सब रिक्तियों पर निर्भर है।	

(ख) यह सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है क्योंकि स्थानान्तरण मृत्यु आदि-आदि घंटकों पर निर्भर रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता का पूर्वज्ञान नहीं हो सकता है ।

(ग) टाइप ए तथा बी में 10 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां तथा टाइप सी तथा डी में 5 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को आवंटित करने के लिए आरक्षित की जाती है। 5 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां क्षय रोग (दूसरों के लिए खतरे के सक्रिय चरण में) केन्सर तथा विकलांग कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा आधार पर आवंटित हेतु आरक्षित की जाती है ।

Number of Problem Villages for Drinking Water in Bidar District of Karnataka

4722. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in Bidar distract (Karnataka) are declared as problem villages for drinking water;

(b) how many these are covered under the drinking water supply scheme and how many are left; and

(c) by what time Government would provide drinking water to all the problem villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) In Bidar District of Karnataka 499 villages were identified as problem villages which had still to be provided with drinking water supply facilities at the beginning of the Sixth Plan i.e., as on 1-4-1980.

(b) According to the information furnished by the State Government 158 problem villages have been sup-

plied with drinking water facilities in the first two years of the Plan i.e. in 1980-81 and 1981-82. Thus there were 324 problem villages still remaining to be provided with drinking water facilities on 1-4-1982.

(c) Efforts are being made to provide all identified problem villages with at least one source of safe drinking water by the end of the Sixth plan period.

यमुना पार स्थित लक्ष्मी नगर क्षेत्र में बेढंगे निर्माण के बारे में शिकायतें

4723. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :**

श्री कमल नाथ :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यमुना पार स्थित लक्ष्मी नगर क्षेत्र में बेढंगे निर्माण होने की शिकायत सरकार को भेजी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने अब तक उन शिकायतों पर कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के होने वाले निर्माण कार्य को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) से (ङ). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि लक्ष्मी नगर क्षेत्र के जे तथा के ब्लाकों में स्कूल के लिए उद्दिष्ट भूमि पर मकानों के अनधिकृत निर्माण की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। जिस भूमि पर अनधिकृत निर्माण हुये हैं वह दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा जारी किये गये निषेधादेश के अन्तर्गत है। यद्यपि लक्ष्मी नगर के क्षेत्र को नियमित कर दिया गया है परन्तु भवन निर्माण गतिविधियों को उजागार नहीं किया गया है। अनधिकृत निर्माणों को रोकने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम 1957 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत 1663 मामलों में नोटिस जारी किये गये हैं तथा 1-4-1980 से 28-2-83 तक की अवधि के दौरान गिराने के आदेश पारित किये हैं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यह भी कहा है कि कई मामलों में उन व्यक्तियों/निर्माणकर्ताओं जिन्होंने अनधिकृत निर्माण कर लिए हैं, के विरुद्ध फौजदारी न्यायालयों में मुकद्दमें भी दायर कर दिए गए हैं।

Slow Implimentation of Land Reforms

4724. SHRI GADAHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that land reforms instituted in 1951 are mean to redistribute rural resources and the pace of implementation is slow, full of loopholes and its impact is minimal;

(b) if so, whether national committee on agriculture was appointed to go in all aspects of this question and make recommendation;

(c) if so, what is the recommended structure and its suggestions as to action about the irregular transac-

tion, fictitious malafied transfer of land with a view to evasion of land acquisition; and

(d) whether this recommendation was accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) The main objective of the land reform measures initiated since independence has been the removal of such institutional and motivational obstacles as stood in the way of modernisation of agriculture and more egalitarian social structure. In pursuance of this, legislative measures have been enacted and implemented all over the country. These measures include mainly the abolition of the intermediary system, provision of security to the tenants, conferment of ownership rights on the general body of tenants over a period of time, imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings and consolidation of holdings. Various components of this programme have varying degree of relevance for different regions of the country. Their impact has, therefore, been varied. The cumulative effect of all these measures has been a perceptible reduction in the concentration of holdings.

(b) to (d). The recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture are broadly in line with the national policy of land, reforms which has been spelt out in successive Five Year Plan documents. The National Commission on Agriculture has specifically recommended that concealed tenancy should be detacted where landlord—tenant nexus is clearly established in cases of concealed tenacies, the tenant should be recorded as an occupancy tenant. This is also in agreement with the policy on tnancy. Different States have made legislation on this point. Legislation has also been made by different States for unearthing benami transfers in land intended to evade the effect of land ceiling.

Amount Allocated under IRD

4725. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that the amount allocated for the IRD Programme during the entire Sixth Five Year Plan period is too small to achieve the objectives of raising the 1.5 crore of families about the poverty line;

(b) whether it is also fact that the lion's share of the amount allocated for subsidy under the programme in the 1982-83 budget still remains unutilised;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to conduct any study/survey by an expert body to examine the functioning of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir. The amount is inadequate having regard to block-wise targets.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has taken up a study of the IRD Programme.

House Owning Persons Staying in Government Accommodation in Delhi

4726. SHRI N. E. HORD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of persons are staying in Government

accommodation in Delhi in spite of having their own houses in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of political leaders are occupying Government accommodation in spite of having their own houses in Delhi;

(c) if so, the number of such political leaders as well as the number of Ex-MPs and Ex-Ministers, if any and since when as well as the rent if any, to be paid by them;

(d) the criteria adopted regarding the rent charges from these political leaders (Ex-MPs and Ex-Ministers); and

(e) in what capacity they are staying in Government houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) House owing Central Government employees are eligible for General Pool accommodation.

(b) and (c). Allotments to 'political leaders' as such are not made. However, allotment of General Pool accommodation is made to the Ministers and Members of Parliament. They are not required to submit house owning declaration. As such, no details in this regard are available.

(d) Ex-Ministers are required to pay rent under FR-45B with Departmental charges after one month from the date of demitting the office of the Minister in case they also cease to be Members of Parliament.

Ex-MPs are required to pay damages for the General Pool accommodation under their occupation at market rate unless otherwise decided.

(e) Their allotments have been cancelled as they are not eligible for general pool accommodation.

Supply of Rice and Wheat to west Bengal

4727. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the actual quantity of rice and wheat supplied to West Bengal by the Centre from January, 1980 to February, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): A statement showing offtake of rise and wheat from the Central Pool to the State of West Bengal from January, 1980 to February, 1983 is attached.

Statement

Statement showing offtake of rice and wheat from the Central Pool to the State of West Bengal from January, 1980 to February, 1983

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
January . .	57.2	105.3	162.5	44.3	89.6	133.9	90.8	89.5	180.3	172.5	126.6	239.1
February . .	63.2	115.2	178.4	50.5	79.2	129.7	104.2	92.1	196.3	125.3	111.8	235.1
March . . .	71.8	87.7	159.5	58.0	97.5	155.5	138.0	102.8	240.8			
April . . .	71.7	80.4	152.1	58.1	78.1	136.2	135.6	91.9	227.5			
May . . .	84.0	90.3	174.3	63.1	83.5	146.6	149.0	83.2	232.2			
June . . .	81.9	85.6	167.5	58.5	76.9	135.4	123.8	94.4	218.2			
July . . .	99.8	109.9	209.7	96.2	100.0	196.2	136.3	105.3	241.6			
August . . .	80.3	91.0	171.3	100.8	84.5	185.3	153.8	102.1	255.9			
September .	96.7	104.9	201.6	106.3	95.9	202.2	151.9	108.3	260.2			
October. . .	79.5	96.9	176.4	73.0	83.6	156.6	134.5	100.3	234.8			
November .	51.8	81.3	133.1	79.8	86.1	165.9	107.0	128.8	235.8			
December . .	47.0	94.7	141.7	82.2	93.3	175.5	107.1	124.6	231.7			
TOTAL .	884.9	1143.2	2028.1	870.8	1048.2	1919.0	1532.0	1223.3	2755.3	235.8	238.4	474.2

Production of coarse Grains

4728. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY:

SHRI AMAL DATTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very little attenion has been paid by the Indian Agricultural Research Institutions to increase the productivity of coarse grains viz. Jwar, bazra and maize;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to promote research on these products, if so, the details;

(c) whether Government have any estimate of the total requirement of coarse grains, pulses and oil seeds on the basis of actual nutritional requirement of the population; and

d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. India has some of the biggest programmes in the world for improvement of coarse grains, particularly of sorghum and bajra. Like in other crops the major objectives of research conducted by Agricultural Research Institutes in India is to increase productivity of coarse grains viz. Jowar, Bajra and Maize. The first All India Coordinated Crop Improvement Project that has been started in India as early as in 1958 was that of Maize. Now similar All India Coordinated Projects operate for Bajra and Jowar also. Under these projects, there are 15 centres in Jowar, 23 in millets and 23 in maize with multi-disciplinary groups of scientists, operating in different parts of the country. In these crops a number of hybrids/varieties possessing high yield and desirable agronomic attributes have been developed. In Jowar, 9 hydrids (CSH-11 to CSH-9) and 7 high yielding varieties (CSV-1 to CSV-7) have been developed for cultivation during *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons. In Bajra during the past few years, new hybrids like BJ 104, BK 560-230, BD-111, CJ-104 and CM-46 have been released for cultivation. In Maize, hybrids like Ganga Safod-2, Hi starch, Ganga-5, Ganga-9, Ganga-7, Ranjit etc. and composites like Diara, Hunius, Kissan, Vikram etc. have been released. A number of them carry high degree of resistance to diseases which otherwise generally take a heavy toll of the crops. For realising better yields frm the improved hybrids and varieies, suitable cultivation practices for different situations and production technologies have been developed. these hybrids and varieties with suitable cultivation technology developed by the Coordinated Projects in collaboration with the Agricultural Universities have played an important role in improving production, productivity and stability of coarse grains in the country. Some of the hybrids developed by India, particularly of sorghum are being cultivation in other countries also.

(b) Research on Bajra, Jowar and Maize is already well established under the All India Coordinated Projects of the ICAR. The Agricultural Universities are also doing extensive work. In addition to these the ICAR supports research on these crops through its ad-hoc cess Fund Schemes. The ICAR has also close liaison with International Institutes of the CCIAR system such as the ICRISAT and CIMMYT etc. for researches on Jowar, Bajra and Maize, to facilitate exchange of germplasm and information.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Money Demanded by Rajasthan Government for Employment Generation Scheme.

4729. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan had demanded Rs. 50 crore for employment generation schemes for providing employment to 12.5 lakh labourers from December 1982 to March 1983 at the rate of Rs. 12 per day i.e. Rs. 7 for labour wage and Rs. 5 for material component;

(b) whether Government have provided only a ceiling of Rs. 11.375 crores at the rate of rupees 5 per day for labour and 1/3rd amount i.e. 1.67 per day for material and for 26 days in the month taking 4 days rest without payment;

(c) if so, the reasons for the indifference shown to Rajasthan; and

(d) whether the Central Government are ready to provide Rs. 50 crore as demanded by Rajasthan Government; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1187.50 lakhs on the basis of 26 working days in a month.

(d) The request of the State Government for Central assistance for the financial year 1983-84 is under active consideration of the Government.

A sum of Rs. 7.74 crores will be available to the State Government by way of margin money with effect from 1.4.1983 out of which emergent expenditure on relief measures can be met.

High ICAR's vehicle repair bill

4830. PROF. P. J. KURIAN:

SHII A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted the news-item captioned "ICAR's vehicle repair bill Rs. 1.2 crores a year" in the Times of India dated February 16, 1983;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of ICAR vehicles are being used by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture;

(c) the full details of steps being taken to rationalise the use of vehicles and the cost of their repairs; and

(d) whether any enquiry is being launched to prevent such waste of scarce financial resources through misuse?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. It is not a fact that most of the ICAR vehicles are being used by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) The vehicles at the Council's headquarters and its Institutes are used for official purposes in accordance with the relevant rules pertaining to the use of staff cars/vehicles. The repairs of the vehicles are undertaken through authorised Government Workshops/authorised dealers as per the instructions of the Government of India. In view of this, the question of further rationalising the evfoesu hic cEj,d 123456, RFK the use of vehicles and cost of their repairs does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Blackmarketing of rice issued by F.C.I. Naraina

4731. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a release order issued by sales section of F.C.I. Naraina sent to a particular "Kanta" cannot be changed to another "Kanta" without the prior written permission of the Assistant Manager;

(b) if so, what are the circumstances under which the release orders shuttle to other 'kantas' surreptitiously and what measures are proposed to be taken to check the same;

(c) did the release order of the F.P.S. holder involved in the alleged blackmarketing of 60 quintals of rice sent to 'kanta No. 8' reached 'Kanta No. 11';

(d) if so, how did that happen and to whom was the rice issued;

(e) have some M.Ps. written to F.C.I. asking for information about the blackmarketing of the rice; and

(f) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It should not happen in normal circumstances. However, heacy rush and long queues at 'Kanta' (i.e. issue point) can be taken advantage of by nefarious elements. Disciplinary action will be taken against the officials and staff of the Corporation if they deviate from the established procedure.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the quantity involved was 50 quintals of rice.

(d) A person purporting to be the authorised person on behalf of the Fair Price Shop owner reported to the wrong kanta i.e. issue point No. 11, for delivery of the stocks which were issued. The issue clerk of the Corporataion has been placed under suspension pending disciplinary enquiry against him.

(e) and (f) One Member of Parliament addressed a communication to the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India and a reply indicating the position was sent to him.

Community nursery paddy progra-

4732. SHRI CHNITAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centrally sponsored "Community Nursery Paddy" programme has been introduced in some States;

(b) if so, the name of the States where such programme has been introduced so far;

(c) whether the above programme has been introduced in Orissa;

(d) if so, how many districts of Orissa have been covered under the above programme so far; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the States and Union Territories where programme has been introduced so far are given below:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Karnataka

7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Meghalaya
11. Mizoram
12. Manipur
13. Arunachal Pradesh
14. Nagaland
15. Orissa
16. Tripura
17. Uttar Pradesh
18. West Bengal
19. Sikkim
20. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
21. Goa
22. Pondicherry
23. Rajasthan

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). In Orissa State all the districts have been covered under the programme so far as per details given below:—

1. Balasore
2. Bolangir
3. Cuttack
4. Dhenkanal
5. Ganjam
6. Kalahandi
7. Keonjhar
8. Korapur
9. Mayurbhanj
10. Phulbani
11. Puri
12. Sambalpur
13. Sundargarh

Amount spent under the rural employment programme

4733. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the money spent in the country under the Rural Employment Programme during the year 1982-83 till 28th February, 1983;

(b) the number of persons who have been provided jobs under this programme; and

(c) the number of persons who have been brought above the poverty line during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) As per the reports received from different State Governments/Union Territory Administrations so far, an expenditure of Rs. 241.28 crores is reported to have been incurred on implementation of National Rural Employment Programme during the current year till the end of February, 1983.

(b) and (c) The employment generation reported so far during the period comes to 274.59 million mandays and to this extent the programme has helped in alleviation of poverty in the rural areas.

Advancing of Loans under integrated rural Development programme

4734. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed by the R.B.I. for advancing loans under the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) whether a high-powered Central Team, which visited Madhya Pradesh to assess the impact of the

IRDP, has expressed concern at the instance of corruption in this matter; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the R.B.I. guidelines are adhered to by the lending institutions?

THE MINITER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Some of the important guidelines issued by R.B.I. are:—

(i) Lead banks are to ensure that all the villages and families identified under the programme are allocated to specific branches of the paricipating banks;

(ii) the bank managers are to precess without delay ll loan applications of the identified beneficiaries for sanctioning of viable and bankable schemes;

(iii) reasons for rejection of applications are to be recorded;

(iv) the BDO and the bank managers are to meet at fixed intervals and compare their registers of applications under IRDP and the bank managers are to furnish to the BDO a monthly statement indicating the position about applications received under IRDP;

(v) every bank is to nominate a suitable officer or coordinator for all its branches in the district in its dealings with the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) in regard to IRDP; and

(vi) upto specified limits additional securities, guarantees etc. are not to be asked for.

(b) The Team's report refers to some instances of alleged irregularities in this regard.

(c) Instances of non-adherence to the existing guidelines are taken up with the concerned banks whenever they come to the notice of the Government or R.B.I.

Research of the improving of productivity of pulse seeds

4735. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans for research in improving the productivity of pulse seeds particularly suited to the eastern region of the country have been adopted in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any Agricultural University of the country is conducting research for the same at present; and

(e) what are the experiences of other countries with similar soil and weather conditions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Madam. Improved varieties of gram, arhar field peas, moong, lentils, urad, horsegram and lathyrus suitable for eastern region for improving pulse productivity of the area have been produced and the important varieties are listed below:

Gram B 110, B 108, BR 472, BR 478, Pant G 114, T-3, K 850

Arhar: Bahar, Basant, Laxmi UPAS 120, T-21

Moong: Sunaina, 12/33, Kanke multipurpose, H-12-4, PS 7, PS-10.

Field peas: Rachna, T-163

Urad: T-9, Sarala, U 30, U 19, PS 1.

Lentil: L-9-12, L-639.

During the past three years, attempts have been made to adopt the improved varieties of pulses in different cropping systems.

Arhar, which is one of the important pulse crops, is being introduced as intercrop in upland rice and as a relay crop after rice harvest where adequate moisture is available. Similarly, the development of short duration varieties of mung and urad has enabled the cultivation of these crops during rabi season mainly in the States of Bihar and Orissa. Pea culti-

vation has been benefited by the development and popularization of powdery mildew resistant variety 'Rachna' in the area. Efforts are being made to produce Lathyrus varieties low in naurotoxin or replace it with gram. Simultaneously, research is also taken up on different aspects of production and protection technologies for raising pulse productivity in the area.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam. Research is being carried out under the All India Coordinated Pulse Improvement Project, at various centres located in Agricultural Universities or Departments of Agriculture, such as at Shillongani (Assam Agricultural University), Dholi (Rajendra Agricultural University, Bihar), Berhampur (Department of Agriculture, West Bengal), Kanke, (Birsa Agricultural University), Chiplima (Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology) and Varanasi (Banaras Hindu University).

(e) Pulses are also cultivated in countries like Bangladesh, Burma and certain Asian countries in the East. These countries also experience disease and pest problems, low productivity, etc. as we do in our country. The results obtained elsewhere are closely followed for possible exploitation in our country.

Irrigation facilities for summer crops

4736. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation facilities are provided in some States for summer crops;

(b) if so, what type of irrigation facilities have been provided for summer crops;

(c) the name of the States where such facilities have been provided; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Irrigation water is supplied for summer crops from surface water sources wherever such water is available and from ground water sources.

(c) and (d). Information regarding season-wise irrigation facilities is not compiled.

Wheat Production

4737. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat production this year is likely to reach a record level of 40 million tonnes;

(b) if so, whether it is due to recent rains in the major wheat growing areas and the continuation of the cold spell;

(c) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has reported that its national demonstration for various foodgrain crops, designed for quick transfer of technology to farmers are paying good dividends;

(d) whether 100 demonstrations conducted in a year, the yield levels in 50 per cent of them exceeded the target; and

(e) if so, to what extent Government are confident of record output during the current season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The final estimates of production of wheat are likely to be available in June/July 1983 after the close of the current agricultural year. Preliminary qualitative and quantitative information indicates that if whether conditions in

coming weeks are normal wheat production this year might rise to a record level of about 40 million tonnes.

(b) The recent rains in major wheat growing areas and the continuation of the cold spell are expected to have *inter alia,* contributed to a good wheat crop.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been implementing several schemes on 'transfer of technology' and holding national demonstrations also. The Council has reported that the farming system in the country has been influenced by such demonstrations.

(d) ICAR have indicated that during 1975-76 to 1980-81 they exceeded their yield targets of National Demonstrations by 51 per cent or more.

(e) The Government hope that a record foodgrain production in current rabi season may be possible if the weather conditions continue to be favourable.

Janakpuri District Centre

4738. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how long will it take for the Janakpuri District Centre opposite Vikaspuri (Bodella), New Delhi to be ready;

(b) the total number of shops being built in this Centre and the approximate cost of a shop;

(c) the manner in which these will be allotted by sale/auction/hire-purchase system; and

(d) whether any preference will be given to the Doctors while allotting these shops, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) The DDA has reported that development works at Janakpuri District Centre are in progress and that it is not possible, at this stage, to indicate as to when the District Centre would be ready.

(b) The DDA has reported that about 1100 shops of different sizes will be available when the District Centre is completed. It has further reported that the cost of the shops will vary depending on whether these are sold by the private developers or by the DDA and also depending on the sizes of the shops.

(c) The DDA has reported that the shops proposed to be built by it would be disposed of in accordance with the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1982.

(d) The DDA has reported that no preference is given to the dectors in allotting the shops. It has further reported that a restricted auction is conducted for professionals, including doctors, in respect of the office flats.

Stadia Renovated during Asiad—82

4739. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state the number of Stadia renovated alongwith their cost of renovation, used in ASIAD—82?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): In all, 9 stadia, including modernisation of National Stadium, have been renovated in Delhi for holding different events for Asiad '82, The total anticipated expenditure on the renovation is Rs. 5.75 crores of which Rs. 0.22 crore is borne by the Ministry of Defence and

Rs. 1.11 crores has been borne by the concerned agencies for renovation of the three stadia belonging to them as part of their normal programme. The balance expenditure has been incurred from the Asian Games budget.

M/s. Vishnu Sugar Mill, Gopalganj, Bihar

4740. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4013 on 14th September, 1981, regarding M/s. Vishnu Sugar Mill Limited, Gopalganj, Bihar and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether Government would lay it on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, how long more will it take to do the needful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 22nd February, 1982.

(c) Does not arise.

Direction by Central Government to Tamil Nadu to send rice to Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal

4741. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have at any time during the last two years directed Tamil Nadu Government to send rice to Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal ;and

(b) if so, the details of the instructions, the nature of response of Tamil Nadu Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Nor Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foodgrains to Tamil Nadu

4742. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has not made any allocation of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu from June, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when will the Centre allocate foodgrains to Tamil Nadu in view of the fact that the existing stocks with the State are not likely to last long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Government to Tamil Nadu have been allotted 4,000 tonnes of wheat for public distribution system and 30,000 tonnes of wheat for roller flour mills regularly each month throughout the year 1982 and also during the current year. An additional quantity of 1,000 tonnes wheat was also allotted to the State Government in September, 1982 for roller flour mills to meet the requirements of the festival season. Monthly allocation of rice was, however, discontinued from June, 1982 keeping in view the substantial stocks of rice already available with the State Government. A quantity of 10,000 tonnes of foodgrains — 5,000 tonnes of rice and 5,000 tonnes of wheat—over and above the previous monthly allocation of 4,000 tonnes of wheat for public distribution system, has been allocated to the State Government for the month of April, 1983.

Use of Stadia

4743. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present arrangement for upkeep and maintenance of the Stadia and the facilities built for the Asian Games;

(b) whether the stadia are open to private sports clubs, state-livel sports associations and other organisations for carrying on practices and holding matches; and

(c) the grants available for looking after the stadia in the capital; and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). At present, the construction/renovation agencies are responsible for maintenance of the stadia and other facilities provided for Asiad '82. All the stadia are under the charge of the Special Organising Committee. IX Asian Games and requests for using the stadia are considered by it on merits. The financial requirements of the Governmental and non-governmental agencies for maintenance are being met from the concerned sources from their budgets.

गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव

4744. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 14 फरवरी, 1983 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य बढ़ाने की "मांग" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चीनी उद्योग के बारे में भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल संघ द्वारा की गई मांगों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) सरकार के नोटिस में उल्लिखित समाचार आया है ।

(ख) समाचार के अनुसार भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल संघ को यह आशंका है कि चीनी उद्योग को 550 करोड़ रुपए की हानि होगी और उन्होंने निम्नलिखित उपाय करने की मांग की है :—

(1) गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य में वृद्धि करना ;

(2) लेवी चीनी के लिए अधिक निर्गम मूल्य ;

(3) लेवी और खुली बिक्री की चीनी दोनों पर उत्पादन शुल्क खत्म/कमी करना ;

(4) चीनी कोटा की निमुक्ति में कमी करना ;

(5) मिलों द्वारा केन्द्र द्वारा निर्धारित गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य का शुरू में भुगतान किया जाना और राज्य द्वारा सुझाए गए और न्यूनतम मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर का बाद में भुगतान किया जाए ;

(6) आयुक्त उत्तर प्रदेश के अनुदेश के अनुसार गन्ने के मूल्य के

भुगतान के लिए आरक्षित की जाने वाली बैंक-जमा राशि की 85 प्रतिशत की सीमा को कम करके 70 प्रतिशत किया जाये ;

(7) चीनी के बफर स्टाक को 10 लाख मीटरी टन से बढ़ाकर 15 लाख मीटरी टन किया जाये ;

इन मांगों से सम्बन्धित स्थिति क्रमानुसार नीचे बताई जाती है :—

(1) गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1966 के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निर्वात पात्र फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा देय गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य केवल न्यूनतम मूल्य हैं जिससे कम मूल्य पर कोई राज्य सरकार अथवा चीनी मिल चीनी उत्पादन के लिए गन्ने की खरीददारी नहीं कर सकती है। गन्ना उत्पादकों के लिए गन्ने को बेचना अनिवार्य नहीं है, न ही सरकार उस मूल्य पर गन्ना खरीदती है ;

(2) देश भर में लेवी चीनी का खुदरा निर्गम मूल्य समान है और अधिकांश उपभोक्ताओं के हितोंसमेत विभिन्न तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर इसे निश्चत किया गया है ;

(3) समूचे देश में सामान्य हित का ध्यान रखते हुये और खुली बिक्री की चीनी के मूल्यों की बाजार प्रवृत्ति आदि को देखते हुए 1-3-1983 से उत्पादन शुल्क की दरों में उपयुक्त समायोजन किये गये हैं ;

(4) चीनी की उपलब्धता, मांग और मूल्य प्रवृत्ति और अन्य स्वीटनिंग एजेंटों की सप्लाई को ध्यान में रखकर चीनी की मासिक निर्मुक्तियां की जाती हैं। उदाहरणार्थ, मार्च, 1983

के लिए निर्मुक्त खुली बिक्री की चीनी का कोटा 1.50 लाख मीटरी टन था जब कि जनवरी और फरवरी, 1983 में क्रमशः 2.50 लाख और 2.00 लाख मीटरी टन की निर्मुक्ति की गई थी।

(5) और (6) ये ऐसे मामले हैं जो कि के राज्य सरकारों क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्दर आते हैं ;

(7) चीनी के 5 लाख मीटरी टन के पहले से बनाए गये बफर स्टाक को वर्तमान समय के लिए पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

Resettlement of persons affected due to Irrigation Projects

4745. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the Maharashtra Resettlement Project for Displaced Persons Act, 1976 dealing with the resettlement of displaced persons particularly for the construction of irrigation dam;

(b) whether any other State has also passed similar acts for resettlement of displaced persons; if so, facts in details; and

(c) whether Government would come out with a Central Act to deal

with the problem of the displaced persons in the irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No other State has passed a similar Act.

(c) No proposal for a Central Act is under consideration of the Government.

Irrigation Projects taken up during Plan Periods

4746. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many major or medium projects taken in hand in the First, Second, Third, Fourth and the Fifth Plans have been completed and how many are still lingering on, plan-wise; and

(b) when the projects so undertaken will be completed, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) 205 major and 916 medium projects were taken up during the first five Plans. Of these, 29 major and 469 medium projects have been completed. A statement (Statement I) showing the major projects taken up and completed during each of the plans is enclosed.. Plan-wise information in respect of medium irrigation projects is not available.

(b) 43 major on-going projects as per list enclosed (Statement II) are likely to be completed in the 6th Plan. Most of the medium projects are also likely to be completed in the 6th Plan..

STATEMENT—I

No. of major projects taken up/completed plan-wise.

Plan	No. of projects taken-up	No. of projects completed
I (1951-56)	12	1
II (1956-61)	17	4
III (1961-66)	33	9
Annual Plans 1966-69	11	1
IV Plan (1969-74)	40	9
V Plan (1974-78)	77	5
Annual Plans (1978-80)	15	Nil
	205	29

Statement-II

Plan-wise list of the major projects which are likely to be completed in VI Plan

Ist Plan

1. Kakrapar (Gujarat)
2. Mahi Stage-I (Gujarat)
3. Western Jamuna Canal (Remodelling) (Haryana)
4. Tungabhadra RBC & LBC (Karnataka)
5. Chambal (Madhya Pradesh)
6. Bhandar Canal (Madhya Pradesh)
7. Mahanadi Delta (Orissa)
8. D.V.C. System (West Bengal)
9. Mayurakshi (West Bengal)

IInd Plan

10. Mahi Stage-II, Kadana (Gujarat)
11. Barna Madhya Pradesh)
12. Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)

13. Bagh (Maharashtra)
14. Itiadoh (Maharashtra)
15. Mula (Maharashtra)
16. Salandi (Orissa)
17. Ramganga (Uttar Pradesh)
18. Rajasthan Canal Stage-I
19. Kangsabati (West Bengal)

III rd Plan

20. Sri Ramsagar (Andhra Pradesh)
21. Rajpur Canal (Bihar)
22. Gurgaon Canal (Haryana)
23. Ukai (Gujarat)
24. Pamba (Kerala)
25. Kuttiadi (Kerala)
26. Chitturpuzha (Kerala)
27. Pazhassi (Kerala)
28. Jayakwadi Stage-I (Maharashtra)
29. Kal (Maharashtra)
30. Tulshi (Maharashtra)
31. Beas Unit I (Punjab)
32. Beas Unit II (Punjab)
33. Extension of Non-Perennial Irrigation to UBDC Tract (Punjab)
34. Jakham (Rajasthan)
35. Parambikulam Aliyar (Tamil Nadu)
36. Chittarpattanamkal (Tamil Nadu)
37. Sarda Sahayak (Uttar Pradesh)

ANNUAL PLANS (1966—69)

38. Sone H.L.C. (Bihar)
39. Tungabhadra HLC (Karnataka)
40. Upper Godavari (Maharashtra)
41. Hasdeo RBC (Madhya Pradesh)
42. Modernisation of Vaigai Canal (Tamil Nadu)
43. Kosi (Uttar Pradesh)

Demolition of pucca houses by DDA

4747. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has recently demolished a number of pucca houses in Delhi;

(b) full details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the residents were having stay orders from the lower courts; and

(d) if so, on what grounds DDA has demolished the pucca houses in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that, 23-2-83, demolition operation was undertaken by it in village Chilla Sareda Banger of trans Yamuna area in which 75 one room uninhabited structures and 30 boundary walls were cleared from acquired land.

(c) The DDA has reported that no stay order is in its notice.

(d) The DDA has stated that these structures were unauthorised encroachments on DDA's land and were demolished when they were in the process of construction and were unoccupied. The DDA has denied that these were pucca houses.

National Water Plan

4748. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government for the implementation of the national water plan for linking various rivers and river systems;

(b) why the Peninsular water development has been taken up initially and why the Himalayan Rivers development is being taken up later; and

(c) what River systems will be the first to be developed and joined, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (HRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Irrigation has prepared a National Perspective for Water Resources Development which envisages creation of optimum storages on various rivers wherever feasible and transferring,. after meeting the local needs, the surplus flows for utilisation in deficit regions by constructing interconnecting links. The perspective has two main components namely: (i) The Himalayan Rivers Development; and (ii) The Peninsular Rivers Development. Initially it has been decided to take up surveys and investigations for the Peninsular Rivers Development as this pertains to the rivers within the territorial limits of the country and the work on this can be started immediately. For this purpose a separate organisation namely National Water Development Agency has been set up. This work is expected to be completed in a period of about 10 years. The work of surveys and investigations of the Himalayan Rivers Development has not been taken up for the time being as the implementation of this component largely depends on the cooperation of neighbouring countries.

"काम के बदले अनाज" कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत पुलियों का निर्माण

4749. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भूमि के कटाव और पानी के बहाव को रोकने के लिये ऐसे स्थानों पर पुलियों का निर्माण करना अथवा हयूम पाइप बिछाना आवश्यक समझती है, जहां "काम के बदले अनाज" योजना अथवा द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1977 से 1980 के बीच ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से जोड़ने के लिये बनायी गई कच्ची सड़कों पर भूमि का कटाव हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ग्रामीण उत्थान और विकास के लिये एक गांव को दूसरे गांव से सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत क्या योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) अब तक उस पर की गई कार्यवाही का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : (क) काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिए गए निर्माण कार्यों को सड़क निर्माण-कार्य पर पुलियों / क्रास जल-निकासी आदि की व्यवस्था करके टिकाऊ बनाने के लिए राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान विशेष रूप से 105.00 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दी गई थी। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस बात पर बल दिया जाता है कि अधूरे निर्माण कार्यों को पहले पूरा किया जाए और उन निर्माण कार्यों को टिकाऊ बनाया जाए।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

यू० पी० के चीनी मिलों को वित्तीय सहायता

4750. श्री जयराम वर्मा : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार प्रति वर्ष चीनी मिलों को गन्ने की खेती को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये अनुदान देती है

और चीनी मिल भी इस उद्देश्य के लिये अपने पैसे खर्चा करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के चीनी मिलों को वर्ष 1981–82 में इस उद्देश्य के लिये अनुदान के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई थी और मिलों ने उस धनराशि का कैसे उपयोग किया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है कि गन्ने की खेती को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये मिलों को दी गई धनराशि का सही उपयोग हो और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गन्ने की काश्त को बढ़ावा देने के लिए चीनी मिलों को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया है । यह मालूम हुआ है कि कुछ मिलें गन्ने के विकास पर कुछ राशि अवश्य ही खर्च करती है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं नहीं उठते ।

Decline in production of Rabi Crop in Orissa

4751. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that production of Rabi crops in Orissa has been declining for the last three years;

(b) has any intensive study been made to examine the decline in production; and

(c) if so, whether Government plan to take steps for the improvement in the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The production of Rabi crops in Orissa has generally shown an increasing trend during the last three years as may be observed from production data given below:—

Crop	Production ('000 tonnes)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Rice (Summer)	183·7	269·8	320·0
Wheat	82·3	122·4	118·4
Rabi-pulses	475·8	730·9	672·6
Groundnut (Rabi)	68·2	137·6	178·2
Rapeseed & Mustard	39·3	72·4	72·4
Linseed	13·6	15·6	16·6

(b) No, Sir.

(c) All efforts are continued to increase the production further.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की खरीद

4752. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा देश में गत एक वर्ष में खरीदे गये गेहूं, चावल और अन्य खाद्यान्नों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या खरीदे गये खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा और मूल्य के संबंध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) और (ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 1981-82 की फसल से चावल, धान और गेहूं की राज्यवार सीधे की गई वसूली की मात्रा बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

खरीदे गए खाद्यान्नों के कुल मूल्य के बारे में सूचना निगम द्वारा लेखों को अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद ही उपलब्ध होगी ।

विवरण

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 1981-82 की फसल से चावल, धान और गेहूं की सीधी वसूली

(हजार मीटरी टन)

राज्य	चावल	धान	गेहूं
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1032.6	31.8	—
असम	1.7	—	—
बिहार	2.4	नग०	0.2
हरियाणा	776.4	70.0	344.8
हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	0.2	0.1
मध्य प्रदेश	254.4	19.3	21.6
उड़ीसा	—	0.3	—
पंजाब	1495.2	1676.6	1256.9
राजस्थान	35.2	—	134.5
तमिलनाडु	—	12.9	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	—	2.0	152.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	44.9	0.7	—
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	—	3.9	—
पांडिचेरी	1.2	4.9	—
चंडीगढ	—	—	0.5
दिल्ली	—	—	6.5
जोड़	3644.0	1822.6	1917.2

नग०—50 मीटरी टन से कम ।

मिट्टी संरक्षण योजना की प्रगति संबंधी अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट

4753. डा० सुब्राण्ह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिट्टी सरंक्षण योजना की प्रगति का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल की नियुक्ति की गई है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अध्ययन दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो दल द्वारा कब तक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किए जाने की संभावना है ;

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Proposal Received from States During International Decade of Water Supply

4754. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposal from State Governments regarding water supply during the International Decade of Water Supply;

(b) if so, details of the proposals of each State Government;

(c) how Government propose to help the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) what were the State-wise demands of funds and State-wise allocation made by Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) Master Plans have been received from State Governments regarding the programmes to be implemented during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The proposals cover urban water supply, rural water supply, urban sanitation and rural sanitation.

(c) and (d) Water Supply and Sanitation are State subject and the programme are to be implemented by the State Governments with funds provided in the State Plans. The programmes for the Decade will form part of the Sixth Plan, the Seven Plan and the first year of the Eighth Plan. The outlay for the Water Supply and Sanitation sector during the Sixth Plan period has been stepped up considerably to Rs. 3922.02 crores compared to Rs. 1030.68 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974—79). During the Sixth Plan period, Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is provided to augment the resources of the State Governments to cover identified problem villages. The State-wise allocation of funds under the Centrally Sponsord Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the Sixth Plan period is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing allocation of funds for works under the Centrally sponsored accelerated Rural Water Supply programme to the various States/U.Ts. during the 6th Five Year Plan.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Sixth Plan-Present outlay ARP Rs
1	Andhra Pradesh	1891.00
2	Assam	2250.00
3	Bihar	3062.50
4	Gujarat	1152.50
5	Haryana	963.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	1200.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3375.00
8	Karnataka	2457.50
9	Kerala	2722.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	4482.00
11	Maharashtra	2715.00
12	Manipur	523.00
13	Meghalaya	1250.00
14	Nagaland	735.00
15	Orissa	2550.00
16	Punjab	458.50
17	Rajasthan	7971.75
18	Sikkim	400.00
19	Tamil Nadu	2667.00
20	Tripura	319.50
21	Uttar Pradesh	8378.50
22	West Bengal	3600.00
23	A & N Islands	94.00
24	Arunachal	247.50
25	Delhi	23.00
26	Goa, Daman & Diu	102.50
27	Mizoram	44.50
28	Pondicherry	61.50
	TOTAL	55696.75

Bah and Sagad Projects (Madhya Pradesh)

4755. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bah and Sagad river projects of Vidisha distt., of Madhya Pradesh have been cleared by Central Water Commission for World Bank Financing,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the progress on these medium irrigation projects; and

(d) the revised estimate and expected time of completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATON (SHRI RAM NIWAS HIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh are preparing detailed project reports for these two projects and the preliminary work on Bah project is reported to be in progress.

(d) This will be known only after the projects are appraised.

Implementation of Scheme by ICAR

4756. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Headquarters strengthening scheme for the VI Plan period has not so far been implemented even in the fourth year of the plan period (1980—84) and that the ICAR has failed to take advance actions to croate the posts envisaged in the plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) After a series of internal discussions, based on the assessment of the work load of schemes sanctioned under the VI Five Year Plan (1980—85) was thening of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Headquarters during the VI Five Year Plan (1980—85) was formulated in Octobar, 1982. The same is being processed in conculation with the Ministry of Finance for sanction. Its implementation will be taken up as soon as the scheme is sanctioned.

In the meantime, however, the Council has taken advance action and created some of the posts required for implementing schemes like Human Resources Dept. Agro-forestry, National Agricultural Research Project, Lab-to-Land Programme, Publication of new journals on Phalphul and Krishi Chayanika, Publication of low priced books setting up of National Museum on Agriculture and Information Centre and award of Followships to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.

Threat of Wild Cows to Himalayan Ecology

4757. DR. KRUPASINDHU BOHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether herds of 'wild' cows are proving a greatest threat to the ecology of Himalayas causing damages to agriculture and forests;

(b) whether these wild cows practically produce no milk because they are of poor genetic breed and do not get enough to eat and there is no method of keeping down the fast increasing population of these cows and they have caused immense damage to the green belt in many areas including oak forests; and

(c) if so, the steps envisaged to get rid of them to save the Himalayas from destruction by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No quantification has been done to the damages caused bythe wild cows. From time to time reports are received regarding nuisance of such cows with the request to remove them.

(b) These cows, in general, possess poor genetic make-up due to indiscrinate breeding and are low milk yielders. They feed mostly on grasses in forest areas. A Task Force has been constituted in the Ministry of Agriculture to tudy various aspects of grazing and fodder production in the country, including forest areas.

(c) A Mobile Squad is functioning in the Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture, for providing assistance to various States/Local Bodies in rounding up 'wild and stray cattle. The Squad is deputed to various States on request from them.

Lowering of Standard Specification for Wheat in Haryana

4758. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether FCI has liberalised its standard specifications for the quality of wheat in Haryana accepting damaged and partially damaged wheat to the extent of about 20 per cent;

(b) if so, what steps the FCI took to ensure that such liberalisation in standard would not pose any health hazard to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India follows the quality specifications laid down by the Government of India for procurement of wheat and other grains. The Government of India

relexed the specifications for procurement of wheat for the Central Pool by Food Corporation of India and other agencies during 1982-83 marketing season, keeping in view the damage caused to the wheat crop by the unseasonal rains. The relaxation is in respect of lustre lost grain, damage grains upto 5 per cent, and slightly damaged grains upto 20 per cent. These relaxed specifications were within the limits prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration, Rules which ensured that they would pose no health hazard to the consumers. Keeping in view the damages caused due to untimely rains, the Food Corporation was also authorised to accept stocks of wheat procured by Haryana, Punjab already held by the State Governments, for Central Pool which had upto 10 per cent damaged grains, as a special case. This wheat is issued only to the roller flour mills, along with Grade 1 wheat in the ratio of 50:50. The mills are advised to clean and wash the stocks properly and ensure that wheat products conform to Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

Only wheat conforming to specifications under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules are issued to the consumers in the public distribution system.

Supply of Foodgrains to States

4759. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis the foodgrains are supplied to the States and the figures for supply of foodgrains in 1980-81 and 1982; and

(b) whether the Central Government plan to give free foodgrains to various States which provide free meals to the children and the aged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Allocations of foodgrains from the Cental Pool are made to the various States/Union Territories on a month to month basis taking into consideration the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, stocks already held by the State Governments market availability and other related factors. The quantities of foodgrains supplied from the Central Pool to various States/UTs for the years 1980 to 1982 were as under: --

1980	=	135.98 lakh tonnes
1981	=	115.39 lakh tonnes
1982	=	126.97 lakh tonnes

(b) No, Sr, there is no such proposal.

संसद सदस्यों को भू-खण्डों और फ्लेटों का आवंटन

4760. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवरिया :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संसद सदस्यों को दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली में कितने भूखण्ड और फ्लैट आवंटित किये गये और उनके लिये कितने प्रतिशत कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य को दिल्ली में एक आवासीय फ्लैट उपलब्ध कराने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संसद सदस्यों को 26 प्लाट तथा 28 फ्लैट आवंटित किये गये हैं। 2-1-1979 से

संसद सदस्यों के लिये आरक्षण को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। तथापि, 2-1-1979 को जिन संसद सदस्यों के मामले निलम्बित थे उनको प्लाट/फ्लैट आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि चतुर्थ तथा पांचवीं स्व वित्त पोषित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत संसद सदस्यों के लिये फ्लैटों का 3% आरक्षण किया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) संसद सदस्यों सहित कुछ श्रेणियों को आरक्षण पुनः चालू करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार ने विचार किया था परन्तु इसे आस्थगित रखे जाने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

Asiad works left unfinished by Contractors

4761. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the ASIAD works awarded to the contractors were left unfinished by them and the DDA had to complete the unfinished work;

(b) what is the total expenditure incurred by DDA on account of (a) above (Project-wise) in addition to the amount paid to the contractors; and

(c) whether any recovery has been affected from the defaulting contractors; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) The DDA has reported that the number of cases in which the work was left incomplete by the contractors and the same was got done by it at the risk and cost of the contractors is eight.

(b) The DDA has reported that an additional expenditure of Rs. 14.38 lakhs was incurred in completing the unfinished works.

(c) The DDA has reported that, besides other actions which may be decided to be taken against them on the merits of each case, action for recovery of the extra expenditure incurred has been initiated against the defaulting contractors.

पश्चिमी तट को समुद्री तूफानों से बचाने हेतु योजना

4762. **श्री छोटू भाई वासवा:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिमी तट के क्षेत्रों को समुद्री तूफानों से स्थायी रूप से बचाने हेतु कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) और (ख). जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Indo-Bangla Joint River Panel

4763. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Bangla Joint River Panel meeting

has signed a memorandum of understanding in its 23rd meeting;

(b) if so, details of the memorandum;

(c) how far the districts of North Bengal are going to be benefited in this account;

(d) what schemes have been worked out to control the hilly rivers like Sankos, Rydak, Dima; Jaldhakam Basra, Tista and rivers flowing through North Bengal; and

(e) what are the proposals for the proper utilisation of the water flow and for the protection of the land from erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A Memorandum of Understanding between India and Bangladesh was signed on 7th October, 1982 by the Indian Minister of External Affairs and the Bangladesh Minister for Foreign Affairs. A copy of this was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha by the Minister of External Affairs while making a statement on 11-10-1982. The Memorandum of Understanding of October, 1982, *inter-alia* directs the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission to complete the pre-feasibility studies of the proposals for augmentation of the flows of Ganga at Farakka, exchanged by India and Bangladesh in 1978. No Memorandum of Understanding was however signed in the 23rd meeting of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission.

(d) and (e). A number of schemes on the Rivers flowing through North Bengal such as Sankosh, Raidak, Dima, Jaldhaka, Torsa and Tista have been taken by the North Bengal Flood Control Commission of the Government of West Bengal in the form of embankment and anti-erosion schemes.

Of the schemes taken up, work on 52 schemes have been completed and work on 50 schemes pertaining to pre-sixth plan period are continuing. 71 new schemes have been also taken up during the 6th Plan period.

West Bengal Government had prepared draft Master Plans for controlling floods in North Bengal for Tista, Torsa, Raidak and Jaldhaka river basins. The Central Water Commission have forwarded to the State Government their comments on these Master Plans.

Storm Water Drains in Nirman Vihar

4764. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 115 on 24 August, 1981 and also Unstarred Question No. 3335 on 15 March, 1982 and state the present position regarding construction of storm Water Drains in the Zone comprising NIRMAN VIHAR in the Trans Yamuna Area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): The Delhi Development Authority have recently awarded the work for construction of the storm water drain.

Release of Flood Waters from Khodiyan Dam without warning

4765. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Irrigation Department officials released flood waters from the Khodiyan dam in Amreli (Gujarat) without warning resulting in loss of life of cattles and property etc. during the cyclone which overtook Saurashtra in November, 1982;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) relief given to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The State Government has reported that the Irrigation officers had informed the Revenue Mamladar on 8-11-82 for informing the collector Amreli to warn the downstream villages of the release of waters due to opening of gates of Khodiyan Dam due to cyclonic rains. Collector Amreli had also taken all possible measures under the circumstances.

(c) Relief operations were carried out by the State Government by providing cash relief for loss of human lives, doles for food, huts repairs subsidy, huts reconstructions, seed taqavi and assistance to small artisans and petty traders in all the areas affected by the Cyclone.

खेती के अधीन भूमि

4766. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1981–82 में कुल कितनी जमीन पर विभिन्न प्रकार की फसल, फल और दूसरे प्रकार के उत्पादन उगाये गये थे ;

(ख) आजकल देश में खेती करने योग्य हेक्टरों में कितनी भूमि है ;

(ग) कुल कितनी भूमि (हैक्टरों में) किसी भी तरह के उत्पाद के लायक नहीं है ; और

(घ) देश के सभी राज्यों में ऐसी भूमि का आवंटन आनुपातिक विवरण क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : (क) देश में वर्ष 1981–82 में प्रमुख फसलों के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र था :—

(दस लाख हैक्टार)

खाद्यान्न . . .	128.8
तिलहन . . .	18.8
कपास . . .	8.0
पटसन . . .	0.8
मेस्ता . . .	0.3
गन्ना . . .	3.2
तम्बाकू . . .	0.4
आलू . . .	0.8
टेपिओका . . .	0.3
शकरकन्द . . .	0.2

(ख) वर्ष 1978–79 में कृषि क्षेत्र (जिसके अन्तर्गत निबल बोया गया क्षेत्र, परती भूमि विविध वृक्षों वाली फसलों और बागों के अन्तर्गत की भूमि कृषि योग्य बन्जर भूमि शामिल है कुल 1858 लाख हैक्टार था ।

(ग) भूमि का वह क्षेत्र जो किसी किस्म के उत्पादन के योग्य नहीं है, मुख्यत: "बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि" की श्रेणी में आता है तथा इसका अनुमान लगभग 200 लाख हैक्टार लगाया गया है ।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

रिपोर्ट से संबंधित क्षेत्र की तुलना में बंजर भूमि का अनुपात – 1978-79.

राज्य	रिपोर्ट से संबंधित क्षेत्र से बंजर भूमि* की प्रतिशतता
आंध्र प्रदेश	8.4
असम	19.0
बिहार	5.8
गुजरात	13.3
हरियाणा	2.3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	6.7
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	4.3
कर्नाटक	4.7
केरल	2.6
मध्य प्रदेश	5.2
महाराष्ट्र	5.5
मणिपुर	××
मेघालय	9.1
नागालैंड	उ०न०
उड़ीसा	1.9
पंजाब	2.0
राजस्थान	8.6/–
सिक्किम	28.6
तमिलनाडु	4.6
त्रिपुरा	10.0
उत्तर प्रदेश	3.7
पश्चिम बंगाल	×××

× बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि : इसके अन्तर्गत पर्वतीय, रेगिस्तानी आदि जैसी सभी बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि आती है। ऐसी भूमि जिसको कृषि के अन्तर्गत तब तक नहीं लाया जा सकता जब तक कि इस पर अधिक लागत न लगाई जाए, अकृष्य भूमि के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा ! चाहे ऐसी भूमि पृथक खण्डों अथवा कृष्य जोतों के अन्तर्गत हो ।

×× इस श्रेणी की भमि के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । यह कृष्य परती भूमि, पुरानी परती भूमि, स्थायी चरागाहों और अन्य चरागाह भूमि सहित अन्य वर्गों की भूमि के साथ शामिल की गई है ।

/– "कृषि परती भूमि" जो कि रिपोर्ट से संबंधित कुल क्षेत्र की 19.8 प्रतिशत है, के अन्तर्गत रेतीला क्षेत्र शामिल नहीं है ।

××× इस श्रेणी की भमि के लिये अलग से आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसके "गैर कृषि उपयोगों के लिये रखे गये क्षेत्र" के साथ जोड़ा गया है ।

Working of Central Warehousing Corporation

4767. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the profits and losses of the operation of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) increase in storage capacity of Central Warehousing Corporation, year-wise;

(c) the details of preventive measures being taken by Government to prevent wide-spread reported fraud in Central Warehousing Corporation; and

(d) the details of action taken in 1981 and 1982 against such erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The net profit of the Central Warehousing Corporation during the last three years was as under—

Year	Net profit Rs. in lakhs
1979-80.	548 29
1980-81	609 53
1981-82	756 29

(b) The year-wise convered stodage capacity with the Central Warehousing Corporation was as under:—

As on	Capacity (In lakh tonnes)
31-3-1980	32 00
31-3-1981	35 39
31-3-1982	39 67

(c) There is no wide-spread fraud in the Corporation. However, individual cases of mal-practices do occur and are dealt with suitably by the Corporation. The Corporation has a well-estblished system of carrying out regular and surprise inspections of its warehouses. A special squad has also been established recently to carry out surprise inspections. Cases of mal-practices detected or reported otherwise are processed in the vigilance cell of the Corporation.

(d) 59 employees have been awarded penalty during 1981 and 1982. The penalty awarded ranges from censure to removal from service.

Food Security Programme

4768. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have evolved a five point food security programme to meet critical food shortages in developing countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Food and agriculture Organization Committee on World Food Security at its fourth Session held in Rome in April, 1979, adopted a Five-Point Plan of Action on World Food Security. The five elements in the Plan of Action are:

(i) Adoption of foodgrain stock policies by all the Governments;

(ii) Criteria for management and release of national stocks;

(iii) Special measures to assist low income food deficit countries to meet current import requirements and emergency needs;

(iv) Special arrangements for food security assistance; and

(v) Collective self-reliance of developing countries.

The developing countries have by and large, endorsed this Plan of Action.

Conference of World Agriculturists

4769. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of World Agriculturists was held in New Delhi from 14-16 February, 1983;

(b) if so, how many countries participated in the Conference;

(c) what were the subjects discussed;

(d) the decisions arrived at; and

(e) whether Government have examined its report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) A Meeting of the Coordinating Group of Experts on Agriculture from Developing Countries was held at New Delhi from 14th to 16th February, 1983.

(b) 19 countries.

(c) The Meeting discussed the following subjects:—

i. General survey of the global situation in food and agriculture with particular reference to developing countires.

ii. Food Security.

iii. Forestry, Ecology and Environment.

iv. Dairy and Fisheries.

v. Agricultural Rsearch, Education and Training.

vi. Rural Development.

(d) The Meeting took the following decisions:—

i. Identified possible areas of cooperation, projectisation and collaboration between the developing countries in the field of food, agriculture and allied sectors.

ii. Agree that in order to initiate specific programmes for cooperation, a beginning should be made with a small number of areas using the resources available, first of all from the developing countries.

iii. Recommended that developing countries should consider allocating resoures specifically for Economic Cooperation Among Developing Countries (ECDC) and Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC) activities in the field of food and agriculture.

iv. Recommended setting up of sectoral focal points by developing countries for all ECDC and TCDC activities in the field of food and agriculture.

v. Recommended that a focal point should be established by the Group of 77 for coordinating and monitoring of ECDC and TCDC activities in the field of food and agriculture.

vi. Called upon all the international organisations particularly F.A.O. to extend support and cooperation to developing countries in the furtherance of their efforts to improve their cooperation.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Popularisation of democracy among Youth of the Country

4770. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what special measures are under consideration of Government to popularise the system of democracy and Parliamentary form of Government among the students and youth of the country in view of rising political consciousness and for proper use of democracy; and

(b) whether any programme is under consideration to carry the system to the youth in the remote areas through films, TV and other media sources?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Department of Parliamentary Affairs has only one special scheme, namely the organisation of Youth Parliament Competitions in various Schools to popularise the system of democracy and parliamentary form of Government among the students. The Department is already organising such Competitions in the schools run by Delhi Administration and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Steps

are being taken to get this scheme implemented in the States/Union Territories also and some States/Union Territories have introduced this scheme in their States The Department of Parliamentary Affairs renders assistance to the State Government to organise the Competitions in their schools.

The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting initiate the following measures to poularise the democracy:

All India Radio: All India is broadcasting even now special programmes for youth under Yuv Vani programmes. In 5 Stations, there are separate channels for Yuv Vani programmes. As many as 69 other stations broadcast programmes of interest to Youth as part of their regular programmes. Such programmes are broadcast in different formats and include discussions, talks etc. on such topics like Constitution, Democracy and different systems of Government. Such topics are also covered in special audience programmes meant for University students. AIR Stations are covering 80 per cent of the population. As a result of the schemes for upgradation of the transmitters and the opening of new AIR Stations in the current Five Year Plan, this coverage will go up to 95 per cent.

*Doordarshan*s Doordarshan elecasts special programmes for youth under various formats which, *inter-alia* inculde talks, discussions, etc. Topics like democracy and Parliamentary form of Government get covered under the general youth programme from time to time. At present TV service covers about. 19.1 per cent of the population spreadover 6.7 per cent of the area. After completion of all VI Plan schemes, the coverage will increase to 33.1 per cent of the population and cover 15.5 per cent of the Area. This will incclude remote areas also.

Films Division: Films Division has been making films on subjects like democracy, elections in India and Constitution of India. During 1982 a film on "Youth Parliament" was produced in 35mm colour for specialised audiences. At present two films 'parliament' and 'Election in India' are on the production programme of the Films Division. Appropriate news items for such subjects are also included in weekly newsreels. The prints of films produced by the Films Division are released on cinema circuits and also exhibited through mobile publicity vans of Central and State Govts. in rural areas.

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity: The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity uses various media such as print material, hoardings and wall paintings, exhibition and spots on radio and television for national campaigns so as to reach the widest target audience. The theme of democracy and parliamentary form of Government with particular reference to students and youth of the country as target audience will be covered as a part of such campaigns in 1983.84.

Publicataions Division and Directorate of Field Publicity: Such topics are also covered through various topics and articles in the journals published by the Publications Division. Directorate of Field Publicity also covers these topics through inter-personal communication in their operational area.

Supply of subsidised wheat to Roller Flour Mills of U.P. and bihar

4771. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the mill-wise monthly quota of subsidised wheat, rice, etc. supplied to different flour mills in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar as given by Central Government from April 1981 to 31 January 1983 alongwith the names and addresses of the mills; and

(b) the rate at which wheat was supplied to these mills and the rates on which maida, atta, suji was given by the mill owners to the consumers?

THE MNISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Central Government makes lumpsum allotment of wheat to State Governments on roller flour mills account. The latter, in turn, suballocate wheat to individual mills. On the basis of information furnished by the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, two statements indicating month-wise allocations made by them to roller flour mills in their States during the period April 1981 to January 1983 (Statement I & II) are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6238]. No rice is supplied to the flour mills.

(b) Wheat was supplied to roller flour mills at a uniform rate of Rs. 155/- per quintal from 1-4-1981 to 31-7-1982. The issue price was increased to Rs. 185/- per quintal with effect from 1-8-1982 which is still continuing. The ex-mill prices at which mills in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were required to sell wheat products were as under:—

(Rs. per quintal)

Period	Maida	Suji	R/Atta
Uttar Pradesh			
1-4-81 to 7-4-81	210·00	210·00	Not fixed
8-4-81 to 8-11-81	206·00	210·00	Do.
9-11-81 to 31-7-82	214·00	214·00	98·10
1-8-82 to to-date	260·00	Not fixed	115·00
Bihar			
1-4-81 to 13-11-81	*219·44	*219·44	*185·00
14-11-81 to 31-7-82	@212·00	@212·00	*185·00
1-8-82 to to-date	250·00	250·00	*215·00

*on voluntary basis
@on adhoc basis.

Taxes, wholesale's/retailer's margins and other incidental costs are added by State Governments before distribution of these products through Public Distribution System.

Amount for Development of Horticulture in State

4772. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of horticulture in various States during 1983-84;

(b) the amount allocated to the State of Orissa for the above period for that purpose; and

(c) the details of the horticultural developmental programme proposed to be undertaken in the State of Orissa in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Government of India have tentatively allocated Rs. 4.00 crores on account of its share for the development of horticulture under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Sector schemes.

(b) The State-wise allocation including Orissa have not been finalised.

(c) The Government of India have taken up the following programmes for the development of hoticulture in Orissa in the current financial year:—

I CASHEWNUT

1. Laying out demonstration plots in ryots holdings.

2. Improvement of cashew by vegetative propagation.

3. Establishment of progeny orchard in cashew.

4. Subsidised plantation of cashew.

5. Adoption of plant protection measures on cashew.

II COCONUT

(A) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

(i) Package Programme on Coconut

(ii) production and distribution of TxD hybrid coconut seedlings.

(iii) Establishment of Elite seed Farm for production of DxT hybrids.

(B) COCONUT DEVELOPMENT BROAD'S PROJECTS.

(i) Expansion of area under coconut.

(ii) Coconut plantation on canal embankments.

(iii) Production of quality seedlings.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme to Increase Production of Foodgrains

4773. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Centrally sponsored schemes proposed to be introduced in various States to achieve higher production of foodgrain in 1983-84;

(b) how many of them are in continuation of previous years;

(c) what are the new schemes proposed to be introduced in the current Financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):

(a) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are proposed to be introduced in various States during 1983-84;

(i) Pulses Development Programme;

(ii) Control and eradication of pests and diseases of agricultural importance including weed control in Endemic area.

(iii) Pilot Project for propagation of water conservation/harvesting technology for dry farming areas.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Development of Pulses and Control and eradication of pests and diseases of agricultural importance including weed control in Endemic areas are in continuation of previous year.

(c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Pilot Project for Propagation of of water conservation/harvesting technology for dry farming areas.

(d) The overall objective of the Project is to elevate and stabilise production in rainfed areas through scientific development and management of watersheds.

Requested from States to prepare their own water Development Plan

4774. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have requested the Central to finance them for preparing their own water development plan;

(b) if so, the names of the States who have made such request; and

(c) the reaction of the Centre to their suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM VILAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to the preparation of Master Plan for water development by the States. No State has requested the Centre to finance them for preparing such Master Plans for water development.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोटा भरा जाना

4775. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में श्रेणीवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उसमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका प्रतिशत क्या है ;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित एवं जनजाति का आरक्षित कोटा प्रत्येक श्रेणी में पूरा हो गया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के शेष कोटे की पूर्ति हेतु क्या विशेष कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है जो अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी जानबूझकर उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं करते हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अभी तक कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कौन-कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (घ) खेल विभाग का सृजन शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में से ही किया गया है। 1-3-1983 से विभाग को स्थानान्तरित किए गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा उनमें, प्रत्येक वर्ग में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उनकी प्रतिशता दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है । इस विभाग में सभी पदों के लिए शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय ही काडर नियंत्रक प्राधिकरण बना रहेगा । जब कभी भी काडरों का विभाजन हुआ तो प्रत्येक वर्ग में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए, जहां भी आवश्यक हुआ, विभाग द्वारा कदम उठाए जाएंगे ।

(ङ) और (च) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

विवरण

सेवा का वर्ग	1-3-1983 से शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा खेल विभाग का स्थानांतरित किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	उनमें से कर्मचारियों की संख्या		कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता	
		अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
'क' . .	15	2	—	13.3	—
'ख' (राजपत्रित) .	14	3	—	21.4	—
'ख' (गैर-राजपत्रित)	28	2	—	7.1	—
'ग' . .	57	13	1	22.8	1.8
'घ' . .	20	5	—	25.0	—

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में आरक्षित कोटा भरा जाना

4776. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में श्रेणीवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका प्रतिशत क्या है; है ;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति का आरक्षित कोटा प्रत्येक श्रेणी में पूरा हो गया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के शेष कोटे की पूर्ति हेतु क्या विशेष कदम उठा रही है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करती है जो अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के योग्य उम्मीदवारों के उपलब्ध होने पर भी जानबूझकर उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं करते हैं ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अभी तक कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कौन-कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) जानकारी नीचे दी गयी है :

श्रेणी	कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति	कुल कर्मचारियों का प्रतिशत	अनुसूचित जनजाति	कुल कर्मचारियों का प्रतिशत
1	2	3	4	5	6
श्रेणी 'क'	7	—	—	—	—
श्रेणी 'ख' (राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित)	38	5	13.1	1	2.6
श्रेणी 'ग'	47	12	25.5	3	6.3
श्रेणी 'घ'	27	6	22.2	3	11.1

(ग) और (घ) सरकारी आदेशों में श्रेणी "क" से श्रेणी "क" के पदों में आरक्षण के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। श्रेणी "ख" से श्रेणी "क" में पदोन्नति के बारे में, विभाग में श्रेणी "ख" का अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग का कोई कर्मचारी श्रेणी "क" में पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र नहीं है। श्रेणी "ख" के एक रिक्त पद (अराजपत्रित) के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से अनुसूचित जाति का एक प्रत्याशी नामित करने के लिए निवेदन किया गया है।

(ङ) और (च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राजभाषा अधिनियम का लागू किया जाना

4777. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों का पालन होता है और यदि हां, तो पिछले एक वर्ष में कितने सामान्य आदेश निर्गत किए गए और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी किए गए;

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष में कुल कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया;

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा कितने प्रकाशन पत्रिकाएं निकाली गई और उसमें से कितने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किए गए ;

(घ) 1968 के बाद कितने कार्यालय-संगठन स्थापित किए गए हैं और इनमें से कितनों को आरम्भ से ही भारतीय नाम दिए गए थे; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है तथा यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी हां । पिछले एक वर्ष अर्थात् 1 जनवरी, 1982 से लेकर 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक 656 सामान्य आदेश जारी किए गए थे तथा वे सभी हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किए गए थे ।

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान 4278 पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए थे । इनमें से 1316 पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया था। शेष पत्र या तो सूचनार्थ थे अथवा उनका उत्तर देना आवश्यक नहीं था ।

(ग) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान 14 प्रकाशन निकाले गए थे जिन में से 4 द्विभाषिक रूप से निकाले गए तथा एक हिन्दी में निकाला गया । 3 प्रकाशन केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो को अनुवाद के लिए भेजे गए हैं । शेष प्रकाशनों को भी यथा समय हिन्दी में अनूदित कर दिया जाएगा । "कुरुक्षेत्र" पत्रिका भी अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में निकाली गयी थी ।

(घ) 1968 के बाद केवल एक संगठन कौंसिल फार एडवांसमेंट आफ रूरल टेक्नालाजी को सोसायटीज पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत किया गया है परन्तु इसने अभी कार्य करना आरम्भ नहीं किया है । इसकी सामान्य निकाय (जनरल बाडी) की जब भी बैठक बुलाई जाएगी इसका हिन्दी नाम रख लिया जाएगा ।

(ङ) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Enquiry re-Development division No. II of D. D. A.

4778. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. has instituted an enquiry in regard to the working of development Division No. II of D.D.A., and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Regularisation of Unauthorised colonies

4779. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of unauthorised colonies in Delhi as on 1st January, 1983 and the policy regarding their regularisation;

(b) whether there are certain colonies which are partly regularised, if so, the names of those colonies and when they are likely to be declared regular fully; and

(c) what sort of amenities are given in the unauthorised colonies after regulations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Orders have been issued by the Govt. that unauthorised colonies in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30th June, 1977 and 16th February, 1977 respectively may be regularised. The DDA & MCD had compiled a list of 612 unauthorised colonies for regularisation in pursuance of these orders. This list is being sreutinised by a Technical Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi.

(b) The DDA and MCD have reported that there are no such cases.

(c) Instructions have been issued that basic amenities may be provided in regularised unauthorised colonies and the residents of such colonies can avail of facilities of water supply, electricity etc. on payment of development charges fixed and fulfilment of other conditions prescribed by the concerned local authorities.

Increase in irrigation facilities in the country during 1982-83

4781. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to increase the irrigation facilities in the country and particularly in Gujarat State during the year 1982-83;

(b) the amount earmarked for establishing minor and medium irrigation project for the year 1982-83 for each State; and

(c) the amount spent and the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Consistent efforts have been made to persuade the States to provide higher outlays for the irrigation sector over the years. Higher targets for creation of potential are also being proposed for the Sixth Plan period. The irrigation potential during the period 1951—74 was at the rate of 1 million hectares per year. This was stepped up to about 2 million hectares per year during the period 1974—80. During the first two years of the Sixth Plan, potential has been added at the rate of 2.3 million hectares per year. During 1982-83, the rate is expected to be maintained.

The irrigation potential created in Gujarat upto end of 1973-74 was 1.93 million hectares. During the period 1974—80, a potential of 0.531 million hectares was added. During the 1980—82 period addition of 0.092 million hectares has been reported. During 1982-83, Gujarat expects to create a potential of 0.083 million hectares.

In terms of yearly investment, Gujarat has during in recent past spent the following allocations for major, medium and minor irrigation (State Sector projects):—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. crores)
1980-81	151.96
1981-82	164.31
1982-83 (Anticipated)	204.08
1983-84 (Agreed Outlay)	235.75

(b) and (c). Funds are given to the State Governments in the form of block loans/grants not related to any project or sector of development. However, a statement showing the re-agreed outlays and anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 and the additional potential estimated is attached.

Statement

Agreed outlays and anticipated expenditure for Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects during the year 1982-83 and additonal irrigation potential created

(Rs. Crores Th.ha.)

S. No.	Name of State	Agreed outlay during 1982-83	Anticipated Expenditure during 1982-83	Addl. Potential estimated
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	158·50	161·72	158
2	Assam	24·30	24·30	47
3	Bihar	203·12	218·12	300
4	Gujarat	200·90	202·10	83
5	Haryana	65·35	66·64	63
6	Himachal Pradesh	6·40	7·04	5·20
7	Jammu & Kashmir	18·43	20·37	12·18
8	Karnataka	98·58	100·11	77
9	Kerala	51·65	66·43	35·40
10	Madhya Pradesh	182·50	225·49	132
11	Maharashtra	293·88	340·68	163
12	Manipur	8·75	3·60	15
13	Meghalaya	1·55	1·66	2·90
14	Nagaland	1·86	1·86	2·28

1	2	3	4	5
15	Orissa	86·65	86·65	135
16	Punjab	46·20	44·97	82
17	Rajasthan	71·73	72·18	116
18	Sikkim	0·90	1·10	1
19	Tamil Nadu	43·38	47·53	40·53
20	Tripura	6·05	5·50	1·20
21	Uttar Pradesh	229·34	217·90	794
22	West Bengal	56·51	47·10	78·25
	TOTAL	1856·53	1963·05	2344·48 Say 2,350

Flood control programme under Sixth Plan

4782. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps for controlling the floods in the coming monsoon season have been taken by Government; and

(b) the details regarding the specific plans, if any, for flood control during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A check list detailing various items on which action is required to be taken so as to be prepared to face the likely flood situations has been evolved and circulated to all the States. The States are further addressed well before the beginning of the monsoon season requesting them to review the arrangements made to meet that year's flood situation, and for issuing necessary instructions for inspection of flood embankments, identification of weak points, collection of flood fighting materials, regular patrolling of vulnerable reaches, enlisting of public cooperation, etc.

(b) Flood control is a State subject and specific schemes are prepared and executed by the States according to inter-se priorities fixed by the State Government for flood control works vis-a-vis other development activities. During the Sixth Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 1045 crores (Rs. 870 crores under the State sector and Rs. 175 crores under the Central sector) has been approved under the flood sector for providing flood protection to an area of 2.55 million hectare by construction of new embankments, raising and strengthening of existing embarkments, improvement of drainage channels, construction of new channels, bank protection and town protection works where necessary.

Measures undertaken for self employment

4783. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the specific measures undertaken for Bihar in general and the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga in particular, with regard to self-employment, generation of additional productive facilities specific part played therein by Central assistance etc.

during the last three years and proposed to be achieved during the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) is being implemented by this Ministry as a part of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) w.e.f, August, 1979, with the principle objective of removal of unemployment among rural youths qualifying for assistance under IRDP. The main thrust of the programme is on equipping rural youths with necessary skills and technology to enable them to take to vocations of self-employment. The programme covers whole of India.

The assistance is given to the trainees in the shape of stipends, training expenses to training Institutions, raw material used in training programmes, tool-kit to trainees and subsidies to set up the unit of production after their training. The subsidy allowed is Rs. 3000/- to all excepting Rs. 4000/- for DPAP areas. In case of tribal beneficiaries it is upto Rs 5000/-.

The expenditure on the above is met out of IRDP funds which are shared on 50 : 50 basis between Central and State Governments. Assistance on this basis is given to trainees in all Districts including Darbhanga and Madhubani.

During the last three years number of youth trained and self-employed in Bihar is as under:

Year	No. Trained	No. self-employed
1979-80 . . .	255	87
1980-81 . . .	3,164	1,726
1981-82 . . .	16,854	3,283

The District-wise position of performance under this programme is not monitored at the Central Government level.

During the remaining year of Sixth Five Year Plan, the target has been fixed at the rate of 40 persons per block per year. In case of Bihar as a whole the target would be 23,480 rural youth per year.

Vamanapuram Irrigation Project

4784. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given clearance to the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

(c) when the project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Vamanapuram Irrigation Project has been accepted by the Planning Commission in December 1982.

(b) The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 36.40 crores and envisages annual irrigation benefits over 18014 hectares in Trivandrum, Nadumangana and Chirayinkil taluks of Trivandrum district.

(c) The Kerala State Government have reported that emphasis is being given to complete the on-going Projects first.

Hike in price of Levy Rice in Kerala

4785. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent huke in the price of rice, distributed through ration shops in Kerala, has adversely affected the price of rice and other consumer goods even in the open market; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take necessary steps for reducing the recently increased price of rice distributed though ration shops in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): The Government of Kerala have reported that although the enhancement in the Central issue price of rice has resulted in some hike in prices of rice distributed through Fair Price Shops of Kerala, the price rise in the open market is mainly attributable to the prevalent drought conditions in the State and lesser inflow of rice from other and lesser inflow of rice from other States on trade account, and other factors.

(b) All the States, including Kerala have been advised to fix only reasonable overheads above the Central issue rate for retail distribution.

Draw for Allotment of Scooter Garages in Malviya Nagar Extension

4786. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no draw of lots was held for allocation of 128 scooter garages built by Delhi Development Authority in Category-I under First Self Financing Scheme at K-Block, Malviya Nagar Extension Saket), New Delhi under notification to allottees, if so, the reasons therefor and details of responsibility fixed;

(b) whether Scootr Garages Nos. 29,31,32,60,61 and 62 built by D.D.A. in K Block, Saket, New Delhi for allocation to Cotegory-I Flats allottees were kept out of draw of lots held on 16-11-1981;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and progress made in allotting these garages to applicants for a change; and

(d) the actual cost of there garages and also of the flats under Category-I, II and III scheme in K, H and N Blocks, Saket, New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) The DDA has reported that draw of lots for allocation of scooter garages in 'K' Block Malaviya Nagar Extension (Saket) under Category-I of Self-Financing Scheme was held on 16-11-1981. It has further reported that a press notice was given to this effect in all the leading Newspapers.

(b) The DDA has reported that the draw held on 16-11-81 was for allocation of 120 scooter garages, which included No. 29, 31, 32, 60, 61 and 62 scooter has further reported that 109 scooter garages allotted in the draw held on 16-11-81 to those allottees who gave their option and that the balance 11 remained unallotted, which included Nos. 29, 31, 32, 60, 61 and 62.

(c) The DDA has reported that no decision regarding the unallotted scooter garages has yet been taken.

(d) The DDA has reported that the cost of each scooter garage is Rs. 4,400, that the cost of Category I flat is Rs. 85,800, that of Category-III is, Rs. 1,45.800 and that of Category-II is Rs. 1,05,200 in 'H' Block, Rs. 1,50,300 in 'N' Block and Rs. 1,05.40 K Block.

DDA's Norms for Peripherial Charges

4787. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING be pleasd to state:

(a) the norms of imposing peripherial charges for construction of dwelling units in Delhi by the DDA;

(b) whether D.D.A. realises these charges from the individuals at the time of building plan approval and the 'D' form approval;

(c) whether D.D.A. without providing any facilities like sewerage, drinking water, road construction and other such facilities, is charging such peripherial charges;

(d) whether it would not be proper for the D.D.A. to realise such charges only from the day the reletother such facilities, is charging such tees; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मंत्रालय/विभाग में प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

4788. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग तथा उसके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में इस समय कुल कितने और कौन-कौन से प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण कोर्स चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त कितने प्रशिक्ष कोर्सों में हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे प्रशिक्षण कोर्सों की परीक्षा में भी हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा विकल्प कब तक दिये जाने का विचार है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Representation in Special Organisation Committee

4789. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff in the Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games 1982 alongwitht roster;

(b) is it a fact that adequate representation has not been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the IX Asian Games, 1982;

(c) the total number of staff recruited from the Punjab Government on deputation in the Asian Games, 1982; and

(d) the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). 1184 employees were engaged on salary basis by the Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games (SOC). The SOC being a temporary organisation, communal roster is not applicable to it. However, while recruiting employees, due care was taken by the SOC to recruit persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, wherever possible.

(c) and (d) 14 officers/officials were taken on deputation from Government of Punjab. They were selected on the basis of their service records.

सहकारी ऋण समितियों को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिए गए अनुदान को जमा करना

4790. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश साधन समिति सचिव परिषद 109–ए, दारुल शफा, लखनऊ द्वारा कोई मांग की गई है कि सहकारी ऋण समितियों को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान को संस्थागत जनपदीप संवर्ग निधि में जमा किया जाना चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सदन समिति सचिव परिषद्, लखनऊ द्वारा इस प्रकार की कोई मांग नहीं की गई है ।

पशुओं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध

4791. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को उनके सम्बद्ध राज्यों से अन्य राज्यों को पशुओं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिये पत्र लिखा था ;

(ख) उसका राज्यवार परिणाम क्या निकला और इसके निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिये कानून बनाने वाले अथवा परिपत्र जारी करने वाले राज्यों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में विशेषकर गुजरात राज्य से बम्बई में देवनार बूचड़खाने को बैल जैसे पशु बड़ी संख्या में भेजे जाते हैं ;

(घ) क्या गुजरात सरकार को इस को रोकने के लिये तैयार करने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रयास किये गये हैं; और

(ङ) इस संबंध में स्वर्गीय श्री विनोबा भावे को दिये गये आश्वासन को पूरा करने के लिये आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) और (घ). पशुओं के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा तथा सुधार का विषय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की दूसरी सूची (राज्य सूची) की प्रविष्टि संख्या 15 के अन्तर्गत आता है । तथापि, गुजरात से अन्य राज्यों को पशुओं के अन्तर्राज्यीय संचलन पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिये गुजरात सरकार ने एक अध्यादेश जारी करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

(ङ) सरकार ऐसे संचलन को रोकने के लिए सभी संभव कदम उठा रही है तथा इस संबंध में सतर्कता बरत रही है ।

जमाखोरों पर छापे मारा जाना

4792. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आवश्यक वस्तुओं के जमाखोरों के खिलाफ शुरू किए गए अभियान में राज्यवार कितने छापे मारे गए ;

(ख) कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए;

(ग) कुल कितनी धनराशि जब्त की गई; और

(घ) सरकार को अनुमानत: कितनी धनराशि के काले धन के बारे में सुराग मिले ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). नया 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम जनवरी, 1982 में घोषित किया गया था । जनवरी, 82-फरवरी, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत जमाखोरों आदि के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(घ) काले धन का पता लगाने का कार्य आयकर विभाग के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है । यह विभाग सामान्य सर्वेक्षणों के अलावा, कुछ चुनीदा वस्तुओं, जिनमें मुनाफाखोरी किए जाने का संदेह होता है, के बारे में देश भर में मौके पर समन्वित सर्वेक्षण करता रहता है । वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा खाद्यान्नों, दालों, खाद्य तेल तथा सीमेंट के बारे में मौके पर किए गए ऐसे सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप कुल 2.68 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग छुपाये जाने का अनुमान है ।

विवरण

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से मिली नवीनतम रिपोर्टों के आधार पर जनवरी, 1982-फरवरी, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत की गई कार्यवाही

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	मारे गये छापों की संख्या	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	पकडी गई आवश्यक वस्तुओं का मूल्य (लाख रु० में)
1	2	3	4	5
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2543	756	55.55
2	असम	114	28	0.30
3	बिहार	1126	244	111.29
4	गुजरात	3311	9	31.99
5	हरियाणा	180	212	17.62
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	20973	44	0.12

1	2	3	4	5
7	जम्मू एव काश्मीर	190	152	0.58
8	कर्नाटक	15082	463	144.73
9	केरल	अप्राप्य		
10	मध्य प्रदेश	3618	294	61.27
11	महाराष्ट्र	844	785	20.05
12	मणिपुर	शून्य	—	—
13	मेघालय	42	—	—
14	नागालैण्ड	17	1	—
15	उड़ीसा	48336	38	12.05
16	पंजाब	3949	56	3.01
17	राजस्थान	2797	19	9.64
18	सिक्कम	21	15	0.09
19	तमिलनाडु	2970	331	54.87
20	त्रिपुरा	41	43	1.67
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	29558	1777	411.33
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5738	4082	15.77
23.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1002	25	—
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	शून्य	—	—
25.	चण्डीगढ़	160	2	0.22
26.	दादर एवं नागर हवेली	3	3	0.04
27.	दिल्ली	224	182	1.32
28.	गोवा, दमन और दीव	3784	4	0.10
29.	लक्षद्वीप	शून्य	—	—
30.	मिजोरम	शून्य	—	—
31.	पांडिचेरी	631	206	0.20
	योग	1,47,254	98,112	953.812 रु०

Use of urban wastes

4793. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been framed to make use of the urban wastes and encouraging the local authorities to do so;

(b) whether Government are aware that untreated sewage used as compost is posing danger to human health in some areas; and

(c) if so has any safeguard been taken in this respect and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) A scheme for setting up of mechanical compost was taken up by the Ministry of Works and Housing and Ministry of Agriculture during the Fith Five-Year Plan (1974-79), under a Central sector programme called "Solid waste disposal programme". This activity was transferred to the State sector from 1.4.78 according to the decision taken in the National Development council.

(b) Sewage is not used as compost. It is, however, used for sewage forming . No reports have been received of any sewage epidemic outbreak.

(c) The Ministry of Works and Housing have prepared a manual on sewage and sewage treatment wherein specific mention has been made of the utilisation of sewage for irrigation purposes and guidelines regarding protection against health hazards have been given.

Roaster register and Seniority List of Employees in N.C.C.F.

4794. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a roster register and seniority list of employees is not being maintained in National Cooperative Consumers Federation as per directives of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms; and

(b) whether any disciplinary action is being taken against the Officer responsible for not following Government Instructions in National Cooperative Consumers Federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Ltd, (N.C.C.F.) has reported that a 40 point roster register as prescribed is being maintained from 1976 for direct recruits. The Federation has also since taken a decision to maintain a roster for promotees.

The seniority list of its employees is being maintained as per the rules of the Federation.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Fertilisers to Farmers at Subsidised Rates

4795. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer like Potassium Nitrate are supplied to any category of farmers at subsidised rates;

(b) if so, the exact subsidy allowed per bag of Potassium Nitrate and the other categories of fertilizers in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir during the past three years as

also the normal rates at which these items are sold in the open market and cooperative and agriculture service societies;

(c) whether any special concession is also granted for the drought hit areas; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Potassium Nitrate is not recognised as fertiliser by Government of India under the Fertilizer (Control) Order.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Establishment of Dr. Ambedkar Memorial

4796. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAP: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from voluntary social organisations including individuals and Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association, Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi, for the establishment of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Memorial; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) This Ministry has not received and representations for the said purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

Adulteration of Vanaspati by Tallow of Beef Mutton

4797. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that manufacturers of "Vanaspati" are adulterating their vegetable product with Tallow of Beef or Mutton;

(b) whether such production is in contravention of the prevention of Adulteration Act and therefore punishable under law;

(c) how many samples of marketed Vanaspati have been tested for the above type of adulteration during 1980, 1981 and 1982, if so, how many cases have been filed against the marketing of adulterated Vanaspati;

(d) has the attention of the Government been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India, 22 September, 1982 that Vanaspati Industry using imported tallow which is cheaper, are selling the product at Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 discount; and

(e) if so, what steps have Government taken to prevent Vanaspati Industry from using the cheaper imported tallow in preference to Seasame, Cottonseed and non-edible oils for its manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The prevention of Food and Adulteration Rules do not permit the use of tallow in vanaspati and hence its use is punishable under the provisions of the Act.

(c) The number of samples analysed by the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats were as under:

1980	..	3261
1981	..	3091
1982	..	4330

None of these samples failed on account of containing tallow.

(d) and (e). Pursuant to this news item enquiries were made. However, no such case of use of tallow in venaspati has come to the notice of Government. The officers of the Directorate of Vanaspati carry out inspection of the manufacturers' premises, analysis of samples and conduct market surveys, to ensure that vanaspati conforms to specifications.

Effect of Natural Calamities on States Economy

4798. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the successive visitation of natural calamities has severely crippled the economy of some States resulting in heavy drainage of resources both under Plan as well as non-Plan sectors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the entire margin money has been exhausted; and

(c) if so, whether the State Governments have urged Central Government to meet the entire requirement of funds projcted for repair and restoration of the demages which is the minimum necessity is consistent with the magnitude of devastation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Natural calamities visit one part of the country or the other almost every year. It is not possible to stop them from occurring. Government can take only mitigating action by extending assistance to the States in accordance with the approved scheme of financing the relief expenditure. This assistance is for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people;

(b) and (c) Margin money is available to the States in their Budget every year and is meant for meeting emergent requirements of relief. Requirements of the States projected by them are scrutinised by the Central Teams. While determining the quantum of Central assistance account is taken of this resource available with the States.

Opening of Community Centre in Rural Areas

4799. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any community centres have been opened by Government during the past three years in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the villages State-wise where they have been opened each year separately for each States and the pattern of activities for these centres;

(c) whether any more demands have been received by Government for opening them;

(d) if so, whether some of them have been sanctioned and are likely to be opened soon; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (e). There is no, Central scheme for opening rural community centres and no demand for such centres has

been received during the past three years. However, construction of community centre buildings is one of the permissible items under the National Rural Employment Programme. Under a scheme for promoting voluntary action in rural development, funds restricted to 50 per cent of the cost of project, were provided for pilot projects which included construction of community centres in Himachal Pradesn and Maghalaya.

Construction of Houses Under 20 point Programme

4800. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MALVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

a) whether Government, other States and Union Territories have taken up vast measures and schemes for site-cum-house to be constructed for the rural landless labourers under the New 20-Point programme;

b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many such constructions have come up and distributed to them in Gujarat and other States during 1982;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has set up recently a technical advisory committee for evaluating the said scheme and measures; and

(e) if so, progress of the above committee so far in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages allotment of house-sites to 6.6 million families thereby covering all the eligible rural landless workers families totaling 14.5 million 7.7 million were allotted house-sites before the commencement of the Plan) by 1985 and the construction assistance to 25 per cent per cent of them i.e. 3.6 million families. The scheme forms part of the Minimum Needs Programme and is also included in the New 20 Point Programme. The State Governments have been urged at the C.M.s level to implement the scheme vigorously as it aims at amelioration of the living conditions of weaker sections of the society. The Central Council of Local Government and UD has also considered it and indicated the lines of action to be taken by the State Governments. The Central Government officers also visit the States to assess the progress which is being watched closely.

c) The achievement between April, 1982 to January, 1983 is 29,074 units in Gujarat and 2,71,000 in all States/UTs.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) The Technical Advisory Com-Mittee has since finalised the design of the study which is to be taken up shortly.

Rural Roads under Minimum Needs Programme

4802. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to link backward areas through a proper network of transport by constructing rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and how much progress has been made therein; and

(c) have all the backward villages in Eastern U.P. been connected by road with big cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) The rural roads programme already forms a part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) document envisages that all the villages with a population over 1500 and 50 per cent of the villages with a population of 1000—1500 will be linked by all weather roads by 1990 as part of MNP and that about 50 per cent of this physical programme will be completed by 1985. In the case of hill, tribal, desert and coastal areas where population is sparse a cluster of villages approach will be adopted. Out of 69268 villages with a population over 1500 and 56617 villages with population between 1000 and 1500 in the country, about 42535 and 24590 villages respectively were connected by all weather roads as on 31-3-1982 as per the information given in the annual plan (1983-84) documents of the States/UTs.

(c) Information of this nature is not maintained in the Ministry.

One Discipline Universities

4803. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he expressed views at the Conference of Vice Chancellors of Agriculture Universities at New Delhi on 19th February, 1983 advocating consolidation and at the same time proposing more one subject universities;

(b) whether Government are aware that UGC has been against one dicipline universities and had accordingly refused to give deemed university status to IVRI, UDRI specially in the light of reported poor record of IARI where admission and award of Ph. D. Degrees are alleged to have become politicalised and laughing stock; and

(c) whether Government will clarify it policies for guidance of Agriculture Ministry and ICAR?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) While addressing the Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities on 19th February, 1983, the Union Minister of Agriculture expressed his satisfaction over the decision of the University Grants Commission to recommend the 'Demand-to-be University Status' in respect of the Indian Veterinary Research institute, Izatnagar be felt that such status may also be considered for deserving institutions in the areas of Fisheries and Forestry for augmenting the supply of high level scientific/technical manpower needed by the country in these fields. This view is not in conflict with the Government's policy.

(b) The University Grants Commission has not been against one discipline Universities as such, Recently, it has recommended to the Central Government that under Section 3 of the UGC Act, the Indian veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar may be declared a 'Demand-to-be-University'. At present, there is no proposal to consider the NDRI for 'Deemed-to-be-University' status. The admission to IARI for the award of Ph. D Degree are made strictly on the basis of merit.

(c) The Government is guided by the recommendations of the University Grants Commission in this regard. The Agriculture Ministry and ICAR are aware of the Government's policy in this matter.

Interest charged on advances given to Industrial Sector and Agriculturists

4804. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the rate of interest charged by Government on the advance money/loan given by Government direct or through cooperative agencies to agriculturists in each State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): The Central Government is not giving any loans either direct or through co-operatives to agriculturists. Loan assistance is provided under the Central Sector Schemes through the State Governments to strengthen the resources of the cooperative credit institutions to enable them for expanding their loan operations to farmers.

The rate of interest on such loans to the State Governments is 6/1-2 per cent.

बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में हाकी को प्रोत्साहन

4805. **प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :** क्या **खेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार की बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जहां बच्चे इस खेल में बचपन से रुचि लेते हैं हाकी को प्रोत्साहित करने की कोई योजना है ताकि वे इस खेल में कुशलता प्राप्त कर सकें ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बू टा सिंह) : राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से, एक केन्द्रीय योजना के रूप में, दोहरे उद्देश्य वाली ग्रामीण खेल प्रतियोगिताओं की एक विशिष्ट योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है जिसमें राष्ट्रीय खेल संबंधी क्रियाकलापों की मुख्य धारा में सामान्यत: अधिकांश ग्रामीण तथा जनजातीय युवकों को शामिल करना तथा उनमें खेल प्रतिभा का पता लगाना तथा पोषण करना भी शामिल है । ग्रामीण खेल प्रतियोगिता कार्यक्रम में अन्यों साथ-साथ हाकी भी शामिल है ।

प्रतिभाशाली जनजातीय हाकी के खिलाड़ियों को भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है और भारतीय हाकी संघ द्वारा आयोजित प्रशिक्षण शिविरों में और अधिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए चुना जाता है ।

Import of Edible Oil

4806. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and detail of the edible oil imported during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the amount involved in each year;

(c) the names of the countries from whom the purchase was made and through which agency;

(d) whether it is a fact that large quantity of oil was spoiled during transportation or in stores; and

(e) how it is being disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The names of the countries from which edible oils are normally shipped by the sellers are as follows:

Oil	Country
Soyabean .	USA, Brazil and Europe
Rapeseed .	Canada and Europe
Palm .	Malaysia and Indonesia

The import of edible oil is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India.

(d) and (e). State Trading Corporation of India has reported this only a marginal quantity of oil get spoiled during transportation or in storage. Even a major portion of this quantity is usable after re-processing. Any residul quantity is disposed off to non edible oil actual users for non edible purposes.

Statement

Financial year	Details of imports (Quantity in lakh MT) Soyabean Oil	Rapeseed Oil	Palm Oils	Value (Rs. in crores) Total	
1980-81	5·68	1·55	3·47	10·70	527·81
1981-82	5·28	1·23	3·72	10·23	498·36
1982-83 (estimated) . . .	3·89	0·79	5·16	9·84	442·79

Amount Allocated for Rural Development during 1981-82

4807. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated in 1981-82 budget for rural development;

(b) whether these allocations were adequate to meet the requirements of rural development; and

(c) the actual amount spent in 1981-82 on rural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (c). An outlay of Rs. 393.01 crores was provided in the central sector for the schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development for 1981-82, of which an amount of Rs. 383.56 crores has been spent during the year. Keeping in view the overall objective of the Sixth Five Year Plan, various sectoral targets to be achieved and resources available, the funds allocated during the year for the schemes under this Ministry were generally adequate, for achieving the target.

F.C.I. in arrears from Individual Godown Owners

4808. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India is in arrears of lakhs of rupees from two godown owners of Assam and other North Eastern States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that individual parties having demanded the rents due, directions were issued by its head office to clear the arrears, and these have been flouted by the Zonal Manager, F.C.I., Calcutta;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to mitigate the complaints of the owners of the godowns; and

(d) whether a statement on the permises hired by the Food Corporation of India in the North Eastern Region with amounts of rent and compensation claimed by them and amounts and cases settled till now be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There are disputed arrear claims of rent between Food Corporation of India and two parties in respect of godowns in North Eastern Region.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The claims have already been settled to a large extent and the claims for the balance amounts of the parties are being expedited by the Corporation.

(d) A statement indicating private premises hired by the Food Corporation of India in North Eastern Region with amounts of rents etc., is attached.

Statement

Statement showing private premises hired by Food Corporation of India in North Western Region with amounts af rents etc.

Name of Party	Name of Centre	Rent payable (per month)	Remarks
		Rs.	
1. M/s. Eastern Tea Warehousing Corporation Society Ltd., G.S. Road, Gauhati-7	Gauhati	31,096·80	
2. M/s. Bhura Trading Co. Govt. Bazar, P.O. Karimganj, Distt. Cachar.	Pecharthal	11,913·00	No claims are reported to be pending in respect of these godowns.
3. Smt. Priya Bala Banka, I-H-B-Road, Agartala.	Badarghat	3,952·40	
4. —	Jowai	270·00	
5. M/s. New India Enterprises, Calcutta.	Gauhati	11,084·00	The rent has been paid upto October, 1982 and the balance will be paid as soon as lease agreements are renewed by the party.
6. M/s. Meharpur Warehousing Corporation.	Silchar	——	The rate of rent is under dispute. However, payment of Rs. 45,730·55 has been made against Rs. 65,766·97 claimed by the party and for the balance the Corporation is taking action to settle the claim expeditiously.

दिल्ली में पुनर्वास कालोनियों का विकास

4809. **श्री सज्जन कुमार :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980 से मार्च, 1983 तक दिल्ली में पुनर्वास कालोनियों के विकास के लिए किस प्रकार के विकास कार्य किये गये और प्रत्येक कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ;

(ख) इन कालोनियों में अधिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 1983–84 के दौरान सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1983–84 के दौरान इन कालोनियों के विकास के लिए डी० डी० ए० द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च किये जाने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी पुनर्वास

योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थापित 44 पुनर्वास कालोनियों में, प्रत्येक 25 वर्ग गज के 1,96,090 प्लाटों में अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं मुहैया करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यों के निष्पादनार्थ एक योजना की मंजूरी दी गई है :—

(1) पानी की सप्लाई की मुख्य लाइनें

(2) मल-निर्यास

(3) बरसाती नालियों एवं पुलियों का सुधार

(4) सड़कों/पथों का सुधार

(5) परिधीय सेवाएं

(6) निर्माण के दौरान अनुरक्षण कार्य

(7) उपरि टैंक तथा भूमिगत टैंक

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि उसने 1980–81 और 1982–83 के मध्य(फरवरी, 1983 तक) योजना पर 18.2611 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने बताया है कि उसने 1980–81 और 1982–83 के मध्य (फरवरी, 1983 तक) इन कालोनियों में डी०एस० आई० डी० सी० शैडों और उनमें स्थित विपणन केन्द्रों तथा सड़कों पर प्रकाश व्यवस्था सहित दिल्ली की पुनर्वास कालोनियों का आम विद्युतीकरण करने पर 4.424 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किया है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजना 1983–84 में भी जारी रहेगी।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किए गए एशियाड कार्य तथा उन पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

4810. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :** क्या खेल-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एशियाड 82 के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर निगम ने अपने प्रभार में क्या-क्या कार्य कराए थे और उनकी अलग-अलग सूची क्या है और उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी तथा कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : एशियाड 1982 के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम ने अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम को नवीकृत कराया, जिस के लिए 15-3-1983 तक 61,52,602 रु० का व्यय दर्ज किया गया है, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने माडल टाउन स्टेडियम को नवीकृत कराया और 15–3–1983 तक इसको 21,92,643 रु० की राशि दी गई है। सरकार ने एशियाड 1982 की विभिन्न खेल प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करने के लिए अपेक्षित विभिन्न स्टेडियमों के नवीकरण हेतु एशियाई खेलों के बजट में 2 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया था।

Loans Advanced by Cooperative Credit and Thrift Societies/Banks in Rural Areas

4811. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large arrears in respect of the loans advanced by Cooperative Credit and Thrift Societies and Cooperative Banks in the rural areas of the country,

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to streamline the working of the Societies/Banks and the recovery of the loans;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government would undertake any such steps and if so, how soon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The overdues of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies working in rural areas amounted to Rs. 1212 crores at the end the 1981-82, forming 43 per cent of the demand and the overdues of the Central Cooperative Banks amounted Rs. 1082 crores, forming 35 per cent of the demand.

(b) to (d) Programme of reorganisation and revitalisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies to form them into viable multi-purpose units has nearly been completed in all States except Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The reorganised societies with full time paid Secretaries ties with full time paid Secretaries will be able to expand their loan operations and recover the dues. The State Governments have been advised to tions and recover the dues. The State Governments have been advised to further develop these societies into full-fledged multi-purpose societies. The weak Central and State Cooperative Banks are being strengthened under a rehabilitation programme drawn up by the Reserve Bank of India, now National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with Government financial support.

The performance of recovery loans by cooperatives has been under constant review by the Government of India and the NABARD through meetings with representatives of the State Governments, Registrar of Cooperative Societies and the Chief Executives of the State Cooperative Banks. The matter has been taken up by the Minister of Agriculture, in his letter dated 31st January, 1983, with the Chief Ministers of all States with the request to take appropriate steps for tacling the problem of overdues on a priority basis and to ensure proper climate of recovery by refraining from issuing of orders of suspension of recovery and taking coercive measures in respect of willful defaulters.

Fund Allocated by R.B.I. for Rural Credit

4812. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds were allocated by the Reserve Bank of India for rural credit to the various States Apex-Co-operative Banks and Central Banks and also to the various States Land Mortgage Banks during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise and year-wise information is furnished in the statements (Annexure I to IV). laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6239/83]

Financial Assistance received by the Association of Voluntary Agencies in Orissa

4813. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and its member organisations in the State of Orissa receiving financial assistance from the Government of India and as well as from the foreign countries (missionaries) for some projects;

(b) the names of organisations/associations receiving financial aid from the Social Welfare Board for the same projects as well as from the foreign organisations; and

(c) whether Government have prescribed some rules and practices in regard to getting assistance from the foreign countries so far as the question of assistance of foreign countries is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) This information is not being maintained in this Ministry.

(b) While the Central Social Welfare Board does not have any information about this, they have asisted more than 600 institutions, in Orissa in 1980-81.

(c) Certain guidelines for acceptance of grants from foreign governments etc. by institutions in India for educational and other purposes have been prescribed.

Progress of Agricultural Programme

4814. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had sought information regarding the progress and thorough review of the Central Agricultural Programmes and adequate steps were taken for achieving the targets indicated in these programmes;

(b) if so, the details regarding the response of State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether the Central Government have made some suggestions in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Central Government seek information regarding progress of Central Sector Programmes, including the programmes identified for the Productivity Year and the New 20-Point Programme, from the State Governments through Monthly/Quarterly Progress Reports. The information regarding progress is supplemented by field visits undertaken by the officers of the Department.

(b) to (d) The State Governments respond by furnishing information on the progress of various programmes in the progress reports. The data regarding achievements so reported are utilised by the Central Government for purposes of monitoring. Wherever the achievements show shortfalls, in relation to targets, the same is referred back to the State Governments for necessary action to accelerate the pace of implementation of the programme.

Drawing of Wheat by Ration Card Holders

4815. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ration card holders in Delhi are currently drawing only about 60 per cent of their entitled wheat rations;

(b) if so, whether the Food Corporation of India has stated that a total of 40,000 tonnes of wheat are lifted every month from the five F.C.I. storage centres by owners of 3,000 odd fair price shops in the capital;

(c) whether this falls well below the rationed capacity;

(d) whether great hardships are being felt by the card holders in Delhi due to this cut;

(e) what are the other factors responsible for the same and by what

time Government are likely to provide cent per cent wheat to the card holders; and

(f) whether there is any shortage of wheat also which had led to this reduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (f) The Delhi Administration have reported that the existing monthly allocation of 41,000 tonnes of wheat is inadequate and have requested for increase to the level of 60,000 tonnes per month. The allotment of foodgrains to the various States/Union Territories is made on a month to month basis taking into account the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various states, market availability and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews, the allocation are increased/decreased wherever necessary. These allocations, however, are only supplemental to open market availability, and are not intended to meet the entire consumption requirements of the population.

Against the monthly allocation of 41,000 tonnes of wheat for public distribution system, the Delhi Administration are lifting almost the entire quantity. While it has not been possible to increase the monthly allocation of wheat to Delhi, it has been suggested to them to make equitable distribution of wheat to all the food card holders within the existing allocation and also to weed out bogus ration cards.

Granting Status of Universities to Agriculture Research Instiution

4816. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the research institutions in the field of agriculture will be granted the status of agricultural universities;

(b) if so, whether these will include institutions dealing with fisheries and forestry;

(c) by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) whether he has directed the universities to set up special cells to monitor the quality of fertilisers, pesticides and other chemicals inputs used by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Recently the University Grants Commission has recommended conferment of the 'Deemed-to-be University' status on Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) There is no proposal to confer this status on any institutions dealing with Fisheries and Forestry at present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. While addressing the Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities on 19th February, 1983, the Union Minister for Agriculture has suggested that Agricultural Universities should have facilities to help monitor the quality of fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals used by the farmers.

Reommendations of working group of private Housing

4817. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Ministry has called upon the States to take appropriate

action on the recommendations of the Working Group for promoting private house-building in metropolitan cities and small towns;

(b) whether a study is also being carried by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy on the existing conditions of availability of finance for house building and how far the incentives granted earlier during 1982 have helped in providing more finance for the purpose;

(c) whether all the recommendations of the Working Group have been accepted by Government; and

(d) by what time the same are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Institute of Public Finance and Policy is conducting a study on housing finance needs in India and the financial intermediation in the Indian context.

(c) and (d) As the primary responsibility for implementing the recommendations is of State Governments, they have been asked to initiate appropriate action on the recommendations concerning them. So far as Central Govt. is concerned necessary action has also been initiated.

Guidelines issued to state for Maximisation of Rabi Crop Sowing

4818. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent 16-point guidelines to the States for the maximisation of the rabi sowing;

(b) if so, whether States have been asked to draw up and ensure rabi production target of various food-grains, pulses and oilseeds-district, block and village-wise;

(c) if so, the details of the guidelines issued; and

(d) whether Centre has agreed to help these States in implementing these 16-point guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the 16-point guidelines issued to the States on Rabi Campaign 1982-83 are given in the attached statement.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement

1. Supply of seeds of crops like wheat, pulses, oilseeds etc. to farmers by 15th November.

2. Maximum sowing of wheat crop to be completed by the end of November.

3. Completion of sowing of mustard, gram and other pulses without any further delay.

4. Ensure adequate availability of irrigation water through canals and 10 hour uninterrupted supply of tricity for operating pumpsets.

5. Fool-proof arrangements for proper distribution of diesel for operating pumpsets.

6. Timely delivery of inputs like fertilisers, weedicides, and pesticides at farm level.

7. Provide adequate and timely protection cover for arhar, gram and mustard crops.

8. Mobilisation of adequate credit facilities through cooperatives and commercial banks for assigning credit targets to each cooperative society and rural branch of commercial banks. Organise credit meals.

9. Setting up Inter-Departmental Co-ordination Committees at the State level for drawing up programme for Rabi operations and monitoring.

10. Establishment of Coordination Committees at district and block levels for implementation and monitoring of the Rabi programme.

11. Setting up of a Control Room in the Department of Agriculture for monitoring and follow-up action.

12. Fixing district, block and village-wise targets of production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds as also of distribution of seed, fertilizer, pesticide, credit, agricultural implements and fixing responsibility by name. This should be followed by awards and other forms of recognition for achievement of targets.

13. Intensifying completion of major, medium and minor irrigation works including water channels, electrification of tubewells and commissioning of tubewells out of use due to lack of spare parts or repairs.

14. Mounting a campaign for utilising every drop of water in the commands of irigation system by:

    (a) regulating and restoring flow of water to synchronise with critical periods of crop growth;

    (b) repairing water courses;

    (c) launching warabandi;

    (d) implementing cropping pattern for maximum production throughout the command area;

    (e) fixing targets of production on an outlet basis;

    (f) arranging timely supply of inputs; and

    (g) intensive extension efforts.

15. Using all media to motivate and inform the farmers to maximise the production and how to do it.

16. Constituting an Empowered Committee at the State level under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary and with representatives of the Departments of Finance, Irrigataion, Electricity, Agriculture, Cooperation etc. to take decisions across the table on matters relating to Rabi production.

बिहार के नवादा जिले में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परियोजनाएं

4819. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में नवादा जिले में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शुरू की गई परियोजनाएं कौन सी हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम कोई भी गतिविधि जो लाभभोगी की आय को प्रचुर मात्रा में बढ़ाने में सहायक हों, शुरु की जा सकती है। ये गतिविधियां प्राथमिक, द्वितीय अथवा तृतीय, क्षेत्रों में हों सकती हैं। उदाहरणत: ऐसी गतिविधियां ये हैं : डेयरी यूनिटें, मुर्गीपालन यूनिटे, सुअरपालन यूनिटें, मछलीपालन यूनिटें, नलकूप, पम्पसेट, मरम्मत की दुकाने आदि।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्य-

क्रम के अंतर्गत बिहार के नवादा जिले में हुई उपलब्धियों नीचे दी गई हैं :—

मद	अनन्तिम) (1982–83 (15–12–82 तक)
1. लाभान्वित परिवारों की संख्या	1486
2. उपदान पर खर्च की गई धनराशि (लाख रु० में)	13.55
3. जुटाया गया ऋण (लाख रुपए में)	26.21

एल० आई० जी० जनता वर्ग के लोगों के साथ डी० डी० ए० द्वारा पत्र व्यवहार की भाषा

4820. **श्री कुंवर राम :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निम्न आय वर्ग और जनता आय वर्ग के लोगों के साथ किस भाषा में पत्र व्यवहार किया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को अपना पत्र व्यवहार दिल्ली प्रशासन की राजभाषा हिन्दी में करने का निर्देश दिया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि निम्न आय वर्ग और जनता आय वर्ग से हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर यथा सम्भव हिन्दी में दिए जाते हैं। फलैटों के आबंटन के लिए आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करने वाली विवरणिका और आबंटन तथा मांग पत्र अंगेजी और हिन्दी दोनों ही में जारी किए जाते हैं ?

(ख) जनता से यथासंभव हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अपने सभी एककों को आवश्यक अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं ।

डी० डी० ए० के मकानों में घटिया किस्म की सामग्री के उपयोग के बारे में शिकायतें

4821. **श्री कुंवर राम :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के मकानों में घटिया किस्म की सामग्री के उपयोग किये जाने के बारे में अब तक कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) उन में से कितनी शिकायतों की जांच की गई है ;

(ग) उन में से कितनी सिफारिशें सही पाई गई ;

(घ) उसके परिणामस्वरूप आबंटिती वार कितनी धनराशि मुआवजे में दी गई और कितने अधिकारियों तथा ठेकेदारों को दण्डित किया गया ; और

(ङ) कितने आवेदन पत्र अभी विचाराधीन हैं ;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) से (ड़). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Supply of Foodgrains to Gujarat

4822. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI DAULAT SINGH JI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantity of wheat and rice being supplied to Gujarat for distribution through fair price shops is much less than the demand;

(b) if so, the quantity supplied against the quantity demanded during the year 1982-83;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat State have requested the Centre to allot additional 30,000 tonnes of wheat and 30,000 tonnes of rice to meet the demand of the State; and

(d) if so, when the said demand was made and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Against their demand for 2,80,000 tonnes of rice and 4,00,000 tonnes of wheat of public distribution system during the year 1982-83 the Government of Gujarat were allotted 1,45,000 tonnes of rice and 1,65,000 tonnes of wheat.

(c) and(d). Yes, Sir. A request for additional allotment of 30,000 tonnes of wheat and 30,000 tonnes of rice was received in November, 1982. While the normal allocations to the State remain unchanged, a quantity of 20,000 tonnes of wheat—8,750 tonnes for the month of February, 1983 and 11,250 tonnes for March, 1983—has been allocated to the State Government under he Empoymen Generaion Scheme for relief works in the State.

Setting up of Cold Storage in West Bengal

4823. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cold storages that will be set up in West Bengal under Phase II programme of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, and

b) the financial assistance provided so far to the cooperative sector, for expansion of storage capacity, which is so actually felt during a bumper crop such as of potatoes in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Under NCDC-II programme which is assisted by International Development Association (IDA), 22 cold storages each of 4000 tonnes capacity, were envisaged to be set up in West Bengal. However, due to overall escalations in the project cost it may not be possible to construct all the 22 cold storages within the amount sanctioned by IDA and the programme, therefore, is likely to be reduced.

(b) For expansion of cold storage capacity in the cooperative sector in West Bengal, the National Cooperative Development Corporation have so far sanctioned Rs. 6.49 crores under the Central Sector Scheme, for developmen of cooperative programmes in cooperatively under-developed States and Rs. 3.82 crores under the IDA assisted NCDC-II project, upto March 15, 1983, the Corporation has actually releasel Rs. 5.44 crores and Rs. 1,22 crores respectively under the two programmes.

Report of Working Group on Private Housing

4824. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether Government would place a copy of the report of the Working Group on Private Housing on the table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): A copy of the Report is being placed in the Parliament Library.

Report of Economic Administration Reforms Commission on Rent Control Laws

4825. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed their examination of the Report submitted by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission for the revision of the Rent Control Laws; and

(b) what are its main recommendations in regard to rent Control Laws;

(c) whether Government have accepted any of those recommendations; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to implement the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) to (d). The recommendations contained in the report of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission are under the examination of the Government.

Emergency Meeting of Business Committee of N.A.F.E.D. At Bilaspur

4826. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an emergency meeting of Business Committee of NAFED was held on 8 December, 1982 at Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the items on the agenda and the duration of that meeting;

(c) the particulars of the members of the Business Committee and of those who attended as "special invitees" with their designation and office held in NAFED or otherwise;

(d) the number of NAFED officials and staff who attended the said meeting; and

(e) the total expenses for the meeting including T. A., D.A. etc.?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agenda of the meeting, which was held for about two hours on 8th December, 1982, included the following items:—

(i) To consider confirmation of the minutes of the last Emeggent meeting of the Business Committee held on October 18, 1982.

(ii) To consider review of the follow up action on the minutes of the last Emergent meeting of the Business Committee held on October 18, 1982.

(iii) To consider steps to be taken in the light of the Supreme Court Judgement pertaining to canalisation of export of Niger-seed through the NAFED.

(iv) To review the position of HPS Groundnut export during the licensing year 1982-83.

(v) To consider supply of HPS Groundnut to M/s. Granadex S. A. Geneva, during season 1982-83.

(c) A list of Members of the Business Committee and special invitees who attended the meeting is at given in the attached statement.

(d): Six officers of NAFED concerned with the business attended the meeting.

(e) The total expenditure incurred on the meeting including the T.A., D.A. etc., paid to members, special invitees as well as officers amounted to Rs. 16677.40 only.

STATEMENT

LIST OF MEMBERS AND SPECIAL INVITEES WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING OF THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE HELD AT BILASPUR ON 8TH DECEMBER, 1982

1.	Shri R. G. Tiwari	: Chairman
2.	Shri Veerpal Singh	: Member
3.	Shri Ram Sewak Mishra	: Member
4.	Shri S. C. Sahu	: Member
5.	Shri Bhagwati Prasad Mishra	: Member
6.	Shri Tapeshwar Singh	: Special Invitee
7.	Shri Rajkeshwar Singh	: Special Invitee
8.	Shri Ram Kunwar Singh	: Special Invitee.

(All the special invitees are members of the Board of Director of NAFED)

Number of Problem Villages in Madhya Pradesh for Accelarated Rural water Supply Programme

4827. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleasd to state:

(a) the total number of "Problem Villages' in Madhya Pradesh State to be covered under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme as on 1 January, 1983 and the District-wise break up;

(b) how much Central assistance was released during 1982-83 to cover these villages and the amount that has been earmarked for release by Centre during 1983-84 and for how many villages;

(c) when would all the identified problem villages be covered in M.P. State,

(d) what machinery has been set-up to evaluate the programmes of this scheme and full utilisation of the Central assistance; and

(e) the last evaluation done and the details of that Report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Problem villages are intended to be covered by State Governments with funds available in the State Plan supplemented by the grants under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water supply programme. The number of problem villages to be provided with water supply as on 31-3-80, reported by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, is indicated in the statement attached.

(b) A total amount amount of of Rs. 1397.50 lakhs was released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1982-83 under the Centrally Sponsored Accelarated Rural Water Supply Programme. The amount to be released during 1983-84 and the number of villages to be covered in 1983-84 have not yet been finalised. It may be added that the demands for grants of this Ministry for 1983-84 are yet to be considered by the Parliament.

(c) The effort is to cover all the identified problem villages in M.P. with at least one source of safe potable water during the Sixth Plan period.

(d) and (e). The progress of the scheme is monitored by the Ministry

of Works and Housing. The total number of problem villages provided with drinking water facilities from 1980-81 upto February, 1983 is 18066 including partial coverage out of 24944 problem villages identified as on 31-3-1980 in Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of problem villages remaining to be provided with water supply as on 31-3-80
1	2	3
1	Sagar	716
2	Chhatarpur	397
3	Panna	293
4	Damoh	414
5	Tikamgarh	393
6	Jabalpur	1108
7	Narsingpur	206
8	Balaghat	802
9	Mandla	917
10	Sonj	646
11	Chindwara	658
12	Raipur	747
13	Rajnandgaon	574
14	Durg	534
15	Jagdalpur	379
16	Bilaspur	1273
17	Surguja	1045
18	Raigarh	507
19	Rewa	663
20	Satna	839
21	Shahdol	805
22	Sidhi	696
23	Gwalior	315
24	Datia	298
25	Morena	766
26	Bhind	370
27	Guna	880
28	Shibpuri	237
29	Indore	265
30	Dhar	671
31	Jhabua	190
32	Khargone	607
33	Khandawa	263
34	Ujjain	274
35	Ratlam	434
36	Mandsour	989
37	Dewas	295
38	Shajapur	393
39	Vidisha	502
40	Hoshangabad	497
41	Betul	515
42	Bhoral	93
43	Raisen	426
44	Rajgarh	633
45	Sehore	364
46	Bastar	515
	TOTAL	24944

Cases pending in Delhi High Courts

4828. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8362 on 19 April, 1982 regarding cases pending in Delhi courts and state:

(a) whether the stay orders obtained against the operations of the orders issued by the Commissioner, Food and Supplies, Delhi, have since been vacated by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi; and

(b) if so, their present position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The cases are still pending in Court.

Irrigated and Semi-irrigated Land

4829. SHRI BHIM SINGH:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of irrigated and semi-irrigated land in the country at the end of the year 1982;

(b) whether Government have formulated any time-bound scheme to bring more land under irrigation; and

(c) if so, the outline of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Land Use Statistics are compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. The latest available statistics are for the year 1978-79. The gross sown area during 1978-79 was 175.177 million ha. and the gross irrigated area was 48.09 m. ha.

(b) and (c). On the basis of assessment done by the States, the ultimate irrigation potential of the country is placed at 113 million ha. through a large number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects which will include ground water development also. By the end of 1981-82, over 60 m. ha. of potential has been created. It is intended that the ultimate potential of the country will be created by the turn of the century subject to the necessary resources being available.

Vehicles in I.C.A.R.

4830. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars, jeeps, buses, station wagons, scooters (3 or 2 wheelers) motor-cycles etc., available at ICAR headquarters from 1-4-1982 to 1-3-1983 for use by staff and its management;

(b) year-wise expenditure on each vehicle for mechanics, drivers, helpers and on its operation and maintenance, from 1979-80 upto 22-2-1983;

(c) year-wise number of kilometers each vehicle covered within Delhi and out of Delhi journeys separately, during the period;

(d) kilometers run by each vehicle year-wise under use of each officer and major reasons of travel in the above period; and

(e) norms laid down for each vehicle usage and who and how he monitor those?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) (i) Ambassador Cars—5 (includes one which has since been condemned).

(i) Station wagon (Matador)—1

(iii) Badaj (Mini Car—Three wheeler)—1.

(iv) Scooter (Two wheeler)—1

(b) To Council's headquarters cars have only drivers with them. No mechanic or helper in addition is sanctioned for any of its vehicles. The year-wise expenditure on drivers is given in the attached statement. The expenditure incurred on operation and maintenance of vehicles is in the nature of cotingent expenditure, provision for which is made under the head "Other Charges" which includes a number of items like equipment, tools, furniture, fixtures, etc. It is, therefore, not possible to call out information in respect of expenditure incurred on operation and maintenance of each vehicle separately for the period in question.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(e) Each vehicle is used as per instructions contained in the Staff Car Rules and in accordance with the economy instructions issued by Government from time to time. The Executive-cum-Welfare Officer monitors the allotment of vehicles in consultation with senior officers wherever necessary.

Statement

Statement showing year-wise expenditure on drivers at ICAR Headquarters during the period from 1979-80 *to* 28-2-83.

S.No.	Name of driver	Expenditure incurred each year (in Rupees)				Remarks
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1.	Shri Min Chand	11788·65	10805·20	13235·30	6013·50	The drivers in the Council have not been allotted any particular vehicle permanently. The vehicles are allotted to drivers as per administrative requirements.
2.	Shri Vas Dev	12277·45	13508·82	14357·22	15317·82	
3.	Shri Shiv Prasad	9045·60	9004.45	10731·20	12569·75	
4.	Shri Chatter Singh	7128.05	9882·00	11704·05	10680·60	
5.	Shri I.N. Pandey	9454·00	11115·60	12631·05	14598·05	
6.	Shri Shiv Murti	—	5985·00	8760·10	11604·45	
7.	Shri Baljit	12664·91	13397·77	13710·15	14713·20	
8.	Shri Suraj Bhan	—	—	7335·70	7400·55	

Allotment of Land to Arya Nagar Group Housing Society

4831. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Arya Nagar Group Housing Society has been allotted land;

(b) if so, the area in which land has been allotted and by what date the possession of the land is likely to be given to this society; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether there has been any lapse on the part of the said cooperative society due to which land has not been allotted to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that the Arya Nagar Coop. Group Housing Society has been allotted land in Patpar Ganj area and that the physical possession of the site is likely to be given to the society by the 30th April, 1983.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount for Soil conservation in Orissa

4833. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance allocated to the State of Orissa in 1983-84 financial year towards implementing soil conservation works;

(b) what are the soil conservation measures proposed to be undertaken by Government in Orissa in the above financial year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects is the only scheme which will continue during 1983-84 in Orissa in the Catchments of Hirakud, Muchkund and Rengali-Mandira. The approved pattern of assistance for this scheme is 100 per cent Central Assistance comprising 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan advance to the States. Central assistance provided to Orissa under this Scheme was Rs. 100 lakhs during 1982-83. Similar assistance is expected to continue during 1983-84.

(b) and (c). Agricultural lands are proposed to be treated with bunding, stonewall and bench terracing with water disposal system while forest land is to be treated with afforestation, closures and moisture conservation measures. Degraded waste lands will be rehabilitated with remunerative plantations of *sisal, cashew*, etc. Erosion control-cum-water harvesting structures are proposed to be taken at suitable sites combining with restoration of degraded lands and re-use of harvested rain water for crop production.

Increasing Soyabean Cultivation

4834. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to bring more acreage of land under soyabean cultivation;

(b) if so, efforts made by the Centre for the above purpose;

(c) the names of the States where soyabean cultivation has been increased; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Efforts have been made to bring more area under soybean cultivation through the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme which includes the following steps:—

(i) Extension of soybean cultivation over an area of 18.50 lakh hectares by the end of Sixth Plan;

(ii) Use of improved seed and improved package of practices;

(iii) Free distribution of seed mini-kits.

(iv) Large scale demonstration on farmers fields.

A five-year soybean project has been sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh. It aims at extending the area under soybean from 4.50 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to 18 lakh hectares by the end of 1985-86 and likely to yield a production of 14.40 lakh tonnes. The total cost of the project is estimated to Rs. 15 crores which is being met, in full, by the Government of India.

To overcome the marketing problems of soyabean the Government of India has been fixing support prices with National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) as the procuring agency.

Besides the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Soyabean Development has been implemented in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat.

Financial Crisis in Sugar Industry

4835. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PAEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the sugar industry in the country is facing financial crisis;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to help this industry;

(c) the help in kind and cash given to sugar factories and industry in various parts of Gujarat including Bulsar district;

(d) what is the total production of sugar in Gujarat and other parts of the country during 1-1-1982 to 31-1-1983;

(e) what was the requirement of Gujarat and the country during the above period; and

(f) how much quantity of sugar has been imported from various countries and amount paid therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Some financial difficulties have been experienced by the industry on account of substantially large cane crops, high prices paid for cane in some States on the advice of the State Governments and lower realisations from the sale of non-levy sugar.

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken to help the industry:

(i) Banks have been permitted to release Rs. 25 lakhs per unit as clean loans for off-season repairs;

(ii) The bank margin against sugar stocks has been reduced from 25 per cent to 17.5 per cent;

(iii) Creation of buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar covered by bank credit without a margin;

(iv) Banks have been permitted to release funds to the sugar mills for 1982-83 upto 125 per cent of the maximum availed of last year;

(v) A standing Committee on Coordination of Institutional Finance for the Sugar Industry has been set up by the Reserve Bank of India;

(vi) Monthly releases of free-sale sugar have been regulated to prevent prices from falling below economic levels; and

(vii) Efforts are being made to export sugar in 1983.

(d) The total production of sugar in Gujarat during the period 1-1-1982 to 31-1-1983 was 6.12 lakh tonnes. The production in the other parts of the country during the same period was 93.06 lakh tonnes.

(e) During the period January to March, 1982, the monthly allocation of levy sugar made to the States for meeting the requirements of the public distribution system was 2.71 lakh tonnes out of which the monthly quota of Gujarat was 14,031 tonnes. With the increase in the monthly allocations with effect from April, 1982 to 2.94 lakh tonnes, the monthly quota of Gujarat was raised to 14,433 tonnes. As regards non-levy sugar, the total quantity released from the factories for free sale during the period 1-1-1982 to 31-1-1983 was 29.40 lakh tonnes.

(f) During the period 1-1-1982 to 31-1-1983, no sugar was imported.

Establishment of new Sugar Factories in Gujarat

4836. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of proposals have been received from public, private and cooperative sector for establishing Sugar factories in Bulsar and other districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals received during the period 1 January, 1977 to 31 January, 1983;

(c) the number and particulars of such proposals and how many of them have been granted licences, permission rejected and are under consideration;

(d) the reasons for rejection;

(e) when the final decision will be taken on the proposals which are under consideration;

(f) the rules and regulation, policy and criteria for granting licences; and

(g) the names and number of sugar factories existing in Bulsar and other districts of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Proposals have been received from only Cooperative Sector for establishing sugar factories in various districts of Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Two applications for grant of industrial licence for setting up new sugar factories in Gujarat State have been received during the period 1st January, 1977 to 31st January, 1983. In addition to these, four more applications have been received in this Ministry after 31st January, 1983. Statement-I giving the details of such applications is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6240/83] No case has been rejected.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) These applications will be considered alongwith applications received from other States in accordance with the guidelines for licensing of new sugar factories during the 6th Five Year Plan after taking into account the inter-State/inter-Regional and backward areas priorities. A final decision is likely to be available in the near future.

(f) The rules, regulation and criteria for granting licences for the establishment of new sugar mills have been broadly indicated in the guidelines issued by the Government in the Press Note dated the 4th July, 1980, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6240/83].

(g) The names and number of sugar factories existing in Bulsar and other districts of Gujarat is at Statement-II, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6240/83].

स्थानीय स्वशासन और नगर निगमों की केन्द्रीय परिषद् का निर्णय

4837. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्षों के दौरान स्थानीय स्वशासन और नगर निगमों की केन्द्रीय परिषद् की बैठकें किन-किन तारीखों को और किन-किन स्थानों पर हुईं ; और

(ख) उन बैठकों में लिए गए निर्णयों का क्या ब्यौरा है और ये निर्णय अब तक किस ढंग से कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरफि) : (क) विगत 5 वर्षों के दौरान, केन्द्रीय परिषद् की 3 बैठकें तथा नगर निगमों की एक बैठक हुई। केन्द्रीय परिषद्

की बैठकें 30 तथा 31 दिसम्बर, 1980, 4 तथा 5 फरवरी, 1982 एवम्, 17 तथा 18 जनवरी, 1983 को नई दिल्ली में हुई। नगर निगमों का सम्मेलन बंगलौर में 26 मई, 1982 में हुआ था। आवास मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन नई दिल्ली में 10 तथा 11 नवम्बर, 1978 को हुआ था।

(ख) इन बैठकों में मलिन बस्ती, सुधार, आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आवास, आवास तथा नगरीय स्थानीय निकायों आदि से सम्बद्ध मामलों के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम/सामान्य बीमा निगम ऋण जैसे विषयों से संबंधित संकल्प पारित किए गए। इन बैठकों में पारित संकल्पों को राज्य सरकारों को विचारार्थ भेज दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन बैठकों में पारित संकल्पों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की आगामी बैठकों में समीक्षा की जाती है।

किसानों के पास कृषि योग्य भूमि

4838. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि विभाग द्वारा 1976-77 में की गई एक गणना के अनुसार 54.70 प्रतिशत किसानों के पास औसतन एक हैक्टेयर से कम भूमि है और 18 प्रतिशत के पास एक या दो हैक्टेयर से अधिक कृषि योग्य भूमि नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानून बना लिए गए हैं और उनको सभी राज्यों में लागू किया जा चुका है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, 1976-77 की कृषि गणना के अनुसार, देश में किसानों की एक हैक्टेयर तथा एक हैक्टेयर से दो हैक्टेयर के बीच की कृषि योग्य जोतें क्रमशः 54.7 प्रतिशत तथा 18 प्रतिशत हैं। बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या जिसे अर्थ-व्यवस्था के गैर-कृषि क्षेत्रों में खपाने के लिए कम गुंजाइश है, का भूमि पर दबाव छोटे आकार की कृषि जोतों में वृद्धि का प्रमुख कारण है।

(ग) जी हां, भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानून बना लिए गए हैं और ये नागालैंड तथा मेघालय जहां सामुदायिक स्वामित्व की प्रबलता है, को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों में कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

खेल को राष्ट्रीय महत्व दिया जाना

5835. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या **खेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस ओर कभी ध्यान दिया है कि जापान किस सहज ढंग से खेल को राष्ट्रीय महत्व देता है तथा प्रशिक्षण की वैज्ञानिक प्रणालियों का अनुसरण करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत कब तक तदनुसार अपनी गति तेज करेगा और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उस गति को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) सरकार का इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का विचार है और वह किस ढंग से खर्च की जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार जापान सहित कुछ विदेशों में खेलों के तेज विकास से अवगत है। तथापि, खेलों को प्रोत्साहित करने के प्रयास करते समय संवैधानिक तथा वित्तीय सीमाओं तथा समग्र राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखना पड़ता है। उन सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत सरकार खेलों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए नियमित रूप से अधिकाधिक धन सुलभ कराने के यथासंभव प्रयास करती रही है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू के चार वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र में खेलों पर व्यय की बजट संबंधी स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

वर्ष	योजनागत व्यय	योजनेतर व्यय	योग
1980–81 (वास्तविक आकड़े)	142.17	126.99	169.16
1981–82 (वास्तविक आंकड़े)	206.69	153.34	360.03
1982–83 (बजट)	266.00	159.84	425.84
1982–83 (संशोधित प्राक्कलन)	306.76	182.93	489.69
1983–84 (बजट प्रस्तावित)	414.00	221.97	635.97

इसके अलावा एशियाड, 1982 पर लगभग 67 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए गए। सम्पूर्ण छठी योजना (1980–85) में 1075 लाख रुपए का कुल परिव्यय खेल संबंधी केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है।

भारत द्वारा नौवें एशियाई खेलों की हाल ही की सफल मेजबानी तथा केन्द्र में खेलों के स्वतंत्र विभाग के सृजन से खेलों के विकास की गति आने वाले वर्षों में तेज हो जाने की आशा है।

देश में उचित दर की चलती फिरती दुकानें शुरू करना

4841. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश के दूर-दराज के गावों में आवश्यक वस्तुओं की पूर्ति के लिए कोई मार्ग-निर्देश निर्धारित किए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और किस प्रकार मार्ग-निर्देश दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार के मार्ग-निर्देशों के अनुसार राज्यों ने दूर-दराज के गांवों में उचित दर की चलती-फिरती दुकानें शुरू की हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्थानों के, राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं और उचित दर की कितनी चलती-फिरती दुकानें शुरू की गई हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। ग्रामीण इलाकों को पर्याप्त रूप से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत लाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को समय-समय पर दिये गए दिशा-निर्देशों के अलावा, नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सभी राज्य सरकारों से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का और अधिक उचित दर की दूकानें खोल कर विस्तार करें, जिसमें दूरस्थ इलाकों में चलती-फिरती दुकानें खोलना भी शामिल है। इस बारे में नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को 19-2-1982, 15-6 1982, 20-9-1982 तथा 28-2-1983 को विशिष्ट दिशा-निर्देश भेजे गये हैं।

(ग) और (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और हरियाणा सहित कई राज्यों से मिली सूचना के अनुसार उन्होंने दूर-दराज के गावों में उचित दर की चलती-फिरती दुकानें खोली हैं। उन स्थानों का ब्यौरा जहां चलती-फिरती दुकानें खोली गई हैं और इन खोली गई दुकानों की संख्या संबंधी जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Misutilisation of money allocated under IRDP

4841. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there has been misutilisation of money allocated by the Government under Integrated Rural Development Programme in various States of the country particularly in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by Government to stop such misuse of money and if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee to inquire into the misuse of such funds and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) While there have been some press reports in this regard on enquiry no instance of misutilisation of funds has been actually established.

(b) In the guidelines for the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, specific safeguards have been provided to ensure that IRD funds are utilised for the purpose for which they are provided. In the selection of beneficiaries, in the sanctioning of schemes and in the procurement of assets etc., a number of different agencies including Gram Subhas are involved and misutilisation is also being sought to be prevented by a physical verification of all the assets provided to beneficiaries through this programme. District Collectors, Project Officers and other senior officers are also expected to look into these aspects. Senior officials of the Ministry undertake field visits in all the States and UTs. and every aspect of implementing the programme is carefully gone into.

(c) No, Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश को खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई

4842. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए राशन का कुल कितना खाद्यान्न आवंटित किया है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली/रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के लिए खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन का ब्यौरा दिया गया है ।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को वर्ष 1982–83 के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली/रोलर फ्लोर मिलो के लिये खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन को बताने वाला विवरण ।

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

मास	आवंटन			जोड़
	चावल	गेहूं		
		सा0 वि0 प्र0	मिले	
1982				
अप्रैल	45	35	30	110
मई	45	35	30	110
जून	30	25	30	85
जुलाई	30	25	30	85
अगस्त	35	25	30	90
सितम्बर	35	35@	33*	103
अक्तूबर	35	30	30	95
नवम्बर	30	40	30	100
दिसम्बर	30	40	30	100
1983				
जनवरी	30	50	30	110
फरवरी	25	70	30	125
मार्च	25	100	30	155
सकल जोड़	395	510	363	1,268

@ इसमें बाढ़ राहत के लिये 10.0 हजार मीटरी टन की मात्रा भी शामिल है ।

* इसमें त्यौहारों के लिये 3.0 हजार मीटरी टन की मात्रा भी शामिल है ।

शिक्षण संस्थाओं में युवा संसद कार्यक्रम चलाना

4843. **श्री डूंगर सिंह :**

क्या **संसदीय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के किन-किन राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपनी-अपनी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में युवा संसद कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किये हैं अथवा करेंगे ;

(ख) मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में युवा संसद की प्रतियोगिता करवाने और उनका मूल्यांकन करने के लिये की गई व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था इस समय है या सरकार द्वारा राज्य और केन्द्रों स्तरों पर पुरस्कार वितरण तथा नई दिल्ली और दिल्ली में प्रचलित सर्वोत्तम स्कूल को शील्ड प्रदान जैसी प्रचलित व्यवस्था किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) किन-किन राज्यों में अभी तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, केरल, त्रिपुरा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्यों तथा चण्डीगढ़ और अरूणाचल प्रदेश की संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता को अपने-अपने राज्य में कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं। राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से भी इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए निवेदन किया गया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारें युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करने के लिए विद्यालयों के प्रधानाध्यापकों और अध्यापकों के लिए "अभिविन्यास पाठ्यक्रम" का आयोजन करती हैं। ये एक सप्ताह की अवधि के होते हैं और इस विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा संचालित किए जाते हैं। वर्ष 1982 में "अभिविन्यास पाठ्यक्रम" तमिलनाडु और अरूणाचल प्रदेश में संचालित किए गए थे।

इस विभाग ने राज्यों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए किसी राज्य द्वारा की गयी प्रत्येक वार्षिक प्रतियोगिता के लिए, वित्तीय सहायता की रु० 1000/- की अधिकतम सीमा के भीतर, एक योजना बनाई। वर्ष 1982 में वित्तीय सहायता की इस सीमा को बढ़ाकर रु० 3000/- कर दिया गया है।

(ग) युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता और पुरस्कार वितरण समारोह एवं शील्ड, ट्राफी, पुरस्कारों आदि के संबंध में खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति इस विभाग द्वारा रु० 3000/- की सीमा के भीतर, की जाती है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त उत्तर के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित राज्यों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी राज्य इस योजना को कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सके हैं। यह राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का उत्तरदायित्व है कि वे इस योजना को अपने-अपने राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वयन के लिए कार्रवाई करें।

उचित दर की दुकानों पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कमी

4844. **श्री डूंगर सिंह :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उपभोक्ताओं को पर्याप्त मात्रा में आवश्यकीय वस्तुओं

की आपूर्ति के लिए सरकार द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासनों के बावजूद, उचित दर की दुकानों पर हमेशा किसी न किसी चीज की कमी रहती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) सरकार के पास अच्छी किस्म की वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था होते हुए भी उचित दर की दुकानों में घटिया किस्म की वस्तुओं के बेचे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार उचित दर की दुकानों के कृत्यों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखने और उन्हें समय पर आवश्यक वस्तु उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को लागू करने तथा उसके पर्यवेक्षण की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। उनसे समय-समय पर प्राप्त होने वाली रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि यह प्रणाली सामान्यतः ठीक तरह से कार्य कर रही है, हालांकि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर चल रही प्रणाली में अस्थायी तथा स्थानीय स्वरूप की कमियों या कुछ मामलों में होने वाली अनियमितताओं से पूरी तरह से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता। इस बात का पर्याप्त ध्यान रखा जाता है कि उपभोक्ताओं को खाद्यान्न व अन्य वस्तुएं अच्छी किस्म की मुहैया कराई जाएं और उपभोक्ताओं को दिखाने के लिए उचित दर की दुकानों के पास उन्हें सप्लाई किये जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों के मुहरबन्द नमूने मौजूद रहते हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सार्वजनिक वितरण योजना को मजबूत तथा सुप्रवाही बनाने के लिए इसके कार्यान्वयन की समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा करें। राज्यों का ध्यान इस आवश्यकता की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की वसूली, ढुलाई, भण्डारण और वितरण में अधिक तालमेल हो, अतिरिक्त बिक्री केन्द्र खोले जाएं, सहकारी समितियों का इस कार्य में अधिक योगदान हो, विभिन्न स्तरों पर उपभोक्ता परामर्शदात्री समितियां स्थापित की जाएं और जिला प्रशासनिक तंत्र को मजबूत बनाया जाए। उचित दर की दुकानों के कार्यकरण की नियमित और अचानक जांच राज्यों के स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की जाती रहेगी और जहां-कहीं अनियमितताएं पाई जाएंगी उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

4845. श्री डूंगर सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों को, जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी भी हैं, स्वतन्त्रता सैनानी पेंशन 17 अगस्त, 1982 से देने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि सरकार ने इस पेंशन की पात्रता के लिए वार्षिक आय संबंधी शर्त 1 अगस्त, 1980 को हटा दी थी और संसद सदस्य जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी भी हैं, यह पेंशन इसी तारीख से पा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में पहले जारी किए गए अपने आदेशों को भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों पर लागू करना उचित नहीं समझती ; और

(ग) भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों को 1 अगस्त, 1980 से उक्त पेंशन का लाभ देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और यह उन्हें कब तक दिया जाएगा

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क)से(ग). उन भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों के मामले में जिन्हें स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेन्शन योजना, 1980 के अधीन 17–8–82 से पूर्व पेन्शन मंजूर की गयी थी, मंजूर पेन्शन की धनराशि को, उनको संसद सदस्य वेतन, भत्ता और पेन्शन अधिनियम, 1954 की धारा 8–क (1) के अधीन अधिनियम की धारा 8–क (3) के प्रावधान की शर्तों के अनुसार (वर्ष 1976 में अधिनियम में संशोधन द्वारा अन्तः-स्थापित), मंजूर पेन्शन के विरुद्ध समंजन करना अपेक्षित है। यह संबंधित कोषाधिकारी द्वारा किया गया था जिसे मंजूरी पत्र की एक प्रति भेजी गयी थी। वर्ष 1982 में अधिनियम की धारा 8-क(1) में किए गए संशोधन के साथ 17–8–82 से इस प्रकार समंजन किया जाना अपेक्षित नहीं है। उन भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों के मामले में जिनकी मंजूरी 17–8–1982 के पश्चात् जारी की गयी है, क्योंकि उन्होंने संसदीय पेन्शन पहले ही प्राप्त कर ली होगी, स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेन्शन योजना के अधीन उनको देय पेन्शन का संसदीय पेन्शन के विरुद्ध समायोजन करना संभव नहीं है। अतएव ऐसे मामलों में खाता-समायोजन के लिए स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन 17–8–82 से मंजूर की जा रही है।

Amount earmarked for implementation of IRDB

4846. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have approached the Central Government to earmark amount towards implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the allocation proposed to be made or have been approved for this purpose during 1983-84, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) The outlay for the Integrated Rural Development Programme is already earmarked.

(b) The allocation for 1983-84 is Rs. 8 lakhs per block. A statement showing State-wise allocations during 1983-84 is attached.

Statement

S. No.	State/UT.	Allocation during 1983-84
1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2592
2.	Assam	1072
3.	Bihar	4696
4.	Gujarat	1744
5.	Haryana	696
6.	Himachal Pradesh	552
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	600
8.	Karnataka	1400
9.	Kerala	1152
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3664
11.	Maharaahtra	2368
12.	Manipur	208
13.	Meghalaya	192
14.	Nagaland	168
15.	Orissa	2512
16.	Punjab	936
17.	Rajasthan	1856

S.No. State U/T	Allocation during 1983–84 (Rs. in lakhs)
18. Sikkim	32
19. Tamil Nadu	3016
20. Tripura	136
21. Uttar Pradesh	7008
22. West Bengal	268
Union Territories	
23. A & N Islands	40
24. Arunachal Pradesh	384
25. Chandigarh	8
26. Dadar Nagar & Haveli	8
27. Delhi	40
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	96
29. Lakshadweep	40
30. Mizoram	160
31. Pondicherry	32
Total	40088

Poor quality of white washing and painting by CPWD

4847. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doors and windows of Government apartments are not painted regularly and wherever painted, the paint used is of much inferior quality;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quality of white-washing is far from satisfactory and very poor quality stuff is used;

(c) whether it is a fact that instead of samosam, hiramchi colour is used which comes out on touching and during rains;

(d) if so, reasons thereof;

(e) whether CPWD would consider providing the material to the contractors and the contractors providing only the labour; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor together with basis thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Doors and windows of Government residences are painted regularly once in three years with ISI approved quality of paint.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Hiramchi colour is not used where samosam (snowcem) is specified.

(e) and (f). This procedure is already being followed by the CPWD, wherever considered desirable.

Meeting of Developing Countries

4848. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 27 developing countries met in New Delhi on February 14, 1983;

(b) if so, what were the main subjects discussed in the meeting and the countries that attended the meeting; and

(c) the details of decisions arrived at in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Meeting discussed the following subjects:

i. General survey of the global situation in food and agriculture with particular reference to developing countries.

ii. Food Security.

iii. Forestry, Ecology and Environment.

iv. Dairy and Fisheries.

v. Agricultural Research, Education and Training.

vi. Rural Development.

Argentina, Bangla Desh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Korea DPR, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru; Sri Lanka Venezuela, Vietnam and Yogoslavia participated in the Meeting.

Mexico and Peru participated as observers.

(c) The Meeting took the following decisions:

i. Identified possible areas of cooperation, projectisation and collaboration between the developing countries in the field of food, agriculture and allied sectors.

ii. Agreed that in order to initiate specific programmes for cooperation, a beginning should be made within a small number of areas using the resources available, first of all from the developing countries.

iii. Recommended that developing countries should consider allocating resources specifically for Economic Cooperation Among Developing Countries (ECDC) and Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC) activities in the field of food and agriculture.

iv. Recommended setting up of sectoral focal points by developing countries for all ECDC and TCDC activities in the field of food and agriculture.

v. Recommended that a focal point should be established by the Group of 77 for coordinating and monitoring of ECDC and TCDC activities in the field of food and agriculture.

vi. Called upon all the international organisations particularly F.A.O. to extend support and cooperation to developing countries in the furtherance of their efforts to improve their cooperation.

Stagnation in Production of Pulses and Oilseeds and its Impact on Prices

4849. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is virtual stagnation in the productivity of pulses and oilseeds if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the quality of oilseeds and pulses produced in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the stagnation in the productivity of oilseeds and pulses has resulted in the increase of prices of these commodities in the market and the common man has been badly hit; and

(d) steps taken to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. The production of pulses and oilseeds during last 3 years has shown an increasing trend as indicated by the figures below:

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Pulses	Oilseeds
1979-80	85.72	84.57
1980-81	106.27	93.72
1981-82	113.51	120.73

(b) The quality of oilseeds and pulses produced in the country has been generally good during the last three years.

(c) The prices of oilseeds are characterised by a considerable degree of stability. The index of wholesale prices of oilseeds in January 1983 is 258.0 as compared to 251.2 two years ago in January 1981. In the case of pulses, the wholesale price index declined from 362.8 in January 1981 to 325.4 in January 1982, and further to 293.8 in January 1983. The behaviour of prices is influenced not only by the level of production but also by the change in demand and trends in general level of prices etc.

(d) Steps taken to increase the production of pulses, inter alia, include:—

(i) introduction of pulses crop in irrigated farming systems.

(ii) bringing additional area under

a) short duration varieties of urad, nug, etc, or rice-fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season, and

b) moong in summer season with irrigation after oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes and wheat.

(iii) multiplication and use of improved pulses seeds and distribution of seeds minikits;

(iv) adoption of plant protection measures and use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobial culture, etc.

The measures taken to increase oilseeds production, inter-alia, include

(i) adoption of improved package practices over as large an area as possible in oilseeds producing States under the Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme.

(ii) Extension of area under toria.

(iii) Provision of plant protection measures.

(iv) distribution of seeds minikits.

(v) Implementation of special oilseeds projects viz. Soyabean production programme in Madhya Pradesh and project for development of Groundnut in Gujarat.

All these measures have resulted in in crease in production of oilseeds and pulses during the last three years.

Bodies set up to monitor Country's Land Resources

4850. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up two bodies to plans and monitor the management of the country's land resources;

(b) if so, the particulars of these two bodies and the names of members of the two bodies; and

(c) how far this would help in bringing down the high price of land?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Resolution issued on 26-2-1983 is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6241/83]

(c) The role of the two bodies is primarily to promote the scientific management of the country's land resources. Since the bodies have just been set up ,it is too early to assess the extent to which they could help in bringing down the price of land.

राजभाषा अधिनियम के अधीन 1982 में निकाले गये दस्तावेज

4851. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा 1982 में राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3 (3) के अधीन यथापेक्षित कितने विभिन्न दस्तावेज निकाले गए ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने दस्तावेज द्विभाषिक रूप में और कितने केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाले गए ;

(ग) अंग्रेजी में निकाले गये दस्तावेजों को, नियमानुसार द्विभाषिक रूप में न निकालने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या भविष्य में यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि राजभाषा की उपर्युक्त धारा के अनुसार ऐसे सभी दस्तावेजों को द्विभाषिक रूप में निकाला जाएगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) 1982 में निकाले गए 3690 दस्तावेजों में से 3174 द्विभाषिक रूप में तथा 516 केवल अंग्रेजी में थे ।

(ग) वैज्ञानिक तथा उच्च तकनीकी शब्दावली वाले तकनीकी विषयों से संबंधित दस्तावेज द्विभाषिक रूप में नहीं निकाले जा सके ।

(घ) जी हां, अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन करने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयास जारी रखे जाएंगे ।

Assessment of IRDP in State of Karnataka

4852. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central team had visited the State of Karnataka to make an assessment Integrated Rural Development Programmes;

(b) if so, the names of districts, where the team visited the villages and farmers and the outcome of the report of this team in regard to the progress of rural development programmes in the state of Karnataka;

(c) whether some complaints have been received by the Team from the farmers regarding the unsatisfactory activities in obtaining loans from the Banks; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Retail Price of Sugar

4853. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maximum retail price of sugar has been considered to be fixed to maintain stability throughout the year in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Under the present policy, levy sugar is being supplied all over the country at a uniform price. The rest, that is non-levy sugar, is released from the factories monthly for free sale in the open market. The price of free sale sugar in the open market is determined on market forces of supply and demand, availability of alternate sweetners etc.

मंत्रालय तथा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में रिक्त पद

4854. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में श्रेणीवार कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) श्रेणीवार कितने रिक्त पद हैं ;

(ग) तदर्थ/नियमित आधार पर भरे जा सकने वाले कितने रिक्त पद हैं ; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त पदों को न भरे जाने के क्या कारण है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ग) सभी स्वीकृत पद, जिन्हें कार्य के हित में तुरन्त भरा जाना आवश्यक होता है किन्तु विभिन्न प्रशासनिक कारणों से इस प्रकार नियमित आधार पर नहीं भरा जा सकता है, उन्हें तदर्थ अल्पकालिक प्रबन्ध के रूप में भरा जा सकता है ।

(घ) भर्ती की सामान्य पद्धतियां, सीधी भर्ती, प्रोन्नति तथा प्रतिनियुक्ति के तरीकों के द्वारा हैं । भर्ती की एक से अधिक पद्धति के लिए नियतांश, प्रत्येक पद के भर्ती नियमों में निर्धारित किये जाते हैं । अनेक मामलों में, विभिन्न प्रशासनिक कारणों से पदों के भरने में बिलम्ब हो जाता है । क्योंकि सांकार की नीति भी , जहां तक संभव हो और जब तक अपरिहार्य न समझा जाए, कोई तदर्थ नियुक्तियां नहीं करने की हैं, स्वीकृत पदों में से कुछ पद, कुछ समय के लिए रिक्त पड़े रहते हैं ।

Seminar held on Improving Productivity of Sugarcane

4855. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will tht Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar was held on improving the productivity of sugarcane and sugar industry during the year 1982;

(b) what are the details of the suggestions made in this regard; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government to implement them and the details of suggestion, implemented and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No such seminar was organised by the Government of India.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

Procurement Price of Wheat

4856. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Haryana have requested the Central Government to fix the procurement price of wheat at Rs. 170 per quintal for the ensuing season; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision of the Government on the procurement price for wheat is to be announced shortly.

Purchase of Foodgrains by West Bengal from other States

4857. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal requested the Central Government to allow them to purchase 30,000 quintal of foodgrains from other States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Central Government have received requests from time to time from the Government of West Bengal to allow them to purchase 5,000 to 3 lakh tonnes of levy-free rice from the surplus States. Government of West Bengal have been allowed to purchase 15,000 tonnes of levy-free open market rice from the surplus States of Punjab and Haryana.

Joint Study Undertaken by the ISSRC and IMRC for the Villages have Sources for Safe Drinking Water

4858. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the findings of the Joint study undertaken by the Indian Social Science Research Council and Indian Medical and Indian Medical Research Council;

(b) if so, whether one of the findings is that only 10 per cent of the villages in the country have sources safe drinking water; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). This Ministry does not have the details of the study. However, the State Governments had reported that there were about 2.31 lakh problem villages in the country to be provided with drinking water facilities, at the beginning of the Sixth Plan period. This is against the total number of about 5.76 lakh villages in the country on the basis of the 1971 census. During the first two years of the Sixth Plan. 55815 problem villages were provided with water supply facilities out of about 2.31 lakh problem villages identified. During 1982-83, another 42000 problem villages are expected to be covered. The target for the year 1983-84 is to cover about 48000 problem villages.

Inclusion of Land Reform Acts under Ninth Schedule of the constitution

4859. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to include the Land Reform Acts of the States under Ninth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have suggested to include their Land Reform Acts in Ninth Schedule so far,

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry in this regard and to include all Land Reform Acts under Ninth Schedule keeping in view the urgency of the implementation of the Acts smoothly by the States, and

(d) whether there was delay either by the States or of his Ministry to implement the decision to include the said Acts under Ninth Schedule till date since the decision was taken by Government, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) to (d). The principal land reform laws of the states and union territories are already included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. Proposals for inclusion of certain other land reform laws have been received from states like Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. They are being examined. enclusion of laws in the Ninth Schedule requires an amendment of the Constitution—the procedure for which is time consuming.

Funds Released under the Schemes for Rural Development

4860. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by his Ministry to release the funds to the States and Union Territories under the special schemes and programmes for rural development and employment?

(b) the measures taken by the States and Union Territories to provide funds from their State plans or these schemes as matching grants;

(c) whether his Ministry had experienced any difficulty with this procedure;

(d) the measures taken by Government to release the funds and provisions made by the States and Union Territories and flow of credit from the financial institutions in time; and

(e) the directions and guidlines issued by his Ministry for integration of all agencies for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) Funds for the implementation of the major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development are releasd to State Governments and Union Territories after taking into account factors like progress of expenditure, receipt of audit reports and utilisation certificates and counterpart provisions made in the State budgets.

(b) The State plan outlays are finalised in discussions between the planning Commission and the State/Union Territory representatives at which officers of this Ministry are also present. The matching provisions decided upon in these discussions should subsequently find a place in the budgets of the State Governments. This aspect is also looked into at the time of making Central releases.

(c) No serious difficulty has been experinced in regard to this procedure.

(d) The release of funds and the flow of cerdit are regularly monitored by the Ministry.

(e) The guidelines issued by the Ministry suggest that, as far as possible, a single agency known as the District Rural Development Agency or Society should implement all the special programmes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programe and Drought Prone Areas Programme at the district level and that at the State level, it would desirable to bring all the programmes under the Rural Development Department.

Projects/Schemes for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas and special component Plan

4861. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes and programmes identied and projects prepared by his Ministry for Tribal sub-plan areas and special component plan during Sixth Pane;

(b) funds provided during Annual plans of the Sixth Plan for these schemes and programmes and released

to the States and Union Trritories to be spent for the Tribal and Harijan Development Schemes; and

(c) funds earmarked for the year 1983-84 for these schemes and programmes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The Central Sector programmes in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors identified by the Department for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, along with the outlays, are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Paced in Library See No. LT-6242/83).

Funds are released against the provisions made for the identified programmes and not separately for the SC and ST component thereof.

Extract of Oil Seeds from Forest Based Resources

4862. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have prepared project reports for development of oil seeds from trees of forest in Orissa;

(b) if so, the detail thereof and the measures taken by Government for proper and profitable exploitation of the oil seeds from the forest;

(c) the names of solvent extraction plants proposed by Government of Orissa under Public and Private sectors and sent to his Ministry for clearance;

(d) the names of the solvent extraction plants so far established and recently cleared by Government for establishment by the Forest Development Corporation; and

(e) the names of the district where these plants are being established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As part of the central plan scheme for development of oilseeds oils of tree and forest origin with focus on tribal areas, Government of Orissa have submitted a project for maximising collection of salseeds in Mayurbhanj district which envisages construction of godowns, purchase of vehicles etc. The project cost is estimated at Rs. 182.50 lakhs.

(c) to (e) At present there are ten solvent extraction plants in Orissa licensed under Solvent Extracted Oil, Deoiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967. Of these, eight plants are in the private sector and two in the cooperative sector. No other application for grant of licence under the said order has been received so far.

Production of Bhadai and Paddy crops District-wise in Bihar

4863. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 106 on 28 February, 1983 regarding Famine Situation in Bihar and adjoining areas and state:

(a) what is the district-wise position with regard to the average annual yield of Bhadai and paddy crops and the same produced during the last drought conditions;

(b) what is the district-wise monthly requirement of foodgrains and stock with Bihar Government, supplied by Union Government and sold through Fair price Shops;

(c) what is the district-wise estimate of rabi crops as compared to the crops of the last three years; and

(d) what other steps are being taken district-wise to save people from starvation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) District-wise details of average annual yield for Bhadai and paddy crops in Bihar are not yet available for the current year. A statement showing the average yield for some important Bhadai crops in the last drought year i.e. 1979-80 is laid on the Table of the House Statement-I). (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6243/83).

(b) Average Monthly demand of foodgrains for the State of Bihar was estimated at 55 thousand tonnes of rice and 82.5 thousand tonnes of wheat during January, 1982 to April, 1983. As against this, the average monthly allotment of rice and wheat to Bihar Government was of the order of 27.5 and 33.2 thousand tonnes respectively during the same period. As on 1-2-1983, the stocks with the Bihar Government stood at 28.1 thousand tonnes of rice and 43.5 thousand tonnes of wheat. District-wise details of requirement of foodgrains, stocks etc. are not available.

(c) A statement giving district-wise production of principal Rabi foodgran crops in Bihar during last three years, is laid on the Table of the House (Statement-II) (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6243/83). The data for 1982-83 have not yet become available.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government of Bihar to ensure there is no starvation among people in the State:

(a) Three quintals of foodgrains have been kept in every Panchayat.

(b) Old age scheme is in vogue all over the State.

(c) Foodgrains are being distributed to the needy and indigent persons as gratuitous relief in the affected areas upto 1 per cent population. Nearly 5200 MTs foodgrains have been distributed among indigent and needy persons till 2-2-1983.

(d) Under National Rural Employment Programme, 14413 schemes are in progress all over the State in which over 9 lakhs agricultural labourers are employed on such schemes every week.

(e) Distribution of cheap breads at concessional rates to the poorer section of the society, 4874 shops are functioning in the State and over 10.5 lakhs persons are covered every week.

Provision of Houses to Houseless People

4864. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the specific proposals adopted to provide a house to the houseless people during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have fixed some definite targets for the current financial year and for the Sixth Plan period in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) The House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for Rural Landless Workers is being continued as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme during the Sixth Plan period. This scheme is also included in the New 20 Point Programme.

(b) and (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages allotment of 6.8 million house-sites and construction assistance to 3.6 million families. The target for 1982-83 is to allot house-sites to 10.43 lakh families and construction assistance to 7.39 lakh families. The State-wise details are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

('000 *Families to be covered*)

States	Target for 1980-85		Target for 1982-83	
	House sites	Construction Assistence	House sites	Construction Assistence
1. Andhra Pradesh	1110	490	344	200
2. Assam	230	70	17·5	6
3. Bihar	1680	600	70	8·0
4. Gujarat	200	153	40	39
5. Haryana	120	80	20	1·5
6. Himachal Pradesh	neg	—	—	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	10	5	1·2	·7
8. Karnataka	350	300	150·5	102
9. Kerala	270	90	67	8–4
10. Madhya Pradesh	350	278	15–4	32
11. Maharashtra	90	113	70–6	224
12. Orissa	320	128	18	3·8
13. Punjab	60	88	—	5·4
14. Rajasthan	190	235	50	30
15. Tamil Nadu	1320	460	80	40
16. Tripura	20	13	6–5	2·7
17. Uttar Pradesh	370	403	70	17
18. West Bengal	60	85	15	15
Total	6750	3591	1035·7	736·3
Union Territories	20	6	7·2	2·6
Grand Total	6770	3597	1042·9	73·89

Allotment of Land per Member by DDA to Group Housing Societies

4865. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has decided to allot only 35 metres of land to each member of a Group Housing Society under the Group Housing Scheme; and if so, reasons therefor

(b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi Development Authority is charging premium for 100 metres or so as against 35 metres of land allotted to each member; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). The Cooperative Group Housing Societies are allotted land on the scale of 60 dwelling units per acre. The Societies are permitted to undertake construction of the dwelling units on 35 per cent of the area allotted and the remaining 65 per cent is to be left for parking, land scaping and community facilities for the common utility of its members.

The Delhi Development Authority is alloting semi-developed land to the Coop. Group Housing Societies at the rate of Rs. 110/- per sq. mtr. in Trans-Yamuna area, Rohini and Bodella and at the rate of Rs. 135/- per sq. mtr. in Pitam Pura and Rohtak Road.

House Building Advance to Central Government Employees Members of House Building Societies

4866. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees are not eligible for grant of house building advance for the construction of their houses through the various Group Housing Societies;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Central Govenment employees are not in a position to finance the construction of their houses from their meagre salaries and that the Group Housing Societies are finding it extremely difficult to get finances from their Members, in the absence of grant of House Building Advance to them by the Government, as also other agencies;

(d) if so, whether Government would reconsider their decision and make Central Govrnment employees eligible for House Building Advance for construction of their houses through the various Group Housing Societies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MAHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) to (e) The Government have decided to grant House Building Advance to the Central Govsernmnt Employees who are members of Cooperative Group Housing Societies, amounting to 75 months pay of the employee or Rs. 70,000/- or his/her repaying capacity or the cost of the flat, whichever is the least. Orders in this regard have since been issued.

Member of branches of Super Bazar in Delhi

4867. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of co-operative Super Bazar including main branch functioning in the Capital as on 1 April, 1982 (mention since when) under Central Co-operative Scheme;

(b) the total number of membership of the same as on 1 April, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(c) the incentives employed for increase in number of members (mention details);

(d) the total amount of profit made by each branch and main branch during the above period (branchwise); and

(e) the total amount of cumulative profit of each branch and main branch made till 1 April, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There are 65 branches including the main branch and one "mobile bazar" as on 1-4-1982. These were started between July, 1966, and January, 1982. The mobile bazar started functioning from 16-12-1974.

b) The total number of members of the Super Bazar was as follows:—

(i) as on 1st April. 1979	17,587
(ii) as on 1st April, 1980	18121
(iii) as on 1st April, 1981	18,488
(iv) as on 1st April, 1982	18,597

(c) In order to attract the customers to become share-holders of the Super Bazar, a rebate of 2 per cent is being allowed to the share-holders on their purchases from certain departments. Share-holders are also given preference in the purchase of items, which is scare and in short supply.

(d) and (e) The accounting system maintained by the Super Bazar, does not provide for separate calculation of departmentwise/branch-wise profit and loss position. The system provides for calculation of profit/loss for the organisation as a whole, including all the branches. The total is reflected in the balance sheet and profit and loss account for each cooperative year.

The Super Bazar had an accumulated loss of Rs 100.05 lakhs as on 30-6-72. Thereafter, it has been working on profit.

The profit of the Super Bazar from 1978-79 to 1981-82 (cooperative year) is as given below:—

(i) Cumulative profit as on 30-6-79	Rs. 18·89 lakhs (audited)
(ii) 1979-80 profit Rs. 16·56 lakhs	Provisional
(iii) 1980-81 profit Rs. 17·19 lakhs	subject to
(vi) 1981-82 profit Rs. 25·36 lakhs	audit.

सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

4868. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1976 से पूर्व एक नियम के अन्तर्गत किसी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी की सेवा निवृत्ति अथवा ड्यूटी पर अचानक मृत्यु होने पर उसके पुत्र यदि वह भी केन्द्रीय सरकारी सेवा में हो, को वही क्वार्टर जो उसके पिता को आंवटित था, छह माह का मकान किराया भत्ता काट कर दस माह के भीतर आवंटित कर दिया जाता था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वह अब नियम लागू नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों में इस नियम का उल्लंघन किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस नियम का कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। तथापि, एस० आर० 317-बी 25 के अंतर्गत सरकार प्रत्येक मामले के अलग-अलग गुणावगुणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नियमों तथा जारी किए गए आदेशों के प्रावधानों में ढील देने के लिए सक्षम है ।

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन लाभान्वित हुए परिवारों की संख्या

4869. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन कितने परिवारों को लाभान्वित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और उसमें से अभी तक कितने परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं ;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन लाभार्थियों को कुल कितनी राशि की राज सहायता दी गई है और इस राशि में से कितनी राशि केन्द्रीय अनुदान के रूप में प्रदान की गई थी ;

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है;

(घ) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन बरती गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों को जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों को अधिक शक्तिशाली तथा जनोपयोगी बनाने की सलाह देगा जिससे कि इन शिकायतों को अधिक कारगर ढंग से निपटाया जा सके ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1982-83 के दौरान 30 लाख परिवारों को लिया जाना है। फरवरी, 1983 तक प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 21.94 लाख परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचाया गया है ।

(ख) 1982–83 में, जनवरी, 1983 तक 190.08 करोड़ रुपये की कुल धनराशि उपयोग में लाई गई है जिसमें उपदान तथा कुछ प्रशासनिक व्यय भी शामिल है जिसमें से 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

(ग) पूर्ण स्थिति मार्च, 1983 की रिपोर्टें उपलब्ध होने के पश्चात् ही स्पष्ट हो सकेगी।

(घ) कुछ शिकायत प्राप्त हुई हैं लेकिन इनके सबूत नहीं मिले हैं।

(ङ) जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों का गठन पहले ही व्यापक रूप में है। जनता के प्रतिनिधि अर्थात् उस क्षेत्र के संसद तथा विधान सभाओं के सदस्य, जिला परिषद् के अध्यक्ष, कमजोर वर्गों के प्रतिनिधि, ग्रामीण महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधि, जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसी की शासी निकाय के सदस्य हैं।

Setting up of Central Farms an Orchards in Cities

4870. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ther is a proposal to set up Central farms and elite orchards in major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the cities where these will be set up; and

(c) the main purpose of these farms and orchards and the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Welfare of Weaker Sections

4871. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 20-point Programme has been framed taking into consideration the need for improving the condition of the poor people in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress and the role played by his Ministry for the welfare of wkeaer sections of society, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the guidelines issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission, efforts have been made by this Department to adapt suitably the on going programmes, wherever possible, in the Central sector to meet the special needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also to

identify new programmes for the benefit of these communities. The funds earmarked under the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe components of the identified agricultura prograammes are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total outlay under the identified programmes	S.G.Component	S.T.Component	Total SC / ST component	Remarks
1980-81 . . .	15,326·74	30·76	266·16*	296·92	*Includes SC Component also for some schemes where disaggregation was not possible.
1981-82 . . .	17,779·52	618·06	754·33	1372·39	
1982-83 . . .	19,750·97	602·42	1123·28	1725·70	

Adoption of Villages by non-official Organisation for Development

4872. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the socio-economic development of backward rural areas on the basis of voluntary adoption of villages by officials and non-official organisations; and

(b) the details in this regard and the guidelines for the development, if any, issued by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The adoption of villages primarily aims at (i) to bring about the general increase in agricultural production and thereby to raise the income of the rural community and (ii) to ensure optimum development of the villages so that they become models of development for the neighbouring areas.

(b) The programme of Adoption of Villages envisages that the village to be adopted should have a population ranging from 100—200 farm families with large percentage of small and marginal farmers. Besides, the villages should be adopted preferably in those areas where some Central and State Government programmes on crops, annimal husbandry, fisheries or irrigation are in operation. Broad guidelines regarding criteria for selection of villages for adoption, agencies for adoption, number of villages to be adopted, role of adopting agencies, Organisational arrangements, Operational Plan etc. etc. have been issued to all concerned.

Irrigation Projects in Gujarat financed by World Bank

4873. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of on-going major and medium irrigation projects financed by World Bank in Gujarat and the

progress made therein till December, 1982;

(b) the total cost involved in each of the projects and the time limit fixed for completion of each project;

(c) whether the time schedule fixed for completion is required to be revised; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof and the additional outlay involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). At present two on-going projects are receiving World Bank assistance. A statement showing details regarding the total cost involved and the time limit etc. is attached.

(c) No proposal for extension of the closing dates of agreement in respect of either of the projects have been received from the Government of Gujarat.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of credit (US $ M.)	Expected project completion	Credit closing date	Total cost of project at the time of appraisal	Cumulative utilisation as on 31-1-83
1.	Gujarat Irrigation Project (Cr. 808—IN)	85·0	30-6-83	30-6-84	Rs. 1466·3 million (US $ 176·5 million)	US $ 39·923 million
2.	II Gujarat Irrigation Project (Credit 1011—IN)	175·0	30-4-85	30-4-86	Rs. 3624 million (US millions $360	US $ 30.113 million)

Irrigation potential created by Gujarat

4874. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the additional irrigation potential created till 31 December, 1982 under the major, medium and minor projects by Gujarat against the physical targets; and

(b) the physical target fixed to increase irrigation potential for the year 1983 and funds allocated for the purpose by the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Irrigation potential is reckoned on the basis of crop year ending June. The additional irrigation potential created in Gujarat during 1981-82 from major, medium and minor irrigation projects was 47,000 ha. against the target of 58,000 ha.

(b) The target of additional irrigation potential for 1982-83 is 88,600 ha. The agreed outlay was Rs. 200.90 crores.

Pact on Cooperation in the Field of Physical, Culture and Spotrs

4875. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with whom India had entered a pact on cooperation in the field of physical culture and sports;

(b) what are the main features of these protocols for the benefit of sports in our country;

(c) the provision of the training of Indian sportsmen in various countries; and

(d) other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d) India has signed a Protocol on Sports and Physical Culture with the Sports Governing Body of the German Democratic Republic for the years 1983 and 1984. However, the countries with which there are no Protocols on Sports and Physical Education, Department of Culture of the Ministry of Education and Culture has entered into Cultural Exchange Programme which contain *inter-alia* provision for Sports and Physical Education. A statement giving names of such countries with which India has signed Cultural Exchange Programmes during 1981, 1982 and upto 21st March, 1983 is attached.

The Protocol as well as these Cultural Exchange Programmes broadly provide for one or more of the following:—

(i) Exchange of sports teams for friendly/exhibition matches.

(ii) Exchange of training personnel, experts for specialised training.

(iii) Exchange of literature and training films on Physical Education and Sports.

(iv) Exchange of experts for study of physical education and sports set up in the country of their visit.

(v) Exchange of Sports Delegations.

Statement

NAMES OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH INDIA HAS SIGNED CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES DURING 1981, 1982 AND UPTO 21ST MARCH, 1983

1. Algeria
2. Bulgaria
3. Cuba
4. Cyprus
5. Czechoslovakia
6. France
7. German Democratic Republic
8. Hungary
9. Iran
10. Iraq
11. Kenya
12. Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
13. Mexico
14. Mongolia
15. Poland
16. Portugal
17. Turkey
18. Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of
19. Greece

एशियाड के दौरान खिलाड़ियों, आयोजकों आदि को दैनिक भत्ते का भुगतान

4876. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खिलाड़ियों, आयोजकों और अन्य अधिकारियों, जिन्होंने एशियाई खेलों के आयोजन और प्रबंध का कार्य किया, उनको मिलने वाली दैनिक भत्ते की दर और कुल धनराशि कितनी थी; और उन्हें अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया था ; और

(ख) क्या खिलाड़ियों को दैनिक भत्ते का पूरा भुगतान किया गया है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना संबंधित एजेंसियों से मंगाई गयी है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

गन्ने की पिराई न होना

4877. **प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में गन्ने की पिराई देर से शुरू होने और चीनी मिलों की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग न करने के कारण गन्ना उत्पादक पिराई हेतु अपनी गन्ने की खड़ी फसल को बेचने में भीषण समस्या का सामना कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि किसान वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का भी सामना कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उनकी गन्ने के मूल्य की बड़ी धनराशि इन मिलों पर बकाया है ; और

(ग) गन्ना उत्पादकों की इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं । निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से सिथति का पता चलेगा :-

28 फरवरी को कार्य कर रही चीनी फैक्ट्रियों की संख्या	1981-82	1982-83
	315	314
28 फरवरी तक पेरे गए गन्ने की मात्रा	472.61 (लाख मी० टन)	473.60 (लाख मी० टन)

उपर्युक्त स्थिति से यह विदित होगा कि पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा अधिक गन्ना पेरा गया है और इसी तरह चीनी का उत्पादन भी अधिक हुआ है जोकि उसी अवधि के दौरान उत्पादन से 1.50 लाख मीटरी टन अधिक है ।

(ख) और (ग) गन्ने की देय राशि का भुगतान कराने की सीधी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है जिनके पास आवश्यक फील्ड संगठन और भुगतान करवाने के लिए अधिकार भी हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्थिति पर निगरानी रखती है और गन्ने के मूल्य सम्बन्धी बकायों का शीघ्र भुगतान कराने के लिए समय समय पर राज्य सरकारों को निदेश जारी करती है। राज्य सरकारों को कारगर उपाय करने के लिए कहने के अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मिलों के लिए अतिरिक्त बैंक उधार की व्यवस्था कराने और खुली बिक्री की चीनी की विनियमित निर्मुक्ति के माध्यम से खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्यों पर निगरानी रखने सम्बन्धी पग उठाए हैं ताकि मिलों की तरलपा बनाई रखी जा सके जिससे वे गन्ने की देय राशि का किसानों को भुगतान कर सके।

यमुना-पार के गांवों का विकास

4878. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना-पार क्षेत्र के गांवों में विकास कार्य और सामान्य नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की वहां के लोगों ने मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनकी मांगों पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके बारे में अब तक कोई निर्णय लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि यमुना-पार क्षेत्र के गांवों में विकास कार्य तथा जन सुविधाओं की मांग लोगों द्वारा की गई है। यमुना-पार क्षेत्र के शहरी गांवों में जन सुविधायें प्रदान करने हेतु विकास कार्य पहले ही आरम्भ कर दिये गये हैं।

अनधिकृत कालोनियों का नियमित किया जाना

4879. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितनी अनधिकृत कालोनियां हैं;

(ख) सरकार का इन कालोनियों को कब तक नियमित करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या सरकार कुछ कालोनियों को नियमित नहीं कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कालोनियां कितनी है और उन्हें नियमित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) सरकार ने दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने के आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं जिसमें 30-6-77 तथा 16-2-77 तक बनी क्रमश : रिहायशी व वाणिज्यिक संरचनायें शामिल हैं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम ने इन आदेशों के

अनुसरण में 612 अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के लिए एक सूची संकलित की है। दिल्ली के उप राज्यपाल द्वारा नियुक्त तकनीकी समिति इस सूची की जांच कर रही है।

(ख) अनधिकृत कालोनिओं के नियमितीकरण का कार्य दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा चरणबद्ध तरीके से किया जा रहा है। किसी समय सीमा का निर्धारण करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) केवल वही कालोनियां नियमति की जायेंगी जो सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। जो कालोनियां नियमितीकरण के लिए नहीं चुनी जा सकती हैं उनके नामों का पता केवल तभी चल सकता है जब भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित जांच पूरी हो जायेगी।

Amount granted to Haryana for development of Rural roads

4880. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of amount granted to Haryana for the development of rural roads;

(b) whether any grant has also been given under MNP besides the other grant;

(c) how many miles of rural roads have since been constructed with this grant;

(d) whether the work on rural road to connect Jauri to Hailey Mandi *via* village Rampura has since been started, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) when the work on this rural road is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b). The development of rural roads is taken up as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the State sector and outlays for it are provided in the State plans. Under MNP, an outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Plan (1980—85) for the development of rural roads in Haryana.

(c) According to the annual plan (1983-84) document of Haryana, 1426 kms. of rural roads (both surfaced and unsurfaced) have been added during the first two years of the Sixth Plan.

(d) and (e). Information of this nature is not maintained in the Ministry.

Requirement and off-take of foodgrains

4881. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) requirement of foodgrains for public distribution system and for Relief Work Programme from the Central Pool by the States during 1982, State-wise;

(b) the increase in requirements due to flood and drought State-wise to meet the situation; and

(c) the actual off-take and distribution release from the Central Pool for the purpose during 1982, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) Statement-I showing demand, allotment and off-take of foodgrains from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System in respect of various States for the year 1982 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-6244/83] Statements-II and III showing additional

allocatons of wheat made under the employment generaton scheme for relief works in the drought affected States and special allotments made for floods/Cyclone during 1982 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 6244|83]

Supply of levy Sugar to Orissa

4882. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of levy sugar made by the State of Orissa in 1982, month-wise;

(b) the monthly allocation of levy sugar made to Orissa from January to December, 1982; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No monthwise demand for levy sugar was made by the Orissa Government in 1982.

(b) and (c) The monthly levy sugar quotas of various States have been fixed on the basis of certain uniform norms and not on the basis of demands made by the State Governments from time to time. Upto March, 1982 the Statewise monthly quotas were based on 425 grams of per capita availability for the projected population as on 1-4-1978. With effect from April,, 1982 these quotas have been refixed based on the said per capita availability with reference to the population as on 1-3-1981. Accordingly, monthly levy sugar quota for public distribution allotted to Orissa during January to March 1982 and April to December 1982 was 10,723 tonnes and 11,166 tonnes respectively.

Supply of Wheat on Loan by FCI

4883. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: WiWll the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal by F.C.I. to supply wheat on loan; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) In the year 1983, the Food Corporation of India has contracted for supply of 15,000 tonnes of wheat as a commodity loan to Nepal, to be delivered during the months of March and April, 1983. The loan is for a period of six months. This is in addition to the commodity loan of 10,000 tonnes wheat agreed to by India to be delivered to the World Food Programme for their emergency requirements in Nepal.

Housing Development Scheme for Chandigarh

4884. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for housing development under various schemes has been chalked out for Union territory of Chandigarh; and

(b) the amount allotted for the year 1983-84 (Scheme-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) and (b) A statement containing the relevant information is enclosed.

Statement

A. *Plan outlaly for Housing for* 1983-84

Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Slum Clearance & Improvement	2.00
2. Accommodation for Govt. employees	85.00
3. Houses for EWS Service Class	3.00
4. Loans to Plot Holders under LIGH/MIGH Scheme	20.00
5. Assistance to Chandigarh Housing Board	150.00
6. Police Housing 7. Jail Building	42.00
8. Houses for bustees of Attawa & other villages	15.00
9. Houses for Scheduled Castes	20.00
Total	337.00

B. *Housing Programme of Housing & Urban Development Corporation*

No. of Schemes	No. of schemes completed	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)
25	8	33.17

Criteria for selection of problem villages for providing drinking water facilities

4885. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of problem villages for the purpose of providing drinking water facility;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that among the closely adjoining villages some are selected and some are not; and

(c) whether there is possibility to make addition in the list of problem villages covered under Sixth Plan keeping in view the acute shortage of drinking water there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF):

(a) Problem villages are those:

(i) which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance of say, 1.6 Kms or within a depth of 15 metres;

(ii) where the available water has an excess of salinity, iron, fluorides or other toxic elements;

(iii) which are endemic to diseases like Cholera, guineaworm, etc.

(b) Drinking water supply is a State subject and the State Governments had identified the problem villages. Errors if any will be known to the State Governments.

(c) Taking into consideration the limited resources available in the Sixth Plan, it does not seem possible to add to the lists already given by the State Governments.

गन्ने में चीनी की मात्रा बढ़ाने के लिये अनुसंधान

4886. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पैदा होने वाले गन्ने में महाराष्ट्र तथा देश के अन्य भागों में पैदा होने वाले गन्ने की अपेक्षा कम चीनी होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में अच्छे किस्म का गन्ना पैदा करने के संबंध में कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) गन्ने से चीनी की पिछले 10 वर्षों की औसत रिकवरी के आधार पर चीनी की रिकवरी में महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक और गुजरात के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश का चौथा स्थान है ।

(ख) और (च) उत्तर प्रदेश में बेहतर किस्म का गन्ना पैदा करने के लिए अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है । निम्नलिखित पग उठाए जा रहे हैं :—

(1) सिरोही, जिला देवरिया में हाल में ही स्थापित गन्ना प्रजनन स्टेशन में अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्में तैयार करना;

(2) शरत रोपाई के माध्यम से गन्ने की किस्मों की विकास अवधि बढ़ाना

(3) पेडी खेती में सुधार लाना;

(4) कीटाणुओं और रोगों की रोकथाम करना; और

(5) कटाई पूर्व परिपक्व सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित कटाई पद्धति लागू करना ।

Research on betelvines in West Bengal

4887. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any scheme in West Bengal for research in betelvines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned the creation of a Centre for Betelvine Research at the Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidalaya in West Bengal.

(b) The total cost including staff etc. for the Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, West Bengal Centre for two years is Rs, 3,27,580. The details of the staff as well as details about costs given in the attached statement. The Centre at BCKVV, Kalyani is a part of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Betelvine. Diagnesi and control of major diseases of Betelvine and improvement of betelvine cultivation are the major components of this project.

(c) The question does not arise.

Statement

Budget Estimate for two years at B.C.K.V.V. Kalyani—Betelvine Research Centre

S. No.	Particulars	No. of posts	Scale of Pay	1st year	2nd year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Pay :						
1.	Associate Professor of Plant Pathology	1	1200—1900	14,400	15,000	29,400
2.	Assistant Professors (Nematology & Agronomy)	2	700—1600	16,800	17,760	34,560
3.	Malies	2	255—360	6,200	6,400	12,600
4.	Driver	1	340—800+ Spl. pay	4,320	4,500	8,820

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II.	*Allowances* :					
1.	T. A.			3,000	3,000	6,000
2.	D.A. & C.C.A.			23,000	24,000	47,000
3.	H.R.A.			2,700	3,000	5,700
4.	C.P.F.			6,500	7,000	13,500
5.	M.A.C. (Reimbursement)			2,000	2,000	4,000
		Total		78,920	82,660	1,61,580
Contingencies :						
Non-recurring :						
1.	Station Wagon			75,000	..	75,000
2.	Tools & other equipment			41,250	..	41,250
3.	Furniture & Fixture			12,750	..	12,750
				2,07,920	82,660	2,90,580
Recurring :						
1.	Chemical & glassware			15,000	15,000	30,000
2.	Diesel etc.			1,500	1,500	3,000
3.	Leave salary & pension contribution			2,000	5,000	4,000
		Grand Total		2,26,420	1,01,160	3,27,580
		Non-recurring	Rs. 1,29,000			
		Recurring	Rs. 1,98,580			
		Total	Rs. 3,27,580			

World Cup Football in India

4888. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold World Cup Football in India in the near future; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Government s do not hold Football World Cup. This is the concern of the autonomous international and national bodies for football.

(b) Do not arise.

Ground water potential in Rajasthan

4889. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether preliminary and detailed surveys have been made to explore the ground water potential in Rajasthan especially in Barmer Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur and Pali districts; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Preliminary and detailed groundwater surveys for groundwater exploration have been carried out in Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur and Pali districts of Rajasthan under a UNDP assisted project.

(b) The results of the above surveys indicated availability of moderate to large amount of usable ground water in parts of the districts mentioned above. In vast portions of north-western Jaisalmer, large parts of central and southern Barmer and a considerable portion of Jalore districts, the ground water is brackish and too saline for normal use. In the above areas, however, perched ground water bodies having fresh water occur in limited pockets.

Un-lawful storage of Groundnut oil by Hindustan lever Ltd. Ghaziabad

4890. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the premises of Hindustan Lever Limited, Ghaziabad were recently raided under the Essential Commodities Act for unlawful storage of huge quantities of groundnut oil for hoarding and/or trading.

(b) whether prosection has been launched against the delinquent Company/companies; and

(c) if so, the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) According to the report received from District Magistrate, Ghaziabad, 108.054 tons of Groundnut oil belonging to Indexport Ltd., Ghaziabad which was found in the possession of Hindustan Lever Ltd. Ghaziabad for storage and processing, was seized on 25.8.1982.

(b) and (c). A First Information Report was lodged against Indexport Ltd. under Section 3/7 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (amended uptodate) on 25.8.1982 at Kotwali Ghaziabad. The matter is being investigated by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Services rendered by Central Warehousing Corporation

4891. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Warehousing Corporation and State

Warehousing Corporations are not rendering significant services in the matter of storage of agricultural produce and have drifted away from the objectives which is to provide warehousing facilities to farmers; and

(b) whether Government had constituted a working group in 1979 to consider creation of additional storage capacity with a view to ensuring remunerative prices of farmers and facilitating scientific storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: (a) The Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations have been set up under the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 for the purpose of warehousing of agricultural produce, fertilizers and certain other commodities, and for matters connected therewith. The warehousing facilities set up by the corporations are available to various users including farmers. The corporations have been serving the purpose for which they were set up.

(b) Yes, Sir. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, a Central scheme for the establishment of a national grid of rural godowns is being implemented for creation of additional storage capacity for storage of agricultural produce and inputs at the farm level.

Fires in Simla

4892. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been series of fires in Simla resulting in the burning of some of the finest and prestigious buildings which once housed the royalty and witnessed political changes in the sub-continent;

(b) whether the successive Government of Himachal Pradesh had attributed the causes of these frequent fires to short-circuit in power mains;

(c) the estimated loss of Central Government buildings and the valuable furnishing and other articles and antiquities lost as a result of these fires;

(d) whether Central Government had at any stage conducted any expert enquiry into these fires; if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) what safety measures were taken and now despite these, the fires continued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): (a) Occurrences of fire were reported in some of the prestigious buildings.

(b) Probable cause is attributed to electrical short circuit and over heating of installations.

(c) As per informataion available upto July 1982, the estimated loss is Rs. 20,70,457.00.

(d) Army authorities conducted an enquiry in one case but its report has been kept secret by Army Authorities.

(e) Fire-fighting equipments have been provided in all Central Govt. offices in Simla under the maintenance of the CPWD.

उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से सप्लाई की जाने वाली राशन की वस्तुएं

4893. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं

को राशन वितरण योजना के अंतर्गत दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या रेपसीड/पाम आयल सप्लाई करने की योजना का विचार छोड़ दिया गया है; अथवा इन वस्तुओं की मात्रा कम कर दी गई है; और

(ग) उपभोक्ता वस्तुयें किस दर पर सप्लाई की जाती हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से इस समय गेहूं, चावल, चीनी परिणामी आटा, मैदा, सूजी, आर० बी० डी० ता[illegible] तेल तथा रेपसीड तेल दिया जाता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से रेपसीड तेल तथा आर० बी० डी० ताड़ के तेल की दी जाने वाली मात्रा में कोई कमी नहीं की गई है । इस समय इनकी मात्रा प्रति खाद्य कार्ड 4 किलोग्राम (इन दोनों की सम्मिलित मात्रा) प्रति मास, 2–2 किलोग्राम प्रति पखवाड़े के हिसाब से दो किस्तों में दी जाती है ।

(ग) दिल्ली में खाद्य कार्डधारियों को उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं की खुदरा दरें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

	रु०/कि० ग्रा०
(1) गेहूं	1.66
(2) चावल (सुपर फाइन किस्म)	2.21
(3) चीनी	3.75
(4) मैदा	2.52
(5) सूजी	2.58
(6) परिणामी आटा	1.71
(7) आर० बी० डी० ताड़ का तेल तथा रेपसीड तेल 9.05	एक पखवाड़े में 1 कि० ग्रा० तक की बिक्री के लिए ।
18.15	एक पखवाड़े में एक बार में 2 कि० ग्रा० की बिक्री के लिए ।

Targets achived by Rajasthan and Gujarat Governments under IRDP

4894. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets laid down for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 have been achieved by the Rajasthan and Gujarat Governments under the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) if not, steps taken or proposed to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, there is a target to assist 600 families per

block every year. On this basis the annual targets and achievements in Gujarat and Rajasthan respectively are as below :

(Provisional)

	Gujarat	Rajasthan
1. Annual Target of No. of beneficiaries	130,800	139,200
2. No. of families covered during 1981-82	116,215 (revised)	120,205
3. % of achievements to target during 1981-82 . . .	88·85	86·35
4. No. of families covered during 1982-83 (upto February, 1983)	117,389	133,363
5. % of achievement to target during 1982-83 (upto February, 1983)	89·75	95·81

It is clear that there is improvement in performance during the current year as compared to the previous year. However, the performance of all State Governments is constantly reviewed and those who are lagging behind are urged to accelerate the pace of implementation.

राजस्थान नहर का दूसरा चरण

4895. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या **सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर का दूसरा चरण किस स्थान पर समाप्त होता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि परियोजना क्षेत्र से आगे के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र को बाढ़ के पानी से सिंचित किया जा सकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जो इस क्षेत्र में आ सकते हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग). परियोजना के वर्तमान आकार के अनुसार, राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के दूसरे चरण के अन्तर्गत कमान क्षेत्र, रामगढ़ के दक्षिण-पश्चिम में लगभग 25 किलोमीटर पर समाप्त हो जाता है। कुछ अधिक क्षेत्रों को प्रवाह-जल सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सकता है और यह सूचना मिली है कि राज्य सरकार इस मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

Amount spent under the rural employment programme

4896. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent in the country, State-wise, under the Rural Employment Programme since its inception uptodate;

(b) the details regarding the number of persons who have secured employment under this programme, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the percen-

tage to which have got success to bring the persons above poverty line during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) National Rural Employment Programme was started from October, 1980. Statement I indicating the expenditure incurred in the country state-wise under this programme during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6245/83].

(b) and (c). The performance under this programme is assessed in terms of mandays generated during the years against the annual Plan target of 300 to 400 million mandays. State-wise generation of mandays during the 3 years is indicated in Statement II. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6245/83]

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं के वितरण में अनियमितायें

4897. **श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन देश के ग्रामीण तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं के वितरण में अनियमितताओं तथा कुप्रबंध को रोकने और इन्हें सुगमता से उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कोई विशेष कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को लागू करने तथा उसका पर्यवेक्षण करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। उनसे समय-समय पर मिलने वाली रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि यह प्रणाली आम तौर पर ठीक प्रकार से कार्य कर रही है, यद्यपि, इतने बड़े पैमाने की प्रणाली में कुछ मामलों में अनियमिततायें होने की संभावना से पूरी तरह इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को इस बात के लिए पहले ही निर्देश जारी किए जा चुके हैं कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत दी जाने वाली वस्तुयें वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को पूर्व-निर्धारित मूल्यों पर मिलें और जांच करने के लिए अपने निरीक्षण तथा प्रवर्तन तंत्र को मजबूत बनायें । राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को यह सलाह भी दी गई है कि वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का विस्तार करें और इसके लिए विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण, दुर्गम तथा पहाड़ी इलाकों को इस प्रणाली के अंतर्गत खाने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिक उचित दर की दुकानें खोलें, जिनमें दूरस्थ इलाकों में चलती-फिरती दुकानें खोलना भी शामिल है ।

राजस्थान के झुंझनू जिले के बागोली गांव में हरिजनों को आवंटित की गई भूमि

4898. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के झुंझनू जिले के बागोली गांव के हरिजनों को भूमि आवंटित की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सभी हरिजनों को भूमि का पट्टा विलेख और कब्जा मिल गया है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या बागोली गांव के हरिजनों द्वारा मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिये खरीदे गये पत्थर भी सवर्ण हिन्दुओं द्वारा ले जाये गये हैं, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले में समुचित कार्यवाही करेगी ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, कलेक्टर, झुंझनू द्वारा खसरा नं० 243 की 5 बीघे तथा 14 बिस्वे भूमि को अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों के लिऐ आवासीय प्रयोजनों हेतु परिवर्तित किया गया था तथा इस भूमि को आगे आवंटित करने के लिये ग्राम पंचायत को सौंपा गया था । पंचायत के रिकार्डों के अनुसार, अनुसूचित जाति के 21 व्यक्तियों को आवास-स्थल आवंटित किये गये थे तथा उनके पट्टे तैयार किये गये थे । अनुसूचित जाति के 6 परिवार अपने आवास स्थलों पर रह रहे हैं तथा 8 परिवारों ने अपने प्लाटों के कब्जे ले लिये हैं तथा वहां पर पत्थरों के ढेर लगा दिये हैं । ग्राम पंचायतों को निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि शेष मामलों में प्लाटों का कब्जा तथा पट्टा विलेख दे दिये जाएं ।

(ग) पत्थरों को हटाने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट राजस्थान सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है । अधिकारियों के ध्यान में यदि ऐसे मामले आते हैं, तो उन पर समुचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

Amendment of law for crimes against Scheduled Castes

4899. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make amendments in the relative provisions of law, shifting the onus of disproving the charges in cases of crimes against members of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether Central Government have issued some guidelines to the States for dealing with crimes against the Scheduled Castes; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the Union Home Minister's D.O. letter No. III. 11011/4/80-NID(D) dated the 10th March, 1980, comprehensive guidelines covering the precautionary, preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personnel policy measures were communicated to the States for checking crimes against Scheduled Castes. A copy of the Union Home Minister's D.O. letter dated 10th March, 1980 has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1077 dated 19th March, 1980.

Illegal Occupation of tribal land in Bihar

4900. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that large area of tribal land in Singhbhum district of Bihar has been illegally occupied by the private mine owners, if so facts in details as on 1-1-1983;

(b) whether it is a fact that Chhotnagpur Tenancy Act generally forbids transfer of tribal land to the non-tribals; and

(c) whether Government would make a thorough probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of an inquiry in the matter will arise only after the receipt of information about the alleged illegal occupation of tribal land in Singhbhum district.

Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs

4901. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to para 18-chapter IX of the Report of his Ministry for 1981-82 and furnish the details of the studies completed and studies on hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Details of the studies completed and studies on hand as reflected in the Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report for 1981-82 are furnished in the attached statements I and II.

Statement—I

List of important papers prepared by the Division during the 1981-82

Sl. No.	Name of the study
1.	Communal disturbances in Moradabad, 1980: Views of Press Political Leaders and Organisations.
2.	The current Student unrest in the country.
3.	Review of communal violence in the country for the period from July, 1977 to December, 1979.
4.	Analytical review of communal violence in the country during 1980.
5.	Agrarian tensions and peasants movement in Bihar (September—November, 1981).
6.	Farmers agitation in Southern States-Factors for non-emergence of farmers agitation in the state of Kerala.
7.	Internal threats to India's stability.
8.	Communal disturbances in and around Biharsharif (1981)—An analysis.
9.	Background material on National Integration and Communal Harmony.
10.	Violence in Indian Society (1969—1977).

Statement—II

List of important papers/projects on hand as Reflected in the Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Report 1981-82

Sl. No.	Name of the study
1.	Student Agitations from 1970 onwards.
2.	Growth of Regionalism in India from 1970 onwards.
3.	Exploitation of the Language issue by Political Parties.
4.	Review of the District Council set up under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution in the State of Assam Meghalaya and the Union Territory of Mizoram.
5.	Aspects of implementation of the National Security Act 1980, and some suggestions.

Import of Newsprint

4902. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing shortage of newsprint and is importing a large quantity of newsprint every year to meet the demand of the country;

(b) whether Government have conducted any research for converting the used newsprint into new newsprint;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the production of newsprint in the country to meet the demand and to save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The demand for newsprint in the country is met partly by indigenous production and partly by imports.

(b) and (c). The technology for manufacture of newsprint by de-inking used newsprint is already well known.

(d) Till recently, there was only one unit in the country with an installed capacity of 67,500 tonnes engaged in production of newsprint. Two more units have been commissioned during the year 1982, raising the total installed capacity in the country to 2,22,500 tonnes per annum. The production of newsprint in the country during 1982-83 is estimated at 1.10 lakh tonnes as against 0.64 lakh tonnes during 1981-82. Additional capacity to the extent of 1.74 lakh tonnes per annum has also been licensed/approved, out of which 1.04 lakh tonnes would be partly based on de-inking process.

Location of Hotels, Guest Houses and Lodges

4903. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels, guest houses and lodges in Delhi and New Delhi areas which were issued licences by Delhi Police and Municipal Corporation in 1981-82 in the name of ASIAD, 1982.;

(b) the names and locations of these hotels guest houses and lodges together with the area of land on which these have been constructed separately; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the buildings of some of them have been constructed in violation of building construction rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Delhi Police granted 663 licences valid for 90 days for running Guest Houses/Lodges/Hotels for housing guests during Asaid, 1982.

(b) The requisite information is contained in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6246/83].

(c) These licences for running temporary guest Houses/lodges for Asaid were issued to the owners of existing buildings, which have been constructed, after getting the plans approved by the Municipal Authorities. New Hotel Projects, already completed or under construction are based on the plans approved by the appropriate authorities, and any violation of building bye laws will be proceeded against.

Manufacturing of Commercial Vehicles under INSOV-AUTO

4904. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached the USSR to enter into agreement for manufacturing commercial vehicle under INSOV-AUTO;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and whether any agreement has been arrived at; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to bring the project into operation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The letter of intent issued to M/s. Insov Auto has already lapsed.

यात्रियों को परेशान किया जाना

4905. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें जानकारी है कि दिल्ली में "थ्रीह्वीलर" और "टैक्सी" चालक यातायात और दिल्ली पुलिस से सांठगांठ करके रेलवे स्टेशनों और अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे में यात्रियों को परेशान करते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन स्टेशनों पर इस समस्या को हल करने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कि टैक्सी/स्कूटर चालक यात्रियों को परेशान न करें सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) थ्रीह्वीलर स्कूटरों तथा टैक्सियों द्वारा इंकार किये जाने और ज्यादा किराया लिए जाने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, परन्तु यह सही नहीं है कि इस तरह यात्रियों को पुलिस प्राधिकारियों की सांठगांठ से परेशान किया जाता है ।

(ख) रेलवे स्टेशनों, अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डा और पालम हवाई अड्डे पर यातायात सहायता बूथ स्थापित किये गये हैं । इन बूथों में चौबीसों घंटे ट्रैफिक पुलिस के अधिकारी रहते हैं। उन्हें छपे हुये शिकायत कार्ड और अनुमोदित किराया कार्ड उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं । वर्ष 1982 में यात्रियों को ले जाने से इंकार करने के लिए 4837 और ज्यादा किराया लेने के लिए 1603 थ्रीह्वीलरों स्कूटर ड्राइवरों का चालान किया गया । इसी तरह, यात्रियों को ले जाने से इंकार करने के लिए 183 और ज्यादा किराया लेने के लिए 297 टैक्सी ड्राइवरों का चालान किया गया ।

Pension to Freedom Fighters

4906. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for freedom fighters pension pending during the year 1982-83 State-wise;

(b) the number of applications cleared during the year 1982-83, State-wise;

(c) the total amount paid to these freedom fighters annually and provision made for payment to the wife of a freedom fighter after the death of her husband; and

(d) the time by which these applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Rs. 36 crores have been earmarked for payment of pension to the freedom fighters during 1982-83.

With effect from 1-8-80, the Scheme provides for family pension @ Rs. 200/-- P.M. to the widow of late freedom fighter with additional Rs. 50/- P.M. each for every unmarried daughter subect to the stipulation that the widow and unmarried daughter(s) gether shall not draw more than 300/- p.m.

(d) It is not possible to indicate a time limit for the disposal of the pending applications as the Govt. have to depend upon the various State Govts. for verification of the sufferings claimed by the applicants. The State Govts. have been requested to ensure expeditious scrutiny of applications. They have also set-up special Cells to process the applications and expedite verification.

Statement

Sr. No.	State/UT	Applications pending as on 28th Feb. 1982	Pension Sanctioned from 1-3-82 to 28-2-1982
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman & Nicobar	4	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	7866	195
3	Arunachal Pradesh	27	..
4	Assam	9766	62
5	Bihar	39577	324
6	Chandigarh	27	3
7	Delhi	190	60
8	Goa	817	26
9	Gujarat	69	145
10	Haryana	459	37
11	Himachal Pradesh	216	35
12	J & K	1032	94
13	Kerala	18012	72
14	Karnataka	5543	381
15	Madhya Pradesh	614	81
16	Maharashtra	12871	368
17	Manipur	38	..
18	Meghalaya	17	..
19	Mizoram	..	3

1	2	3	4
20	Nagaland		
21	Orissa	6503	33
22	Pondicherry	508	12
23	Punjab	1929	108
24	Rajasthan	291	28
25	Tamil Nadu	1660	93
26	Tripura	652	9
27	Uttar Pradesh	6122	494
28	West Bengal	50247	146
29	INA Personnel	6548	782
	Grand Total:	171615	3594

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के ब्लूमिंग मिल में मौतें

4907. **श्री केयूर भूषण :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के ब्लूमिंग मिल में 4 मार्च, 1983 को 3 कर्मचारी मृत पाये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(घ) क्या मृतकों के परिवारों को कोई आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) से (ग). रख-रखाव कार्य से सम्बन्धित तीन कर्मचारी, जो "ब्लूमिंग और बिलेट मिल" के "पम्प हाउस" में "सम्प पम्पों" के कार्यकरण की आम जांच करने गये थे, 4 मार्च, 1983 की सुबह मरे हुये पाए गए थे । मृत्यु का कारण यह बताया गया है कि पम्प हाउस में, जिसमें नेप्था की भाप थी, विस्फोट से बुरी तरह झुलस जाने के कारण दम घुटने और सदमें के कारण हुई है ।

(घ) से (च). कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मृतक कर्मचारियों के निकटतम सम्बन्धी को मुआवजे के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । कम्पनी की नीति के अनुसार "सेल" प्रत्येक मृतक कर्मचारी के आश्रितों में से एक आश्रित को रोजगार भी देगी ।

Regularisation of ad-hoc appointments/ promotions in I.B.

4908. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of appointments and promotions are being made by Government in various departments particularly in intelligence Bureau on ad-hoc basis;

(b) if so, the circumstances and rules governing the ad-hoc appointments/promotions;

(c) the number of persons appointed/promoted against different posts in the Intelligence Bureau showing the period of ad-hoc appointments/ promotions as on 1 July, 1982 viz. (i) less than one year (ii) between one to three years (iii) more than three years etc.; and

(d) what action Government are contemplation to regularise such ad-hoc appointments/promotions and the period by which this is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir, Ad-hoc appointments are made in exceptional circumstances only and for limited periods.

(b) Circumstances in which ad-hoc appointments are made can be broadly categorised as under:—

(a) where recruitment rules have not so far been finalised;

(b) where seniority lists have not been finalised or the same are under litigation;

(c) where delay is anticipated in regular recruitment;

(d) where the vacancies are only for short periods.

(c) The details are as under:—

(i) Less than 1 year — 133

(ii) Between 1 to 3 years — 87

(ii) More than 3 years — 283

(d) Efforts are being made to finalise urgently the recuritment rules and the seniority lists wherever there are warning.

Number of Freedom Fighters getting Pension

4909. SHRI N DENNIS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of freedom fighters pension now granted, State-wise; and

(b) the number of them women, men and dependents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) State-wise figures of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned Samman Pension is given in the enclosed statement. These figures include the dependents of late freedom fighters who have been sanctioned family pension.

(b) Infomation is not maintained in this form.

Statement

State-wise break-up of Pensions sanctioned to Freedom Fighters uptil now.

S.No.	State/U.T.	Pension sanctioned upto 1-8-1980	Pension sanctioned from 1-8-80 to 28th Feb. 1983.	Total Pension sanctioned.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26	12	38
2	Andhra Pradesh	5331	279	5610
3	Arunachal	2	..	2
4	Assam	3915	91	4006
5	Bihar	19359	665	20024
6	Chandigarh	64	17	81
7	Delhi	1564	188	1752
8	Goa, Daman & Diu	547	179	626
9	Gujarat	2909	190	3099
10	Haryana	1283	93	1376
11	Himachal Pradesh	373	48	421
12	Jammu and Kashmir	807	107	914
13	Kerala	1995	92	2087
14	Karnataka	7387	784	8171
15	Madhya Pradesh	2775	140	2915
16	Maharashtra	10035	814	10849
17	Manipur	58	1	59
18	Meghalaya	68	..	68
19	Mizoram	..	3	3
20	Nagaland	3	..	3
21	Orissa	3540	70	3610
22	Pondicherry	232	26	258
23	Punjab	5103	301	5404
24	Rajasthan	583	66	649
25	Tamil Nadu	3555	188	3743
26	Tripura	621	38	659
27	Uttar Pradesh	15626	760	16386
28	West Bengal	14754	354	15108
29	INA Personnel	16171	1632	17803
	TOTAL :	318722	7038	125760

Corruption charges against Former Chief Minister of Maharashtra

4910 SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article in the magazine "Sunday" (23—29) January, 83) captioned "Bhosale's Misery";

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action on corruption charges against Shri A. R. Antulay, former Chief Minister of Maharashtra in terms of anti-corruption measures announced recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Some corruption charges against Shri A. R. Antulay, former Chief Minister of Maharashtra have been referred, in accordance with the settled procedure to the Government of Maharashtra for facts and comments and these are awaited. However, the article referred to in part(a) of the Question does not contain allegation of corruption as such against Shri Antulay.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु का आकलन करने हेतु मानदण्ड

4911. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक सरकारी कर्मचारी की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु का आंकलन करने हेतु क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) इन मानदण्डों पर किन तरीकों में पुनर्विचार किया गया और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) उन सरकारी पदों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु 58 वर्ष से अधिक है और उसका आधार क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु का आंकलन करने हेतु "मानदण्ड" निर्धारित किये जाने का न तो कोई प्रश्न है और न ही मानदण्डों पर पुनर्विचार किये जाने का ही कोई प्रश्न उठता है । सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु का निर्धारण सभी संगत कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुये नीति के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

(ग) कामगार तथा समूह "घ" के कर्मचारी 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने पर सेवानिवृत्त होते हैं । जब अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु 55 वर्ष थी तो भी इन कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु 60 वर्ष ही थी और इनके मामले में वही स्थिति चलती आ रही है ।

Promotion Policy in Corporate Office of Sail at New Delhi

4912. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a set Promotion Policy for the Executive & non-Executive employees in Steel Authority of India Limited corporate office New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether there has been any deviation from the same in the cases of promotion of some employees;

(c) what has been the basis of promotion during the last five years;

(d) whether it is a fact that some employees have got four promotions during the four years of their services, while some are stagnating even after the completion of five years service;

(e) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(f) whether in some cases in Steel Authority of India, corporate office, New Delhi, the minimum technical qualifications are waived in order to accommodate particular persons on senior positions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c). Promotion policy for executives working in Corporate office was approved by SAIL Board in April, 1981. Prior to that, promotions to executives were given according the H.S.L. promotion policy and practices. For non-executives, promotions are given as per established practices. All promotions are made in accordance with promotion policy and practices.

(d) and (e). It is not correct that some employees have got 4 promotions in 4 years of service. At certain levels there are employees who are in the same grade for more than 5 years. This is because growth rate and opportunity for promotion is not uniform in all departments.

(f) No, Sir.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4913. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1792 on 2 March, 1983 regarding places where atrocities were committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and state:

(a) whether any case study has been made of the causes and background of the atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and if so, specific details thereabout;

(b) whether in most of the cases, the main hand behind the perpetration of atrocities has been that of the rural rich belonging to the so-called forward and backward castes;

(c) if so, steps to remove the causes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The factors responsible for crimes particularly against Scheduled Castes are socio-economic in nature and have been analysed in the Union Home Minister's D.O. Letter No. III. 110011/4/80 NID(D) dated 10th March 1980. In the said letter, precautionary, preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personnel policy measures that are required to be taken to check crimes against Scheduled Castes have been communicated to the States for necessary action. Similar guidelines have also been issued to the States in respect of Scheduled Tribes.

(d) Does not arise.

Additional Financial Demands of State Governments for Sixth Plan

4914 SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the details of the demands of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for further financial allocation during mid-term appraisal of Sixth Plan and the amount finally settled?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): No proposals were invited or received from the State Governments or Union Territories for the enhancement of their Sixth Plan as a part of the mid-term appraisal of the Plan. However, after the finalisation

of the Sixth Plan, some States have asked from time to time for higher Central Assistance and Market Borrowings to augment their recources for the Annual/Five Year Plan. It has been decided to make available additional Central Assistance of Rs. 1650 crores for the two-year period 1983-84 and 1984-85, over and above the Rs. 15350 crores anvisaged earlier for the Sixth Plan period. It has also been decided to allow all the States a 20 per cent step-up in Market Borrowing programme in 1983-84 as compared to that in 1982-83 instead of the 10 per cent Annual step-up envisaged in the original scheme of financing the Sixth Plan. Further, a medium-term loan of Rs. 1743 crores was made available by the Ministry of Financ to meet the deficits of the rate as at the end of 1981-82.

Re-employment of Ex-employees in Maruti Ltd.

4915. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of technical persons were retrenched at the time of liquidation of Maruti Ltd.;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether Government plan to absorb the employees thus retrenched in the company;

(d) whether such ex-employees have applied for re-employment in the Maruti Ltd., if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these ex-employees will have a right of reservation in benefits in view of their old service and compensation for the period the company remained closed, as Government are now going to start the company again with foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maruti Udyog Ltd. has reported that 268 such persons were retrenched.

(c) Other things being equal, preference will be given to the ex-employees of Maruti Ltd. in the matter of employment.

(d) 20 ex-technical employees of Maruti have applied to the Maruti Udyog Ltd. in response to their advertisements for employment.

(e) No, Sir. Maruti Udyog Ltd. will be recruiting people on the basis of its own needs and after judging the suitability of each candidate.

Growth Rate

4916. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of the GNP in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the growth rate of the wages during the same period; and

(c) the growth rate of the profits during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The growth rate of the GNP, at 1970-71 prices, was 8.0 per cent in 1980-81 and 8.2 per cent in 1981-82.

(b) and (c) An overall idea of the growth rate of wages and profits can be had from the data on factor income pertaining to 'compensation to employees and profits and dividends' (for organised sector only) and forming part of the National Accounts Statistics published by the Central Statistical Organisation. The latest available data are for the year 1980-81. The growth rate, in 1980-81 at current prices, works out to 16.6 per cent for 'compensation to employees' and 8.5 percent for 'profits and dividends'. Growth rate data for 1981-82 are not yet available.

Defects in Cr. P.C. on bailing out prisoners

4917. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present system of bailing out prisoners accused of Cr. P.C. has given rise to corrupt practices within the premises of Law-Courts and has caused emergence of class of professional and fraudulent bailers.

(b) whether it is a fact that because of problem of false bailbonds and imaginary bailers, an outcome of the present practice a large number of cases are pending in Law Courts; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to bring appropriate legislation to eliminate this lacuna in Cr.P.C.-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). A person accused of any offence can be released either on his own personal bond or on bail. For determining whether the sureties are sufficient, the court may accept affidavits relating to sufficiency or fitness of the sureties, or, may hold inquiry (Section 441 Cr.P.C.) However, if through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted, the court may issue a warrant of arrest, directing that the person released on bail be brought before it and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and on his failing so to do, may commit him to jail. (Section 442 Cr.P.C.).

Large pendency of cases is due to many complex factors. It is possible that in some cases jumping of bail may have led to delays in disposal.

In order to curb jumping of bail by accused persons and the practice of giving bail by professional sureties, a proviso was inserted in 1980 in section 446(2) of the Cr.P.C. providing that where the penalty is not paid or cannot be recovered from the person so bound as surety, he shall be liable to imprisonment in civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

The above provisions appear to be sufficient to enable the Magistrate to deal with mal practices in the release of accused persons on bail. However, if any concrete suggestion is made, the Government will consider it.

एशियाई खेल, 1982 के दौरान विदेशियों को परोसा गया गोमास

4918. श्री केशवराव पारधी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाई खेल, 82 के दौरान विदेशी अतिथियों को उनके भोजन में गोमांस परोसा गया था और विभिन्न हिन्दू संगठनों के कार्यकर्ताओं ने पटेल चौक पर प्रदर्शन किया था तथा विरोध में गिरफ्तारियां दी थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारतीयों की इच्छा के विरुद्ध विदेशियों को भोजन में गोमांस परोसा जाना आवश्यक था जब कि सन्त विनोबा जी जैसे महान व्यक्तियों ने गोवध के विरुद्ध भूख-हड़ताल की और प्रधान मंत्री ने भी गोवध पर रोक लगाए जाने का समर्थन किया था ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त प्रदर्शन के दौरान गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या): (क) एशियाड के दौरान या एशियन खेल गांव परिसर में, भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम और भारतीय होटल निगम द्वारा संचालित होटलों में गाय का मांस नहीं परोसा गया ।

एशियन खेल गांव परिसर के डाइनिंग हाल में मीनू बोर्ड पर "बीफ" वस्तु लिखी गई थी, लेकिन इसका संकेत भैंस के मांस से था । गाय का मांस नहीं परोसा गया था । गो रक्षा समिति ने तीन प्रदर्शन किये थे और पटेल चौक, नई दिल्ली पर गिरफ्तारियां दी थीं ।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुये, प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

(ग) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 144 के अन्तर्गत लगाये गये निषेधाज्ञा का उल्लंघन करने के लिए गिरफ्तार किया गए 396 व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया और दोष सिद्ध पर न्यायालय द्वारा चेतावनी दी गई थी ।

"Felling of Trees as a Policy on Environment and Ecology"

4919. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of environment has taken up the question of commercial felling of trees as a vital component of policy on Environment and Ecology;

(b) if so, whether any scientific inquiry has been done on the U.P. Government Committee Report;

(c) whether the Department of Environment has acquainted itself with the "SAVE FOREST" Chipko Movement in Uttar pradesh; it so, what are their demands;

(d) what is the estimated figure of trees cut down in 1980, 1981 and 1982 by commercial contractors, State Forest Department, in Tapping operations and illegal cutting in the States of U.P., Himchal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(e) whether the D.O.E. decided on scientific norms of height and slope angle for not cutting the trees; and

(f) the other action initiated to save the Indian forests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) The Department of Environment has under constant review various forestry practices, including commercial felling of trees under different situations, with a view to suggesting environmentally-sound forest policies

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The main demand of the Chipko movement are that there should be no commercial fellings in the Himalaya; afforestation of barren lands through the people's participation should be launched on a massive sacle; the Van Panchayat and Village Councils should be abolished; species appropriate to local ecology and needs of the people should be planted rather then exotic fast growing species of commercial importance.

(d) The figures of trees cut down are not compiled at the State or Central level in the categories mentioned. However, the information relating to felling and disposal of trees by or under the instructions of the State Forest Departments of the concerned States is being collected and will be furnished on receipt.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Some of the actions initiated to save the Indian forests are:

(i) Enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 providing for prior approval of the Central Government for de-reserving of the reserved forests or for diverting any foret land to non-forest purposes;

(ii) Revision of the National Forest Policy to lay primary focus on environmental considerations;

(iii) Intensification of a programme of Agroforestry and afforstation of degraded lands;

(iv) Suspension of exploitation of forests of Uttarakhand pending review by an Expert Committee;

(v) Discouraging practice of clear-felling natural forests for replacement by monoculture plantations.

Statehood to Delhi

4920. SHRI J. S. PATIL:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the public demand for statehood to the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) what is Government's response; and

(c) whether Government would open a dialogue with Delhi's political parties on this question?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Consideration of such a demand requires further study in all its implicatons.

Worthiness of SATHEE Bi-cycle

4921. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the worthiness of SATHEE an economic bi-cycle manufactured by the Cycle Corporation of India, has been examined;

(b) the number of such bi-cycles so far manufactured; and

(c) the reasons for its non-acceptance in the buyers' market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Ye, Sir.

(b) Assembled & Packed:

1981-82	4980
1982-83	9000

(c) It is not correct to say that the product was unacceptable in the market.

Petro Chemical Proect at Haldia

4922. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has received any proposal from the Ministry of Energy (Department of Petroleum) to participate financially in the petro-chemical porject at Haldia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the decision of Government in this respect;

(d) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25 crores for setting up three petor-chemical projects including the project at Haldia during the Sixth Plan period; and

(e) if so, what is the actual allocation for the petro-chemical proect?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). In December, 1981, the Department of Petroleum informed the Planning Commission that the West Bengal Government had suggested equal paticipation in the West Bengal Government of the project with the balance of equity capital to be provided by public financial institutions. Subsequently, the Department of Petroleum informed the Planning Commission that there was an oral suggestion from

the West Bengal Government that the Central Government might take 74 per cent (or more) in the joint venture between the State and the Central Government for implementation of the Petrochemical Project at Haldia. No decision has been taken in this regard.

(d) and (e). In the 6th Five Year Plan, no provision was made in the Central Sector for the Haldia Petrochemical complex as this project was to be taken up in the State Sector/Joint sector. However, the petrochemical programmes invisaged in the 6th Plan were reviewed in April, 1982 and it was decided to make a provision of Rs. 25 crores in the Sixth Plan for undertaking preparatory work such as trying up of the technology purchases and some amount of basic and detailed engineering for all new petrochemical Projects including the Haldia Project These steps will take about 18—24 months. A riew on all new petrochmical projects (including the Haldia Petrochemical Project) for which a provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made, would be taken some time towards the end of the 6th Plan in the light of resources position, emerging demand-supply gap etc.

Take over of Garter Pooler and Co. (P) Ltd.

4923. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Carter Pooler and Co. (P) Ltd., 1 Kashinath Dutta Road, Calcutta has been taken over by Government;

(b) whether the said company is under the administrative control of his Ministry;

(c) whether the period of management is going to be over on 31 March, 1983;

(d) if so, whether Government have decided to nationalise the company;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Management of the Industrial Undertaking known as Messrs Carter Pooler and Company (Private) Limited, Calcutta, has been taken over by the Government under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. It is being managed by Messrs Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited, Calcutta. The present period of take over of management will expire on 30th April, 1983.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The criteria for nationalisation as laid down in the guidelines for sick industries circulated on 6th October, 1981 are not satisfied.

C.B.I. Probe regarding misuse of L.T.C. claims

4924. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of Home AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in the Indian Express dated 15th January, 1983 under the heading 'L.T.C. claims a flourshing racket' citing cases of the misuse of the leave travel concession facility by Government and Public Undertaking employees;

(b) whether the C.B.I. has come across several more such cases; and

(c) if so, the steps which have been taken to check the misuse of the leave travel concession facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTR OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In case, any misuse of the Leave Travel Concession Scheme by

a Central Government employees is brought to the notice of the government, the administrative authorities concerned are competent to take suitable departmental action against such an employee. Prosecution in the Court of Law is also resorted to in suitable cases.

Safeguards for individuals who expose corrupt persons

4925. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SANI :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what safeguards have been provided against the victimisation of individuals who expose corrupt persons; and

(b) what are the details of the rights and duties of the citizens in exposing the corrupt and what immunities are given to those who expose the corrupt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Safeguards against victimisation and immunities available to those who expose corrupt persons are as follows:—

(i) Section 8 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 safeguards the interests of a person (offering bribe which otherwise is an offence under the same Act and the IPC) for the purpose of exposing a guilty public servant, as he is immune from being presecuted for such an act in the process.

(ii) Section 125 of the Evidence Act provides full protection to an informant who provides information about corruption as neither the Magistrate nor Police/Revenue Officer can be compelled to disclose the source of information.

(iii) Instructions have also been issued to treat the information supplied by any person as secret and to ensure that the identity of the informant is fully safeguarded.

(iv) Existing instructions require all Ministries/Departments to afford adequate protection to informants and save them from harassment.

(v) Existing instructions also provide for recommending grant of immunity/pardon to an official who makes a full and free disclosure implicating himself and other public servants or members of the public.

So far as the rights and duties of the citizens in exposing the corrupt are concerned, section 39 of the Cr. P.C. specifically lays down that every person aware of the commission of, or of the intention of any other person to commit, any offence punishable under section 161 to 165(A) of the Indian Penal Code, shall in the absence of any reasonable excuse, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों का निवारण

4926. **श्री राम अवध** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को ये निदेश जारी करने का है कि कर्मचारियों से प्राप्त पत्रों को निपटाया जाये तथा उसकी शिकायतों आदि का निश्चित अवधि में निवारण किया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को ये निदेश कब तक जारी किये जाने की संभावना है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख). संघों/कर्मचारियों से प्राप्त पत्रों का शीघ्र जवाब

देने और उनकी कठिनाइयों को शीघ्रता से दूर करने के लिए खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग सभी प्रकार से प्रयास करता है । अत: इस संदर्भ में आयोग का कोई निदेश देने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है :

Backwardness of Soliga Tribals in Billigiri Rangana Hills in Mysore

4927. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the distress and backwardness of the Soliga Tribals in Billigiri Rangana Hills South East of Mysore who are uprooted and helpless; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to resettle them in a humane way at the earliest and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Pollution of Indian Ocean"

4928. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Ocean has been polluted to a great extent endangering the health and lives of inhabitants of coastal areas and the pollution is further increasing;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to prevent pollution to protected general health and fishing and ocean wealth; and

(c) the details of help offered by various developed countries, if any; and

(d) if not, whether Government are considering to seek such a help?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) The Government of India has no direct information on the status of pollution in the Indian Ocean. According to reports, the pollution is mainly due to oil transported by super tankers. No major incidence of any danger to health and lives of coastal inhabitants has been reported. But there have been reports of pollution of coastal waters near large port towns.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Department of Environment organised a Conference on the problems of Marine Pollution at National Institute of Oceanography with the assistance from the Swedish International Development Agency and the United Nations Environment Programme.

(d) Does not arise.

Import Substitution

4929. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted any new strategy to conserve scarce foreign exchange and encourage import substitution; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). There has been no change in the broad strategy to encourage import substitution and conserve foreign exchange. Emphasis is still on the twin aspects of import substitution and export promotion. Adjustments are made from time to time in the light of the prevailing conditions to adopt special measures within the framework of the broad strategy.

Recommendation of the Working Group on Savings

4930. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the principal recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Saving headed by Dr. K. N. Raj; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The principal recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Savings headed by Dr. K. N. Raj; are as under:—

As regards the present estimates of savings and capital formation in the country, the Group was of the view that there was no reason to doubt that there had been a substantial increase in the rate of domestic saving at current prices over the last quarter of a century. However, on account of the higher rate of increase in the prices of capital goods during this period and decline in the rate of inflow of foreign savings from the end of 1960's, the increase achieved in the rate of fixed capital formation had necessarily been more modest in the last decade. The more important suggestions made by the Group relate to (i) the need for estimating capital formation and savings separately for farm households, unincorporated enterprises and households proper, (ii) making improvements in the method of estimation of provision for depreciation, (iii) improvements in estimation of investment in inventories, (iv) the need for initiating studies for understanding the dimensions of what is often referred to as parallel economy (v) improvement in the scope and sampling procedures of the studies of company finances made by the Reserve Bank of India, (vi) need for implementation of the recommendations of the Regional Accounts Committee for preparation of estimates of capital formation and savings at the regional level and (vii) ensuring that the estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation and the Reserve Bank of India are not discrepant.

(b) The detailed recommendations of the Working Group have been discussed by the Advisory Committee on Collection of Data for National Income and Compilation and Analysis of National Accounts at their 11th Joint Meeting on the 28th February and the 1st March, 1983. Further steps are being taken in the light of advice given by the Advisory Committees.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

4931. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name and number of medium and major industries set up in Orissa in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the names of the places where those industries have been set up;

(c) the estimated cost of each of those industries;

(d) how many of them have started commercial production; and

(e) the details of their production capacity annually?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). During the years 1980 to 1983 (upto February), 78 medium sector units involving investment not exceeding Rs. 3 crores each were registered with Directorate General of Technical Development, while 25 Industrial Licences were granted under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for setting up of industries in Orissa State. Out of the 25 industrial licences (including 1 carrying-on-business licence), 5 have since been implemented. Details of all the units being registered with

Directorate General of Technical Development and Industrial Licences, including the name and address of the party, item of manufacture and capacity, location, etc. are being published by Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter" Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant

4932. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the revised estimates for the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to four million tonnes capacity against 1.7 million tonne at present;

(b) if so, by what time the same is likely to be started;

(c) the main details of the expansion programme;

(d) whether the implementation of the expansion programme which was to be completed in 1979 is behind schedule;

(e) whether this is because of late deliveries of equipment and poor supplies of spares; and

(f) whether the delay in implementation of expansion scheme of major steel projects in the country has resulted in cost escalation by over Rs. 1,500 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (c) Government has approved revised cost estimate for the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant upto 4 million tonnes ingot capacity. The project is at an advanced stage of implementation. The expansion programme consists of two additional blast furnaces, sufficient number of coke ovens and associated facilities, steel melting shop consisting of two 300 tonnes oxygen convertors and a cold rolling mill complex.

(d) and (e) According to the schedule approved by Government in 1978, all units of the 4 million tonnes stage except the cold rolling mill were to be progressively commissioned by the middle of 1980 and the cold rolling mill by December, 1982. According to the revised schedule all units other than cold rolling mill would be commissioned by November 1983 and cold rolling mill by December 1984. The main reasons for delay in implementation is failure of construction agencies and major equipment suppliers to adhere to the schedule.

(f) The original estimate of Rs. 947.24 crores was based on prices prevailing in 1974. The revised estimate of Rs. 1637.55 crores is based on prices prevailing in 1982. The increase in cost estimates is mainly on account of increase in price of plant and equipment from 1974 to 1982, provision of additional facilities and changes in quantity of work due to detailed engineering, and increase in interest duties and taxes during construction.

I.A.S. officers on Deputation to Centre

4933. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of IAS officers who are on deputation from the States to the Centre, at present; and

(b) how many of them have been sent back to their respective State Cadres in view of the recent directives of the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) As on 1-1-1983, 715 IAS officers were on deputation from the various State Cadres to the Centre.

(b) The Prime Minister directed on 31-1-1983 that in all cases of extended tenure, orders should be issued immediately to revert the officers to their respective cadres at the latest by 30th April, 1983. Accordingly, orders were issued curtailing the tenure upto 30th April, 1983 in respect of IAS officers on extended tenure. In all 77 officers belonging to Indian Administrative Service have completed or would complete their tenure during the period from 1.2.83 to 30.4.83:

उत्तर प्रदेश को आशय-पत्र जारी किया जाना

4934. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश को विभिन्न औद्योगिक इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु कितने आशय पत्र (लेटर आफ इन्टेंट) दिये गये ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने आशय पत्र बुन्देलखंड तथा कुमाऊं तथा गढ़वाल के पिछड़े और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु जारी किये गये; और ;

(ग) अब तक जारी किये गये आशय पत्रों का जिलेवार अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1980 से 1982 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन 268 आशय पत्र स्वीकृत किए गए थे * इनमें से 113 आशय पत्र राज्य के पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों में एककों की स्थापना करने के लिये थे ।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1980 से 1982 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए आशय पत्रों की संख्या के जिलेवार ब्यौरे को दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	स्वीकृत आशय पत्रों की संख्या
1	2	3
1.	आगरा	1
2.	अलीगढ़	2
3.	इलाहाबाद	9
*4.	अल्मोड़ा	2
*5.	आजमगढ़	1
*6.	बहराइच	1
*7.	बलिया	2
*8.	बांदा	3
*9.	बाराबंकी	1
10.	बरेली	5
*11.	बस्ती	4
12.	बिजनौर	2
*13.	बुलन्दशहर	14
14.	देहरादून	14
*15.	देवरिया	2
*16.	एटा	1
*17.	फैजाबाद	4
*18.	फरूखाबाद	1
*19.	फतेहपुर	4
*20.	गढ़वाल	2
*21.	घोंडा	1
22.	गोरखपुर	1
*23.	हमीरपुर	1
*24.	हरदोई	1
*25.	जालोन	2

1	2	3
*26.	जौनपुर	2
*27.	झांसी	4
28.	कानपुर	6
29.	खेरी (लखीमपुर खेरी)	1
30.	लखनऊ	7
*31.	मैनपुरी	1
*32.	मथुरा	2
33.	मेरठ	12
34.	गाजियाबाद	62
*35.	मिर्जापुर	3
*36.	मुरादाबाद	4
*37.	मुजफ्फर नगर	2
*38.	नैनीताल	8
*39.	पीलीभीत	3
*40.	पिथौरागढ़	2
*41.	रायबरेली	7
*42.	रामपुर	3
43.	सहारनपुर	1
*44.	सीतापुर	1
*45.	सुल्तानपुर	4
*46.	टिहरी गढ़वाल	1
*47.	उन्नाव	5
48.	पिछड़े क्षेत्र (ठीक-ठीक स्थापना स्थल निर्दिष्ट नहीं है।	27
49.	निर्दिष्ट न किए गए जिले	19
		268

*वित्तीय संस्थाओं से रियायती वित पाने की पात्रता के लिए चुने गये पिछड़े जिले.

Burglary in Delhi State Emporium

4935. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Delhi State Emporium was burgled by some unidentified persons;

(b) if so, details of items; lost;

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, what action has been tanen by the Govern ment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cash amounting to Rs. 11625.65 Paise was reported missing.

(c) and (d) Investigation of the case is in progress and no arrest has so far been made.

Applications for setting up Industries in No Industry Districts

4936. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to give certain relaxations in grant of industrial licence to set up industry in the "No Industry areas";

(b) if so, the number of applications to set up industry in the areas where industry has not been set up, received in his Ministry; and

(c) the action taken by his Ministry on those applications?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Applications for industrial licences for setting up of industrial units in 'No Industry Districts' are being given over-riding preference over applications for other locations. Some selective relaxation of capacity constraints are also being permitted in relation to licensing applications for locations in such 'No Industry Districts'.

(b) and (c). Since 1-1-1982, 270 industrial licence applications from various entrepreneurs for setting up of units in the various 'No Industry Districts' have so far been received in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. Of these, 70 applications have been approved, 149 proposals rejected or otherwise disposed of and the remaining 51 applications are presently pending at various stages of consideration. Between January 1, 1982 and February 28, 1983 a total number of 179 letters of intent have, however, been granted for setting up of units in the various 'No Industry Districts'.

Foreign capital in non priority industries

4937. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2695 on 20 October, 1982 regarding foreign capital in non priority industries and state:

(a) how many applications for foreign trade marks are pending for registration; and

(b) the details of applications for foreign trade marks pending with Government with the names of the parties and products?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Integrated Tribal Development Projects

4938. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise and Union Territory wise the Integrated Tribal Development projects submitted to Planning Commission so far since the directions issued to them by the Government;

(b) the I.T.D.P. and Micro Projects for primitive Tribes proposed during the Fifth Plan period by the States and Union Territories and the reasons given by them for delay in submission of the projects actually proposed to Planning Commission;

(c) the objectives and aims of the project report thereof; and

(d) whether the integration of funds of different developmental agencies and departments starting from State level to project level has been done to achieve the integrated development of Tribal and Tribal Sub Plan areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. The reasons for delay have been (i) absence of competent staff; (ii) delay in finalisation of project area (iii) Inadequacy of basic data of the project area.

(c) To prepare comprehensive integrated tribal development plan having regard to the local needs covering natural resource endowment, skills of the population, financial resource and man-power availability.

(d) The attempt is to achieve such an integration and we have been working towards that.

Statement

The number of I.T.D.P. Reoprts and Micro Project Reports for primitive tribes in different States and Union Territories.

S.No.	State/U.Ts	Number of I. T. D. P. Reports Received.		Number of Micro project Reports on Primitive Tribes.
		During Fifth Plan.	During Sixth Plan.	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	8	3
2	Assam	1	..	..
3	Bihar	10	..	..
4	Gujarat	8	4	3
5	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	..
6	Karnataka	3	5	2
7	Kerala	2	5	2
8	Madhya Pradesh	40	18	1
9	Maharashtra	15	15	3
10	Manipur.	..	..	..
11	Orissa	19	1	3
12	Rajasthan.	4	5	1
13	Sikkim	..	1	..
14	Tamil Nadu	9	7	6
15	Tripura	1	..	1
16	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
17	West Bengal	6	..	2
18	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	..	1	..
19	Goa, Daman & Diu.	..	1	..
	Total	129	76	28
	Total Reports proposed	180	181	52

Development of Atomic Energy

4939. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made for the development of atomic energy in the country during the year 1983-84;

(b) The amount earmarked for the year 1982-83 and the progress made during the year in regard to development of atomic energy.

(c) the number of details of the nuclear power stations which are under construction in the country and the progress thereof;

(d) by what time they are likely to be completed; and

(e) Government's proposal in regard to setting more nuclear power stations in the country during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A Plan Outlay of Rs. 112.47 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1983-84 for the development of atomic power programme.

(b) In the Annual Plan for 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 97 crores was earmarked for development of atomic power programme of which a sum of Rs. 96.65 crores is expected to be utilised.

(c) and (d). Details of the nuclear power stations under construction and their construction schedules are:

S.No.	Name of the Project	Expected date of completion
1.	Madras Atomic Power Project Unit-I	1983
2.	Madras Atomic Power Project Unit-II	1984-85
3.	Narora Atomic Power Project Unit-I	1986-87
4.	Narora Atomic Power Project Unit-II	1987-88
5.	Karapar Atomic Power Projet Unit-I	1990
6.	Karapar Atomic Power Project Unit-II	1991

(e) Provision for four more units of 235 MWe each has been made in the 6th Five Year Plan.

Consumption of Energy Steel Production

4940. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50—100 per cent more energy is consumed in India for steel manufacture as compared to other advanced countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for more energy being consumed in India for steel manufacture are as follows:

(i) Higher ash content in the coke used.

(ii) Lower sinter usage in blast furnaces.

(iii) Production of ingot steel by open hearth process which is an energy intensive process, as compared to oxygen-blow convarious abroad.

(iv) Lack of continuous costing facilities for molten steel.

(v) Higher usage of hot metal for steel making in oxygen convertors.

Corrective steps ar being taken to bring down the energy consumption rates in Indian Steel plants through improvement in technology and improvement in the quality of raw materials. These cover higher usage of sinter, improvement in coke quality by blending indigenous coal with imported coal to bring down the coke rate, improving the quality of raw material charged to the blast furnaces through insultallation of additional facilities for raw material preparation like washing facilities, sizing facilities and screening facilities, reduction in wastage of by product fuels and conserving these for re-cycling increasing the blast temperature of the furnaces etc.

Places in Assam Declared Disturbed

4941. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the places and districts in Assam State which have been declared disturbed and placed under the Armed Forces Special Powers (Assam and Manipur)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR Government of Assam have declared the following areas as disturbed areas under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and Assam Disturbed Area Act, 1955:—

Nowgang District: PS: (1) Dhing, (2) Hojai, (3) Jagiroad (4) Jamupamukh, (5) Kaljbor, (6) Kampur; Lahorigat, (8) Lanka, (9) Lunding (10) Mikirhata, (11) Morigaon, (12) Murajhar, (13) Nowgoan, (14) Raha, (15) Rupohihat and (16) Samaguri:

Darrang District, P.S. (1) Behali, (2) Dalgaon, (3) Dhekiajuli, (4) Gohpur, (5) Kalaigaon, (6) Mangaldi, (7) Mazbat, (8) Paneri, (9) Rangapara, (10) Sootea, (11) Tezpur and (12) Udalguri.

Lakhimpur District, PS: (1) Bihpuria, (2) Dhakuakhana, (3) Dhemaji, (4) Jonai and (5) North Lakhimpur.

Kamup District PS: (1) Garpeta, (2) Bharalumukh, (3) Chamari, 4) Chhayagaon; (5) Julukbari (6) Hajo (7) Kamalpur; (8) Khetri (9) Nalbari, (10) Noonmati, (11) Paltan Bazar, (12) Pan Bazar (13) Patacharkulhi, (14) Rangiya, (15) Sarbhog and (16) Tamulpar.

Goalpara District, PS: (1) Abeyapuri., (2) Bijni, (3) Bongaigaon and (4) Lakhipur.

Sibsagar District: PS: (1) Amuri, (2) Borhat, (3) Borholla, (4) Borpathar, (5) Demow, (6) Jorhat, (7) Majuli (8) Mariani; (9) Moranhat; (10) Nazira; (11) Sarupathar; (12) Sonari; (13) Teok and (14) Titabor.

Dibrugarh District: PS: (1) Chabua, (2) Joypur, (3) Moran and (4) Namrup.

Karbi Anglong District: *PS* (1) *Baith*alanshu, (2) Hamren and (3) Howraghat.

National Average Increase in Size of Annual Plan

4942. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while national average increase in the size of Annual Plans for 1983-84 is more than 17 per cent, the same for the Eastern and North-Eastern States is only about 10 per cent; and

(b) if so, the particular reasons for such situation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) There is no pre-determined average percentage increase of the National Plan, including the outlay of Assam as approved on March 17, 1983, the increase in the Plan outlay of all the States for 1983-84 over the corresponding outlay for 1982-83, is 16.7 per cent. In the case of the Eastern and North-Eastern States, the increase ranges between 10 and 22 per cent.

(b) The Annual Plan for 1983-84 of all the States, including th Eastern and North-Eastern States, have been determined with reference to estimates of the States' own resources and Central assistance worked out on the basis of uniform and objective criteria. In the case of certain States, advance Plan assistance is being made available to have Plans of a reasonable size.

Supply of Input Materials by E.T.T.D.C. to Small Scale Sector

4943. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) tht value of inputs of raw materials, components and equipments supplied by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation to small scale sector;

(b) the value of products of small scale sector exported by E.T.T.D.C.;

(c) what btnefit has acrued to the small scale sector because of the supply of materials and export of its products by ETTDC.;

(d) whether E.T.T.D.C. has been able to set up any export oriented production ventures during 1982-83 Financial year, if so, give details: and

(e) the value of technical service given by E.T.T.D.C. in the country and abroad, given product-wise and client-wise break up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) During the financial year 1981-82, i.e. from 1st August, 1981 to 31st July 1982, ETTDC has supplied raw material, various components and parts, worth about Rs. 11 crores, consisting of black and white picture tubes, TV deflection components, TV rectifiers integrated circuits, calculator chips, nomputer tapes, diskettes to the TV industry, calculator industry and the computer industry. Most of the units in these industries are in the small scale sector. During the period mentioned above, equipment worth Rs. 8 lakhs (approx.) was supplied to the small scale units.

(b) Rs. 11 lakhs (aprox.)

(c) Small scale sector industry has the benefit of getting timely supplies, off-the-shelf at very competitive prices from ETTDC for their production and the services of the marketing organisation of ETTDC for exports.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Some of the major clients for whom technical services have been given art as follows:—

(A) Services given abroad

Country	Name of client	Value
1. Algeria	Sonelec	Approx. one million $
2. Kenya	ISPC	15,000 dollars
3. North Korea. . . .	Academy of Sciences through UNIDO, Vienna	In progress

(B) *Services given in India*

Name of the party

1. Hind Plastics
2. M. C. Engineering
3. Padma Electronics
4. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited
5. Orient Vision Limited
6. Minicom Industries
7. Evershine Engineering Works
8. Punjab Semiconductor Devices Limited
9. Rajsha Udyog
10. Kaltron
11. New India Name plates
12. Sonodyne Limited
13. Vibro Electronics
14. Vikrant Tool Engineers
15. Usha Rectifiers
16. Keltron Elctronics

Note: Value cannot be quantified clientwise.

बिड़ला ग्रुप द्वारा राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में ग्रेनाइट उद्योग की स्थापना

4944. श्री विरदा राम फुलवरिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगें कि :

(क) क्या बिडला ग्रुप ने राजस्थान के जालौर जिल में ग्रेनाइट पर एक बड़ा उद्योग स्थापित करने की पेशकश की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है ; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीर सिंह) : (क) सरकार को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेगिस्तानों का विकास

4945. **श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम जैसे रेगिस्तान के विकास से अधिक महत्व पहाड़ी क्षत्रों के विकास को दिया गया है और इस कार्यक्रम के 25वें चेप्टर में इसका अलग से उल्लेख किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु 170 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी जिसे छठी पंजवर्षीय योजना में बढ़ाकर 560 करोड़ रुपया कर दिया गया था जबकि रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम की धनराशि में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है और इन क्षेत्रों के लिये निर्धारित डी०पी०ए०पी० कार्यक्रम को भी समाप्त कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार अन्याय दूर करने और न्याय दिलाने हतु एक मध्य कालीन मूल्यांकन करायेगी यदि हां, तो कब तक और कैसे ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण): (क) पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम और रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम का विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के संदर्भ में अपना महत्व है। तदनुसार दोनों कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख पंचवर्षीय योजना के दस्तावेज में है।

(ख) यह सच है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए 170 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान था और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 560 करोड़ रु० है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम पांचवीं योजना के आरम्भ अर्थात 1974-75 से जारी है। रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम 1977-78 में आरम्भ किया गया था। वर्ष 1977-78 से 1979-80 तक इस कार्यक्रम पर 23.21 करोड़ रु० खर्च हुए। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए 50 करोड़ रू० हैं। इस प्रकार इसमें पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Ocean Mining

4946. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's long term plans for ocean mining which yields valuable mineral like copper, cobalt, nickel and manganese are estimated to cost the exchequer around Rs. 1000 crores by 1993-95;

(b) if so, whether experts feel that the Department of Ocean Development would need expenditure at this level for nodule mining operation; and

(c) if so, what are the schemes that will be taken up by the Department of Ocean Development to yield valuable minerals from the ocean and how much has been provided during 1983 for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Estimates of expenditure on ocean mining are yet to be worked out.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 9.60 crores have been provided in the budget for 1983-84 for sea-bed survey and development of suitable mining systems.

Cement Controller's letter to SIDECO

4948. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Controller of Cement has questioned the move of the Small Scale Industries Development and Employment Corporation (SIDECO) to close down the Corporation's outlets to sell the imported cement and to hand over the sale to private firms since it amounts contrary to Centre's Cement Trade Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of SIDECO thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the Import and Export Policy 1982-83, cement is allowed to be imported under Open General Licence on selective basis by the State Trading Corporation of India, New Delhi and the designated agencies of the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations. The importing agencies are to import cement on account of 'actual users' only who may register their specific demands with the importing agencies. On receipt of report to the effect that Messrs Kerala Small Scale Industries Development and Employment Corporation, Kerala were appointing dealers/stockists for sale of imported cement, the provisions of the Import Policy were brought to the notice of the State Corporation by the Cement Controller. No reply has so far been received from the State Government/Corporation.

Inclusion of Dhobi Community in the List of Scheduled Castes

4949. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any representation for the inclusion of Dhobi Community as a whole in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the details of the demand and the action taken by Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received regarding inclusion of Dhobi community in the list of Scheduled Castes in the States and Union Territories where it has not been done *i.e.* Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicher-Lakshadweep.

The above proposal, alongwith other such proposals, recommendations, suggestions and representations are being duly cnsidered in consultation with the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter. The comments from some of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. Any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाडी जिलों में परियोजनाओं के स्थल

4950. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपाक रेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पहाड़ी जिलों में चल पहे उद्यम और परियोजनाओं के जिलेवार नाम और स्थल क्या क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनमें कितनी धनराशि निवेश की गयी है ; और

(ग) इन जिलों में आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन और असन्तुलन को दूर करने के लिये क्या विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

जिलेवार बड़ी तथा मंझौली परियोजनाओं को और उनमें निहित निवेश राशि को तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाडी क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिकरण के लिये दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं के ब्यौरे दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

जिलों और परियोजनाओं के नाम		निवेश (लाख रु०)
1. नैनीताल	1. जी० बी० पन्त शुगर मिल किच्छा	350
	2. यू० पी० स्टेट टैक्सटाइल निगम (कताई मिल) काशीपुर . .	480
	3. किसान सहकारी चीनी मिल, काशीपुर	810
	4. बाजपुर सहकारी चीनी मिल, बाजपुर	1475
	5. किसान सहकारी चीनी मिल, जसपुर	1475

जिलों और परियोजनाओं के नाम		निवेश (लाख रु०)
	6. एल० डब्ल्यु० शुगर फक्ट्री एण्ड आयल मिल्स काशीपुर	231
	7. जिन्दल सालवेन्ट एक्सट्रैक्शन काशीपुर	55
	8. एस० पी० सालवेन्ट, रूद्रपुर	45
	9. गोराया स्ट्रा एण्ड कोर्ड बोर्ड काशीपुर	40
	10. अग्रवाल राइस मिल, रूद्रपुर	30
	11. यू० पी० डिजिटल्स, भोवाली	300
2. अल्मोडा	1. कुमार ब्रांज पाउडर, ताड़ीखेत	125
	2. सरस्वती बूलन मिल्स, चेलियानौला (रानीखेत)	120
	3. अल्मोडा मैग्नेसाइट लि० मेटाला	435
3. पिथोरागढ	1. हिमाचल मैग्नेसाइट, चनाउ	176
	2. मैग्नेसाइट एण्ड मिनरल्स, चाण्डक	150
4. देहरादून	1. इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि० बीरभद्र	6979
	2. पाइराइट एण्ड फास्फेट केमिकल्स देहरादून	300
	3. जरनी शुगर मिल्स, डोइवाला	200
	4. अभिताभ टैक्सटाइल, प्रेम नगर	50
	5. जे० सी० ग्लास लि० ऋषिकेश	158
	6. शारदीया केमिकल्स लि० ऋषिकेश	380
	7. शारदीया कैमिकल्स लि० कुंवाला	162
	8. दून वैली कोम्बर्स देहराद्न	200
	9. शिवालिक रसायन, देहरादन	200
	10. बंगाल इमेनिटी देहराद्न	50
	11. हिन्दुस्तान मिनिएचर बल्ब, देहरादून	200
	12. राजनारायण रोलर फ्लोर मिल, देहरादून	30
	13. सेचुरी एंका लि० देहरादून	40
	14. नरेन्द्र एक्सप्लोसिव्ज लि० देहरादून	150
	15. कोहेनूर मिनिएचर बल्ब इण्डस्ट्रीज देहरादून	40
	16. दास इलेक्ट्रानिक्स देहरादून	150
	17. हरबन्सलाल टी, एस्टेट, देहरादून	50
	18. अकनोटिया टी एस्टेट चाहतपुर	45
5. टिहरी	1. दि मिनिएचर बल्ब इण्डस्ट्रीज, मुनि-की-रेती	60

प्रोत्साहन और रियायतें

(1) अल्मोड़ा जिले में केन्द्रीय पूंजी राजसहायता जैसे प्रोत्साहन और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के शेष 7 जिलों में लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये राज्य पूंजी राज सहायता दी जा रही है।

(2) कच्चा माल लाने तथा तैयार माल भेजने के लिये पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के आठों जिलों में परिवहन राज-सहायता उपलब्ध है।

(3) उद्योग रहित जिलों में अर्थात् चमोली, उत्तरकाशी, पौड़ी और टिहरी में लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिये बड़े और मझोले उद्योगों के कृतिक बल को प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

(4) अवस्थापनापरक सुविधाओं के विकास पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है जिससे कि उद्योगों का विकास तेजी से हो।

(5) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की मौसम संबंधी स्थिति को देखते हुये इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग के विकासार्थ गठित किये गये एक कृतिक बल ने उन क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योगों की स्थापना का सुझाव दिया है।

(6) देहरादून और नैनीताल के अति-रिक्त स्थापित किये जाने वाले अग्रगामी तथा महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक एककों को जिनमें क्रमशः 1 करोड़ रूपये और 25 करोड़ रूपये का निवेश निहित हो विशेष पूंजीगत राजसहायता दी जायेगी और ये उद्योग 5 वर्ष के लिये बीकीकर से मुक्त होंगे। टिहरी, चमोली और उत्तरकाशी के लिये यह सुविधा 7 वर्ष के लिये है।

(7) पिथौरागढ़, टिहरी, चमोली, उत्तर काशी और पौड़ी में स्थापित किये जाने वाले एककों के संबंध में राज्य के बजट में से लघु, टाइनी और ग्रामीण एकक 10 प्रतिशत, 15 प्रतिशत तथा 20 प्रतिशत की पूंजीगत राजसहायता पाने के पात्र हैं। अल्मोड़ा में, 15 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय पूंजीगत राजसहायता उप-लब्ध है।

List of Backward and other Classes

4951. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently made some changes in the lists of backward and other classes;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) whether any committee was appointed by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The Government is actively considering revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which has to be effected by an Act of Parliament. There is no central list of backward classes other than those for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Security Arrangements for Non-aligned Conference

4953. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether security arrangements made during the non-aligned conference were satisfactory;

(b) whether it is a fact that some foreign security staff also arrived in India to help their own Heads of States;

(c) whether India allowed these securityman to operate in the Capital during the Summit; if so, the names of the countries to which they belonged; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) One of the foreign security officers always accompanied his VIP during road journeys in the Capital, while other foreign security officers guarded the suites of their VIPs in the hotels and the VVIP aircraft at airports. A list of countries whose security personnel came to India during the Conference is given in the attached statement.

(d) Such arrangement was necessary in the interest of the security of the visiting delegates.

Statement

List of Countries whose security personnel Come to India during the NAM Summit in March 1983

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Angola
4. Argentina
5. Bahrain
6. Bangladesh
7. Benin
8. Cape Verde
9. Congo
10. Cuba
11. Djibouti
12. Egypt
13. Guinea
14. Guyana,
15. Iran
16. Iraq
17. Jordan
18. Kenya
19. Korea DPR
20. Kuwait.
21. Laos PDR.
22. Lebanon
23. Liberia.
24. Libya.
25. Madagascar
26. Maldives.
27. Morocco
28. Mozambique
29. Nepal
30. Nicaragu
31. Niger
32. Nigeria
33. Oman
34. Pakistan
35. P.L.O
36. Qatar
37. Sao Tome and Principe
38. Saudi Arabia
39. Seychelles
40. Somalia
41. SWAPO
42. Sri Lanka
43. Sudan
44. Suriname
45. Syria
46. Tanzania
47. Tunisia
48. Uganda
49. U.A.E

50. Uppar Volta.
51. Vietnam.
52. Yemen Arab Republic.
53. Yemen PDR
54. Yugoslavia
55. Zambia
56. Zimbabwe

Hindustan Motors and Isuzu Motor Collaboration

4954. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Motors has entered into a collaboration agreement with Isuzu Motor Company of Japan for the manufacture of modern and fuel-efficient passenger cars in the country; if so, the details of the collaboration agreement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Hindustan Motors have entered into an agreement with Isuzu Motor Company of Japan because they feared some threat by the State-owned Maruti Udyog Ltd.;

(c) the reasons for which Hindustan Motors is being allowed to come in competition with Maruti Udyog Limited in producing fuel-efficient passenger cars; and

(d) whether Government would examine the agreement they have entered with Isuzu of Japan to ensure that there is no competition with the Maruti Udyog Limited?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). An application has been received from M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. for expansion of their licensed capacity for the manufacture of passenger cars and for collaboration with Isuzu Motor Ltd. of Japan to enable the manufacture of a new engine and transmission fo rtheir passenger cars. No final decision has been taken on the application and the question of Hindustan Motors entering into a collaboration agreement with M/s. Isuzu Motor Co. does not arise at this stage. The range of passenger cars proposed to be manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Motors as indicated in their application is different from the cars to be manufactured by Maruti Udyog Ltd. Decisions on proposals for manufacture of new models of passenger cars will be taken by the Govt. having regard to the merits of each application. While the question of competition hardly arises in the instant case having regard to the range of vehicles proposed to be manufactured by Hindustan Motors and Maruti Udyog Ltd., there is need for healthy competition in the automotive industry in order to satisfactorily cater to the requirements of the customer.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शिवालिक पर्वतमाला में सोने का पता लगाना

4955. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने उत्तर प्रदेश के शिवालिक पर्वतमाला में सोने का पता लगा लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां कितनी मात्रा में सोने के मिलने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इन स्थानों पर सोने को कब तक निकाला जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सोने की खोज अभी प्रारंभिक अवस्था में है और निक्षेपों का खनन उनकी प्रौद्यो-आर्थिक उपादेयता पर निर्भर होगा ।

Import of Superior Technology

4956. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest technology available from Soviet Union and East Europe is inferior and expensive to that of West Europe, USA and Japan; and

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to import the latest and superior technology as per the requirements of Indian industry, looking to our long term needs for finding out new export markets in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Technology has a very wide front. In that context, it would not be appropriate to say that technology from a region is inferior or expensive, as compared to the technology available from another region in the world, in all areas of application.

(b) While no such study has been made, it is Government's policy to permit import of technology in sophisticated and high priority areas for enabling indigenous industry to up-date existing technology to meet effectively changing consumer preferences and/or become competitive in the export market.

Soviet offer to set up 1000 MW Nuclear Power Plant in India

4957. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has offered a thousand Megawatt atomic power plant to India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has suggested its preference for two or three 440 Megawatt nuclear stations in place of a single 1000 Megawatt station; and

(c) if so, whether Bihar is under consideration for taking up one of the said stations?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMAT INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Soviet Union has offered assistance in setting up a Nuclear Power Station in India. In order to ascertain the technical details of the offer, including the size, type etc., a Technical Team recently visited the Soviet Union. The Government will examine the report of this team from various angles before taking a final decision in the matter.

(c) At this stage it is premature to consider the location of the Nuclear Power Station.

Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4958. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced certain schemes for the welfare of the Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and Dunotified Communities belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the names of the States or Union Territories where such Central schemes have been introduced so far, and

(c) the allocation made to each State and Union Territory for implementing those schemes in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) While the Ministry of Home Affairs have not introduced any particular scheme for the nomadic, semi-nomatic and denotified communities amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the need for special attention for the development of these groups has been recognised with this object in view, programmes and outlays (in the

Special Component Plans of the State, for nomadices, semi-nomadic and denotified communities amongst the Scheduled Castes has been included in one of the criteria for the release of Special Central Assistance to the State.

उपद्रवियों पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए पुलिस द्वारा रबड़ की गोलियों का प्रयोग

4959. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में भीड़ और उपद्रवियों को तितर-बितर करने के लिये पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के बजाय रबड़ की गोलियों और तेज धार वाले पानी के पाइपों का प्रयोग करने के संबंध में किये गये प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) कुछ राज्यों को वास्तविक परिस्थितियों में फील्ड परीक्षणों में चलाये जाने के वास्ते रबड़ की गोलियां दी गई थीं । ये परीक्षण भी अभी किये जा रहे हैं । जहां तक जल जेट प्रयोग किये जाने का संबंध है, इस बारे में कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) फील्ड परीक्षणों के परिणाम प्राप्त होने के बाद ही, पुलिस बलों द्वारा रबड़ की गोलियों के इस्तेमाल के बारे में निर्णय किया जा सकता है ।

असम के चुनाव में मारे गये घायल हुए राज्यों के कर्मचारी

4960. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) असम के चुनावों के दौरान असम में हुई आगजनी और हिंसा की घटनाओं में अन्य राज्यों के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है जो मारे गए अथवा घायल हुए ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों ने उपरोक्त घायल कर्मचारियों और मारे गए कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को बीमे की राशि अथवा अन्य सहायता दी है ; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में पूरा ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) सी० आर० पी० एफ० के 5 और राजस्थान सशस्त्र कांस्टेबलेरी का एक कार्मिक असम में ड्यूटी के दौरान मारा गया था । जख्मी हुए कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार संख्या मालूम की जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Recession in Vehicles Industries

4961. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether liberal imports, credit squeeze and fall in the consumers purchasing power have thrown several key industhies like commercial vehicles into recession; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to save these industries from further recession?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भवनाथपुर में कैप्टिव माइन्स में श्रमिकों की माइन्स एलाउन्स

4962. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के किरिबुरू कैप्टिव माइन के श्रमिकों को नियमित रूप से माइन्स एलाउन्स दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के भवनाथपुर स्थित एक दूसरे कैप्टिव माइन के श्रमिकों को माइन एलाउन्स न देने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि यह खान शहर से बहुत दूर अस्वास्थकर स्थान पर स्थित है ; और

(ग) क्या भवनाथपुर माइन्स में काम करने की हालत किरिबुरू माइन्स की हाल की तुलना में बहुत खराब है और यदि हां, तो समान काम के लिए समान भत्ता के आधार पर इन श्रमिकों को शीघ्र माइन एलाउन्स देकर न्याय किया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भवनाथपुर की चूने पत्थर की खानें शुरू से ही बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की इकाई है और इस खान के कामगारों को खनन भत्ता (माइनिंग अलाउन्स) देने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । किरिबुरू की लौह-अयस्क की खानें वस्तुतः नेशनल मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन (एन० एम० डी० सी०) की खानें थीं और वर्ष 1978 में ये खानें "सेल" को अन्तरित की गई थीं । जब ये खानें एन० एम० डी० सी० के नियंत्रणाधीन थीं तब इस खान के कामगारों को खनन भत्ता मिलता था और अन्तरण की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत इसे संरक्षित रखा गया था ।

(ग) जी नहीं, भवनाथपुर की खानों में कार्य सम्बन्धी माहौल किरिबुरू की खानों में कार्य के माहौल जैसा ही अच्छा है ।

Duty hours for Delhi Police

4963. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering for 8 hours continuous duty instead of a break duty for Delhi Police;

(b) if so, how and when;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether break duty hours cause great hardships to Delhi policemen; and

(e) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to remove these hardships so that they can do peaceful and regular duties as is being done in other Central Government and Delhi Administration Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (e). The duties to be performed by the Delhi

Police personnel are different in nature than those of the employees of the Central Government and the Delhi Administration. No proposal for assigning 8 hours continuous duty for all the Delhi Police personnel is under consideration. While duty in broken parts may cause inconvenience, but performance of duty for 8 hours continuously is also strenuous. The convenience of the Police personnel and the need for giving them adequate rest are, however, kept in view while assigning duties.

विजय स्कूटर तथा बजाज स्कूटर

4964. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में विजय सुपर, बजाज सुपर, बजाज चेतक और प्रिया स्कूटरों का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और वर्ष 1982–83 में उनके उत्पादन तथा बिक्री का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनाये गये विजय सुपर की कम मांग के क्या कारण हैं जबकि गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में बजाज सुपर और बजाज चेतक की अधिक मांग है;

(ग) विजय सुपर स्कूटर के गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में निर्मित अन्य स्कूटरों जैसा अच्छा न बनने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) 1981–82 और 1982–83 में विभिन्न मेक के स्कूटरों का उत्पादन और बिक्री, जैसा कम्पनियों द्वारा बताया गया है, निम्न प्रकार है :—

	1981–82		1982–83 (फरवरी' 83 तक)	
	उत्पादन	बिक्री	उत्पादन	बिक्री
विजय सुपर . .	31769	30849	35040 (सेन्टो सहित)	27014
बजाज सुपर . .	51421	51186	69724	68479
बजाज चेतक . .	55696	59438	64648	64250
प्रिया . . .	24962	24962	33780	33585

(ख) से (घ). सुस्थापित ब्रांड नाम के कारण बजाज और प्रिया मेक के स्कूटरों को ग्राहकों द्वारा अधिक पसन्द किया जाता है यद्यपि तकनीकी दृष्टि से और कार्य की दृष्टि से विजय सुपर स्कूटर भी एक अच्छा स्कूटर है । विजय सुपर की कम मांग होने के कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि पहले वाले माडल, विजय डीलक्स जिसे स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा उत्पादन शुरु करते समय 1975 में आरम्भ किया गया था, उसमें उस समय प्रारम्भिक कमियां थीं। इन कमियों को दूर कर लिया गया है और 1978 में आरम्भ किए गए नये माडल के विजय सुपर को

बाजार में काफी स्वीकार किया जाता है । कम्पनी ने सेन्टो नामक 100-सी० सी० का नया माडल हाल ही में आरम्भ किया है जिसकी ईंधन क्षमता अधिक है और ग्राहकों द्वारा इसकी काफी मांग की जाती है । इस माडल के उत्पादन को स्थायी बनाने और गुणवत्ता की दृष्टि से और मात्रा की दृष्टि से ग्राहकों की आवश्यकताओं को कारगर ढंग से पूरा करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

Analysis of development of industries in backward rural areas

4965. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any analysis of the development of industries in the backward rural areas to ascertain how far the industrial development in these areas has generated employment to discourage the exodus of rural youth to the urban areas;

(b) whether Government have also made any assessment of the drawbacks in the rural development programmes and the need for training in certain areas such as agro-industries to achieve the objective of providing employment opportunities to the rural youth;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to accelerate the pace of rural development programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have been reviewing their policies for the development of industries in the backward rural areas from time to time. The latest review undertaken by the Government was through the National Committee on Development of Backward Areas set up by the Planning Commission to review, inter alia, the working of the existing schemes for tackling the problems of poverty and unemployment with a view to finding out their efficacy in the removal of backwardness and to recommend an appropriate strategy/strategies for effectively tackling the problems of backward areas. Three of the Reports brought out by this Committee relate to ndustrial Development including one on Industrial Dispersal, in which it has dealt with the development of small medium and large scale industries in the backward areas. The recommendations made in these reports are at various stages of examination. These would go a long way towards generating employment to discourage the exodus of rural youth to the urban areas.

(b) and (c). The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was extended to all the 5011 blocks in the country from October, 1980. This programme has thus been in implementation for the last two and a half years. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) have taken up a study of this programme, and their findings are awaited.

The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) was taken up with effect from 15-8-1979 with the main objective of removal of unemployment among the rural youth. Evaluation Studies sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development have gone into the working of this scheme and have made some recommendations for further improvement. The need for training in agro-industries has been recognised under the TRYSEM Programme.

(d) Important steps being taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of Rural Development Programmes are as under:

(i) Strengthening of organisational set-up at District and Block levels.

(ii) Setting up of a Monitoring Cell at State level.

(iii) Constant review of performance of Rural Development Programmes in different States by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Benefits accrued to persons living below poverty line under 20-Point Programme

4966. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the persons living below poverty line have been benefited in all States and Union Territories under 20-Point Programme, give State-wise and district wise figures; and

(b) what further steps Government propose to take so that the remaining persons living below poverty line may also be covered immediately under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Information about the population below the poverty line State-wise is avable only for the year 1977-78. It is based on the 32nd round of National Sample Survey on household consumer expenditure. The revised 20-Point Programme was launched on 14th January, 1982 and there is no survey data about subsequent estimates of persons living below poverty line. However, the total number of persons covered under the anti-poverty programmes of the 20-Point Programme State-wise is given in the attached statement. As enunciated in the Sixth Plan document the various programmes and policies for uplift of the population below the poverty line will be pursued vigorously.

Statement

Number of IRDP, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries – April 1982 to February 1983.

	States	IRDP	S.C.	S.T.	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180452	68413	8549	257414
2.	Assam	25878	3943	27415	57256
3.	Bihar	121159	120801	90507	232467
4.	Gujarat	98769	37326	41129	177224
5.	Haryana	32457	..	..	32457
6.	Himachal Pradesh	37425	70910	12851	12186
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	18744	..	..	18744
8.	Karnataka	119702	53176	664	173542
9.	Kerala	72068	..	..	72068
10.	Madhya Pradesh	213354	48672	28987	291913
11.	Maharashtra	109415	104384	399862	613661
12.	Manipur	5156	386	2632	8176
13.	Meghalaya	6834	..	..	6834
14.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	100157	24107	8734	132998
16.	Punjab	71055	27450	..	98505
17.	Rajasthan	108978	17119	6137	132234
18.	Sikkim	1375	827	2390	4592

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Tamil Nadu	186850	64454	3245	254549
20.	Tripura	3436	44146	91426	139008
21.	Uttar Pradesh	260398	199438	2575	462411
22.	West Bengal	46882	221268	73310	341460
	UTs.				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	73	..	6087	6160
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1150	..	..	1150
3.	Chandigarh	405	..	..	405
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	169	..	..	169
5.	Delhi	2882	3318	..	6200
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4690	376	764	5830
7.	Lakshadweep	13	..	..	13
8.	Mizoram	3103	..	..	3103
9.	Pondicherry	780	663	..	1443
	Total	1833809	1111784	801853	374746

Notes : 1. Includes figures of SC and ST beneficiaries under IRD Programme.
2. Figures of SC and ST beneficiaries relate to Non-IRD Programme.
3. Districtwise breakup is not available.

Contract between Remington Rand and Triumph Adler

4967. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Remington Rand, a multinational Company has paid Rs. 27 lakh in foreign exchange to a West German firm Triumph Adler after signing contract for technical expertise to produce electric typewriters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they did so because Hindustan Teleprinters, a public sector undertaking got a green signal to go ahead with electric teleprinter project and their product was more reasonably priced;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Remington Rand gave up their idea of producing the same at Belgaum and thereby the foreign exchange was wasted due to their decision to go for a license without ascertaining the situation obtaining; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the facts stated in part (a) were supported by the shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) M/s. Remington Rand have paid Rs. 21,24,832.67 as 1st instalment of the technical know-how to M/s. Triumph Adler, a West German firm in respect of technical collaboration for the manufacture of electric typewriters. As the West

German firm have stopped the production of electric typewriters, the Indian Company has since been refunded an amount of Rs. 19,69,828.57.

(b) The firm have stated in their application that they desire to take up the manufacture of electric typewriters in order to update their technology.

(c) No, Sir. They have been allowed to locate the proposed unit at Bellagola Industries Estate, Distt: Mysore in the State of Karnataka.

(d) The Board of Directors had approved the payment referred to in part (a).

Assent to Bihar Press Bill

4968. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Press Bill, 1982 is awaiting President's assent;

(b) if so, details thereabout;

(c) whether demands by Members of Parliament and others have been made to refuse President's asset to this Bill; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Bill was received in August, 1982 and has been under consideration of the Union Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government have taken note of the views expressed by them.

Migration of people of a particular State to Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4969. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of only a particular State are migrating to Andaman & Nicobar Islands destroying reserve forests and encroaching upon revenue lands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The encroachers in these Islands consist of people who have migrated from different States. In most of the cases of encroachment, the encroachers are the settlers themselves and their children. In others, they are the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan who have come to these Islands in small numbers from different parts of West Bengal in search of livelihood. They are mostly relatives of displaced persons already settled in these Islands. Apart from these, people from South India, particularly Tamil Nadu, have also migrated to these Islands and encroached upon land. People who have migrated from other States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are also reported to have encroached upon land.

Deputation of Officers belonging to I.A.S. and All India Services from States

4970. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above belonging to I.A.S. and other All-India Services in the Ministries of Home Affairs, Energy (including Petroleum), Industry, Commerce and Finance who came on deputation from the various

States and have stayed at the Centre for five years or more (inclusive of their stay in various Ministries as Joint Secretary in the case of Additional Secretary), Ministry-wise; and

(b) the action being taken to revert them to their home states in pursuance of the latest directives of the Prime Minister tending to tone up the administration of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The requisite information in respect of officers serving at the level of Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary, as available, is given in the attached statement.

(b) Officers appointed at the level of Joint Secretary are allowed a tenure of 5 years. In case a Joint Secretary is promoted as an Additional Secretary, his tenure is so extended as to give him a minimum 3 years as Additional Secretary. In case an officer has less than 2 years to retire on completion of tenure, he may not be reverted to the Cadre. Action has been initiated to revert the concerned officers to their home States in accordance with these tenure criteria. The tenure of individual officers could be curtailed/extended for administrative considerations and in public interest.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry	No. of Officers serving as	
		Additional Secretaries	Joint Secretaries
1.	Ministry/Home Affairs	5	2
2.	Ministry/Energy	..	2
3.	Ministry/Industry	1	..
4.	Ministry/Commerce	..	3
5.	Ministry/Finance	4	1

Note :— The Officers serving in International Organisations and/or holding foreign assignments under the Government of India, have not been included.

Bringing Scourses within the Purview of I.D.R. Act

4971. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in so far as the Schedules to the Industrial Development & Regulations Act, 1951 are concerned, additions and deletions can be made in them by an Executive Order of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons why seven long years have been allowed to elapse to bring the item of scourers within the purview of the Schedule to the I.D.R. Act; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken to this effect by Government as far back as 1976?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. Additions and deletions to the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act can be made only through an amendment of the Act and not by Executive Orders of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While some consideration of the matter had taken place in the past, no firm decision was taken.

Applications for Industries from Tamil Nadu

4972. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the types of industries who require clearance and licences from Central Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that applications for two hundred industries from Tamil Nadu have been rejected this year; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such rejections?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) An industrial licence under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is required to be obtained by an industrial undertaking defined as such in the said Act for the manufacture of items pertaining to industries included in the first Schedule of the said Act, unless the industrial undertaking is exempted from obtaining such licence/permission under various provisions of the said Act or Rules and Orders made thereunder.

(b) During the year 1982, 138 industrial licence applications were received from various entrepreneurs for setting up units in the State of Tamil Nadu. Of these, 40 applications have been approved, 63 proposals rejected or otherwise disposed of and the remaining 35 applications are presently pending at various stages of consideration.

(c) Grounds of rejection very from case to case. Various techno-economic factors, such as, demand and supply, capacity already licenced, availability of raw materials, locational constraints, and viability of the scheme are taken into account before approving or rejecting an industrial licence application.

Grant of Freedom Fighters Pension to Mutineers of Naval and Artilery Personnel

4973. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI G. S. NIHAL SINGH WALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1418 on 26 August, 1981 regarding grant of freedom fighters pension to mutineers of Naval and Artillery personnel and state:

(a) whether the decision has since been taken by Government in the mateer of restroration of pensions to the 21 Central India Horse and Artillery personnel referred to therein; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be taken and afford necessary relief to the personnel concerned who are suffering great hardships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). It has been decided not to recognise these two agitations for the purpose of grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension. The question of restoration of pension to the participants in these mutinies does not arise.

Manufacture of Electronic Components and Instruments

4974. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the response to the Centre's decision to allow large houses and FERA Companies to enter into the manufacture of electronic components and instruments;

(b) whether this would not stifle the growth of small electronic components manufacturers; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the small industrialists are also permitted to develop in this highly technical field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Specific response in terms of clearances of projects is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6247/83). As for investments actually made and production achieved, information is being collected.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) So far as electronic components are concerned, it has been recognised that by and large viable production with adequate quality control and possibilities of lower prices can be realised only through large scale, mass production, and that, investments for this purpose would not ordinarily come within the purview of small scale industries, that is with total investment in plant and equipment of less than Rs. 20 lakhs. However, when imaginatively formulated projects come up from entrepreneurs with special background and experience, viable units in the small scale also become feasible and the same are supported.

पिछड़े जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु सहायता

4975. **श्री** नरसिंह मकदाना : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिले कितने हैं और पिछड़े जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु किस किस्म की सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ख) क्या सन्तुलित औद्योगिक विकास हेतु लाइसेंस जारी करने से पहले कोई जांच की जाती हैं और लाइसेंस निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार जारी किया जाता है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार ने 246 जिलों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए जिलों के रूप में चुना हैं जो अखिल भारतीय सांविधक ऋणदायी संस्थाओं से रियायती वित्त पाने के पात्र हैं इनमें से 101 जिले क्षेत्र निवेध राजसहायता की केन्द्रीय योजना के भी पात्र हैं । औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े इन जिलों की सूचियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले प्रोत्साहनों के अलावा केन्द्र सरकार भी राजकोषीय और वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन देती है जैसे कि करों में राहत, तकनीकी परामर्श, कच्चे माल के आयात में अधिमान, बीज/सीमांत धन सहायता, राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग नियम से किराया खरीद के आधार पर मशीनें दिलवाना, पहाड़ी और दुर्गम स्थानों के लिए परिवहन राजसहायता/केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता और परिवहन राजसहायता की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत इन योजनाओं के आरम्भ किए जाने के बाद से 15-3-1983 तक चुने हुए जिलों/क्षेत्रों में एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को कुल 149.65 करोड़ रुपये की राशि प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में दी जा चुकी है ।

(ख) उद्योगों का छितराव करना और क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को दूर करना औद्योगिक लाइसेंसीकरण नीति के दो प्रमुख उद्देश्य है । उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए लाइसेंसीकरण समिति, स्थापना-स्थल संबंधी विद्यमान नीति के अंतर्गत औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के स्थापना स्थल की एक विशिष्ट नीति का

अनुकरण करती है । 10 लाख या अधिक की आबादी वाले महानगरों और 5 लाख की आबादी वाले शहरों की मानक शहरी क्षेत्र सीमाओं में नए एकक स्थापित करने अथवा विद्यमान एककों का विस्तार करने के लिए अनुमति नहीं दी जाती । कम विकसित क्षेत्रों का औद्योगीकरण करने और पहले से विकसित क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के केन्द्रीयकरण को रोकने के लिए ऐसा किया जा रहा है ।

केन्द्र सरकार ने "उद्योग रहित जिलों" तथा अधिसूचित पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस देने के मामलों में अधिमान देने का भी निर्णय किया है ।

Infiltration of Bangladesh nationals

4976. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there has been considerable infiltration of Bangladesh nationals into various parts of Bihar State:

(b) the estimated number of such Bangladesh nationals who have infiltrated into Bihar during the last three years; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken for their identification and deportation and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) There have been reports of large scale infiltration of Bangladesh nationals into various parts of Bihar. As already stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4177 dated 23-3-1983, the Government of Bihar were asked some time ago to make a thorough enquiry into the matter and submit a report. The report is awaited. Action will be taken in the light of State Government's report.

India among Top Ten Manufacturing Countries

4977. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is emerging as an industrial power and has been ranked among the top ten manufacturing countries in the world;

(b) if so, the gross national product provided by the industry both in public and private sector with exports of manufactured products and the foreign exchange earned during the last three years with the extent of self-sufficiency achieved in different fields; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to keep up the trend and to encourage new entrepreneurs with a broad range of products by combining natural resources of the country and its enormous pool of low-cost but skilled labour to provide a healthy competition in the various fields?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The progress of industrialisation over the last thirty years or so has been a striking feature of Indian economic development. In most of the manufactured products, the country has achieved a large measure of self-sufficiency providing the capability to sustain the future growth of vital sectors of the economy primarily through domestic effort. The rapid stride in industrialisation has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in technological and managerial skills. However ranking of different manufacturing countries is be set with several problems. Apart from the need to have an exhaustive coverage of countries

for such a comparison, there are limitations like heterogenity in the concepts, definition and the coverage by statistics of manufacturing activity in the different countries.

(b) The information from CSO regarding gross value added by the manufacturing sector together with details by type of ownership for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as follows:

Values of gross value added by Manufacturing Sector

(Rs. crores)

Registered manufacturing	Public Sector	Joint Sector	Private Sector	Total
(ASI)				
1979—80	3815(P)	728(P)	7999(P)	12542(P)
		(P) Provisional		
Unregistered manufacturing (National Accounts Statistics)		1978—79 —	(5155(P)	
		1979—80 —	5947(P)	
		1980—81 —	6812(P)	

(P) Provisional

Information on the value of exports of manufactured goods for the last 3 years based on the latest available annual publication of 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' for 1980-81 is as below:

Year	Value of manufactured goods
	(RS. crores)
1978-79	3580
1979-80	3827
1980-81	3943

(c) Since 1980, Government have taken several important measures to improve industrial production. These include:

1. Provision for automatic growth at the rate of 5 per cent annum subject to a maximum of 25 per cent over a period of 5 years.

2. Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed/registered capacity in industries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential.

3. Permitting capacities on the basis of the best production achieved by the units with due protection to small scale sector, etc.

4. De-licensing of schemes for exploitation of alternate sources of energy.

5. Special attention to the development of industries in 'No Industry Districts' and notified backward areas.

6. Creation of a special cell in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (Department of Industrial Development) to receive and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians.

7. Review of investment policies in order to provide a positive production orientation to the industrial economy is a continuous exercise.

The Union Budget for 1983-84 contains certain proposals aimed to encourage higher production.

Clerks Grade Examination by Staff Selection Commission

4978. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Staff Selection Commission holds Clerks Grade Examination every year;

(b) whether more than a year is taken from the lsst date of inviting applications to the declaration of results and further six months for preparing the selection list and offering appointments;

(c) whether it amounts to gross injustice to candidatts who have to wait for one and a half year to get a job of Clerk;

(d) whether applications for the next examination are invited before the declaration of results of provious examination and candidates who later become successful also pay fees for the next examination being in suspense; and

(e) how Government propose to minimise this inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. This type of waiting is inevitable in an All-India Competitive Examination.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Since it is an All-India competitive examination, in which a large number of candidates appear, it is not possible to further reduce the period involved in making recruitment.

Riot Victims of Assam

4979. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have fled from Assam due to the recent riots and violence, and taken shelter outside the State:

(b) how many of them are living in camps in either North Bengal or Arunachal Pradesh;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by Government so for looking after them under various main heads; and

(d) whether any steps are under way to rehabilitate them in their previous homes in conditions of security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). According to the West Bengal Government, about 25,000 persons crossed over to West Bengal from Assam as a result of recent disturbances. Out of them, 17,130 persons are reported to be staying in the camps set up by the West Bengal Government as on 23-3-1983. Another about 4,000 persons presently camping at Alipurduar Railway Station are also being shifted shortly to a new camp.

Government of Arunachal Pradesh has reported that 34,367 persons arrived in Arunachal Pradesh from Assam. Out of them, only 400 persons are still

staying in relief camps set up by Arunachal Pradesh Govt. and the rest have returned to Assam.

(c) Acording to the Governments of West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh expenditure of Rs. 23,46,195/- and Rs. 79,525/-, respectively have been incurred till 23-3-83.

(d) The Government of Assam have deputed their Officers to Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal to persuade refugees to return to their original places. Rehabilitation assistance is being extended and 164 police pickets have been set up to provide security.

Soft Loan Facility for Electronics Industry

4980. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronics industry has asked for soft loan facility; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The Electronics Component Industries Association (ELCINA) has proposed that the Government should set up an Electronic Components Development Fund of Rs. 15 crores to encourage the implemtntation of new capacities as well as modernisation schemes by making available to new units, 10 per cent of the cost of the projects towards the promoters contribution, and an interest, subsidy of 5 per cent could also be provided from the Development Fund to such projects.

(b) Government has noted the points.

Completion of Atomic Power Plant at Kalpakkam

4981. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target date of completion of the Atomic power Plant at Kalpakkam;

(b) whether this target date is likely to be adhered to; and

(c) the difficulties in commencement of production of energy at Kalpakkam and steps Government proprose to take to overcome these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Unit I of the Madras Atomic Power Project is expected to be commissioned this year and Unit II in 1984-85.

(b) and (c). No difficulties are envisaged in adhering to this schedule.

Shortage of Cement and steps to augment Production

4982. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the shortfall of cement in the country during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the reasons for the shortage of this vital material; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to augment the production of cement during the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plsn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The shortfall in cement supply (Indigenous and imported) as against the estimated demand during the three years was broadly of the following order:—

Year	Million Tonnes
1979-80	6.76
1980-81	7.46
1981-82	7.56

(b) The shortage in availability of cement was mainly due to external constraints on the availability of power in the major cement producing States and to some extent availability of coal.

(c) Every effort is being made to augment production of cement in the country by making available the requisite infra-structural inputs to the extent possible.

बिहार के धानुक समुदाय को अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों में शामिल करना

4983. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार** : क्या **गृह** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार से बिहार में धानुक समुदाय को, जिसे विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा पहले ही अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति में शामिल किया गया है, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति घोषित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या मंडल आयोग ने भी इस संबंध में कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या यह मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) धानुक समुदाय को बिहार में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में शामिल किए जाने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). मंडल आयोग ने धानुक समुदाय को बिहार के अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की सूची में शामिल किया है रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है और अभी तक सिफारिशों पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(घ) और (ङ). बिहार में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में धानुक समुदाय को शामिल किए जाने के प्रस्ताव पर, ऐसे अन्य प्रस्तावों, सिफारिशों, सुझावों और अभ्यावेदनों के साथ, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों, बिहार राज्य सरकार तथा भारत के महाराजिस्ट्रार समेत, के परामर्श से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में प्रस्तावित व्यापक संशोधन के सदर्भ में और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में किसी समुदाय को शामिल किए जाने के मामले में अपनाए जाने वाले संगत मानदंड के अनुसार, विधिवत विचार किया जा रहा है । कुछ राज्य सरकारों से विचार आने अभी बाकी है और उन्हें नियमित रूप से स्मरण कराया जा रहा है । इसके अलावा, अनुसूचित जातियों में कोई संशोधन, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341(2) और 342(2) को ध्यान में रखते हुए केवल संसद के अधिनियम के द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है ।

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन में असमानता

4984. **श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को "सम्मान पेंशन" के भुगतान के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अलग-अलग मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए गए हैं; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने के लिए अपनी योजनाएं बनाई हैं । इन योजनाओं का संचालन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके राजकोष के माध्यम से किया जाता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस विषय में उनको कोई निर्देश/अनुदेश देने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Supply of Telemetry System for O.N.G.C. and O.I.L.

4985. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee was appointed to enquire into the deal with a British firm M/s. Ferranti for the supply of telemetry system for Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details of the report; and

(c) whether the Chief of the Department of Electronics has been accused of causing financial loss to the Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). On basis of oral complaints, two officers of the Department of Electronics were asked to look into the matter. However, in the strict sense of the term, this caanot be called an Inquiry committee.

(c) No, Sir.

Arson by Immigrants in Kamrup (Assam)

4986. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in 'Hindustan Times', dated 18 February, 1983 that in the Kamrup Division of Assam immigrants caused large scale arson, destruction of property and loss of life;

(b) if so, who are these immigrants and how and through what route they could enter; and

(c) the steps taken tto plug these entry points?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The villages reported to be affected in the group clashes in Kamrup are not near the border.

(c) the steps taken to plug these this regard.

Benefit to Tribals from Welfare Schemes

4987. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the tribals are hardly benefiting from the

welfare schemes for which investment have been made under the fifth and sixth plans;

(b) whether the responsibility for such serious default, paricularly in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, has been identified; and

(c) if so, what new measures are being taken to ensure effective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) It is not correctt to say that tribals have hardly benefited from development programmes in the Fifh and Sixth Plan periods. In the Fifth Plan period, the tribal sub-Plan programmes largely aimed at area development. In the Sixth Plan, the planning process has been re-oriented to acquire abias in favour of beneficiary-oriented schemes. During the Sixth Plan period, through increase in productivity in agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forests, horticulture, cottage and small industry sectors scheduled tribe families living below the poverty-line are proposed to be economically assisted to enable them cross the poverty-line.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The following steps are being taken to improve implementation of the development programmes:

(i) formulation of beneficiary-oriented programmes;

(ii) strengthening of administrative structure;

(iii) monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

Demand of Additional Assistance by Orissa to meet Resources Gap

4988. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have asked the Centre for additional assistance to meet the resources gap in the States Annual Plan outlay for the current year;

(b) whether the Centre has agreed to the request of the State Government; and

(c) if so, to what extent, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has not been possible for the Government of India to agree to the State Government's request, as this would mean enlargement of the Central budgetary deficit and similar requst from some other States have not been accepted.

Exploration Programme for Copper Lead and Zinc

4989. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have chalked out an exploration programme for copper, lead and zinc both on land as well as off-shores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress so far made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Exploration programme for copper, lead and zinc on land have been taken up by Geological Survey of India and other exploration agencies in the past and are also being continued. As a result of such exploration efforts, substantial ore reserves of about 455 million tonnes of copper ore and 350 million tonnes of lead and zinc ore have been estimated in the country. No separate exploration programmes for Copper, lead and zinc have been chalked out for the off-shore areas. However, National Institute of Oceanography

started exploration for poilymetallic nodules in the Off-shore, which contain copper ranging from 0.009 to 1.36 per cent and traces of zinc and lead. Surveys for polymetallic nodules in the Central Indian Ocean have been taken up in the past and are in progress.

हरिजन आदिम जाति संघ, जगजीत नगर (हि०प्र०) को अनुदान

4990. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हरिजन आदिम जाति संघ तथा समाज कल्याण अनुसंधान संस्थान, जगजोत नगर, जिला सोलन, हिमाचल प्रदेश को कितना अनुदान दिया गया है; और

(ख) उनके द्वारा ये राशियां किन कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और जब प्राप्त होगी तो सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Communal riots

4991. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI J. S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where communal riots took place in the last three years;

(b) the number of persons prosecuted, found guilty and sentenced by courts of law in each case;

(c) the political affiliations of the persons so sentenced if any; and

(d) the short term and long range measures being adopted to curb the evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Communal riots have occurred at several places, particularly at Moradabad, Biharshariff, Hyderabad, Meerut, Baroda, Phulwarishariff and Alleppey-Trivandrum during the years 1980 to 1982.

(b) The State Governments and U.T. Administrations are primarily concerned with the prosecution of communal offenders.

(c) In view of reply to part (b), answer to part (c) does not arise.

(d) The necessity of maintaining peace and communal harmony has time and again been stressed on the State Governments. Suggestions have been made to them to streamline the administrative and intelligence machinery and for measures like arrests of anti social elements, search and seizure for the recovery of arms and ammunition and action against elements inciting communalism. It has also been suggested to some of the States that they may undertake in-depth study of the causes for communal incidents in communally sensitive areas. Central forces are made available to the States as and when the request for the same are made.

Plan outlay of Bihar

4992. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the head-wise plan outlay of Bihar for the year 1983-84; and

(b) the details of utilisation of the outlay in 1982-83 as regards the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The head-wise Plan outlays of all States including Bihar will be indicated in the Annual Plan 1983-84 document which will be placed before Parliament as soon as possible after the presentation of all State Budgets.

(b) Against the outlay of Rs. 6.75 crores approved for the Annual Plan 1982-83 for the Special sector of Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, the State Government have reported an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 5.91 crores. Flow of funds to the State tribal sub-plan out of the approved Plan outlay for 1982-83 was Rs. 126.58 crores. In addition, special Central Assistance of Rs. 11.64 crores was allocated for the Tribal Sub-Plan for the year 1982-83. The flow of funds from the State Plan for the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes for the year 1982-83 was estimated at Rs. 83.90 crores and in addition, Special Central Assistance of Rs. 12.14 crores was allocated for this purpose.

बंगलादेश से बिहार में घुसपैठिए

4993. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बंगलादेश से हजारों घुसपैठिये बिहार के किसनगंज सब-डिवीजन में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं और आदिवासी लोगों को भूमि तथा भूदान भूमि पर गैर-कानूनी रूप से तथा जबर्दस्ती से कब्जा कर रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो इन घुसपैठियों का प्रवेश रोकने और उन्हें अपने देश वापस भेजने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ;

(ख) घुसपैठियों की संख्या अनुमानतः क्या है ; और

(ग) उनके द्वारा कितनी भूमि पर जबर्दस्ती कब्जा किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) से (ग). बिहार के विभिन्न भागों में बंगलादेश राष्ट्रिकों द्वारा भारी संख्या में घुसपैठ किए जाने की रिपोर्टें हैं । जैसाकि 23 मार्च, 1983 के लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4177 के उत्तर में पहले ही बताया गया है कि कुछ समय पहले बिहार सरकार को मामले की पूरी तरह से जांच करने और रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कहा गया था । रिपोर्ट अभी आनी बाकी है। राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए मामले में कार्रवाई की जाएगी

Unlicenced weapons

4994. SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under special directive by the Centre, the State Governments, particularly Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana were required to launch a 'special drive' to unearth unlicenced weapons and the manufacturers of illicit arms;

(b) if so, the results achieved; and

(c) the precise steps taken by the Centre to unearth the unlicenced

arms and the manufacturers of illicit arms in the capital and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Government have issued instructions to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations from time to time suggesting various measures to curb the problem of illicit arms and to launch special drive to unearth unlicensed arms. In response to directive issued in October, 1980, the various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations including Delhi launched special drives in this regard and efforts in this direction are still continuing. According to available information total number of 2,989 illicit arms were seized in 1982 from various parts of the country. Maximum number of illicit arms were seized from Uttar Pradesh followed by Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. According to available information 173 illicit arms were seized in the capital during 1982.

Businessmen robbed by Delhi Police at ISBT

4995. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a couple of businessmen were recently robbed by some Delhi Policemen at the Inter-State Bus Terminus and that the clandestine activities of an organised gang at the Bus Terminus are being protected by the authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Two such cases have come to notice. Three Constables involved in a complaint about extoration of money, have been arrested and placed under suspension. In the second case, regarding a complaint of being involved by the police in false case, one constable has been placed under suspension and a Sub Inspector has been transferred from the I.S.B.T. They are being dealt with departmentally.

It is, however, not correct that the police authorities are giving protection to the clandestine activities of an organised gang at the I.S.B.T.

(c) As and when any complaint is received, promp t action is taken against the concerned police personnel.

विभिन्न राज्यों में पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने की घटनाएं

4996. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार देश में राज्यवार, कितनी बार पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ी ; और

(ख) वर्ष-वार और राज्यवार कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और घायल हुए ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख). देश में राज्यवार कितनी बार पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ी, के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े अखिल भारतीय आधार पर संकलित नहीं किए जाते हैं चूंकि ये मामले राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित है ।

Shortage of Bamboo in Rural Areas

4997. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to ask various paper mills to change their present use of bamboo to some other raw material, in view of the shortage of bamboo in rural areas for housing purposes;

(b) the full details of various large-scale paper mills in the country using bamboo and their capacities;

(c) the actual directives given by Government to Paper mills to switch over to non-bamboo sources of raw material;

(d) if so, the programme of implementation by paper mills to change over from bamboo; and

(e) if not, the reasons for protecting the paper mills by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (e). Althogh Bamboo is an important raw material input for the manufacture of paper and paper board, more and more mixed hardwoods are being used by the paper mills as part of the furnish. The State Forest Department keep in view the competing demands for bamboo with a view to ensuring that the requirements of the rural people as well as the paper industry are balanced. The paper industry has also initiated steps for raising captive plantations of pulpwood species. Government is encouraging the use of agricultural residues and sugar-cane bagasse for production of paper in the country by offering suitable incentives. Research programmes have been initiated to identify alternative raw materials for use by the industry. There are 34 paper units with an installed capacity of 13.29 lakh tonnes, which are normally using bamboo and hardwood as the main raw material.

परमाणु ऊर्जा में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना

4998. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में कब तक आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त कर ली जायेगी ;

(ख) राजस्थान में कितने परमाणु संयंत्र स्थापित किये गये हैं ये कब स्थापित किये गये थे और उन पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान का एक परमाणु संयंत्र जो 175 करोड़ रु० की लागत पर बना और जिस का वार्षिक बजट 40 करोड़ रुपये है, अपने दोषपूर्ण कार्यकरण के कारण प्रतिवर्ष घाटे पर चल रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पिछले वर्षों में उसमें वर्षवार कितनी हानि हुई और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिक तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) :(क) भारत का परमाणु ऊर्जा संबंधी कार्यक्रम पहले ही बड़ी सीमा तक स्वलम्बी है ।

(ख) दो रिएक्टर, जिनमें से प्रत्येक की क्षमता 220 मेगावाट है, राजस्थान में क्रमश: 16-12-73 और 1-4-81 से व्यावसानिक स्तर पर बिजली का उत्पादन करते रहे हैं इन पर फरवरी, 1983 के अन्त तक 172.64 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हो चुके थे ।

(ग) और (घ) वर्षवार स्थिति नीचे दी जा रही है :—

1979–80—कोई हानि नहीं हुई

1980–81—कोई हानि नहीं हुई ।

1981–82—अभी लेखों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

Linguistic Riots

4999. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many caste or linguistic riots have been taken place during the last one-year upto 31 January, 1983 in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many people lost their lives, how many were injured and how much loss of properties were caused during those riots;

(c) whether through proper enquiry, culprits behind those incidents were detected; if so, who are the responsible persons; and

(d) how many culprits were punished for those activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI); (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Backward Areas of Andhra Pradesh

5000. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the economically backward regions of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there are special programmes to remove the backlog in backward areas/regions of Andhra Pradesh with Planning Commission; and

(c) if so, what is the time limit for that?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Three of the programmes formulated for deveolpment of Backward Areas in the Sixth Five Year Plan, namely, programmes for Development of Drought Prone Areas, Tribal Areas and Industrially Backward Areas, are applicable to the selected Backward Areas in Andhra Pradesh State. The programme for development of Drought Prone Areas is applicable to 16 Blocks of Anantapur District, 13 Blocks of Kurnool District, 12 Blocks of Mehboobnagar District, 8 Blocks of Chittoor District, 6 Blocks of Cuddapah District, 9 Blocks of Prakasham District and 2 Blocks of Ranga Reddi District. The scheme of Central Investment subsidy is applicable to the srikakulam District and 2 areas of the Rayalaseema region comprising 22 Blocks and 3 regions of the Telengana Region comprising 43 Blocks while the scheme of concessional finance for industrially backward districts applies to Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Karnool, Mehboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Srikakulam and Warangal districts.

(c) Removal of backwardness is a long-term goal and so no time limit has been set for it.

Long Term Colour TV Policy

5001. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposed long term colour TV policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Industrial and Licensing Policy for Colour TV Receivers has been laid on the Table of the House on 25-2-1983. A copy of that Policy is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6248/83].

उपभोक्ताओं को नकली सीमेंट की सप्लाई

5002. **श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपभोक्ताओं को इस समय बड़ी मात्रा में नकली सीमेंट मिल रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं । देश में सीमेंट की सामान्यतया कमी है और इस सीमा तक कुछ कदाचार की घटनाओं से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता । आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत जारी किया गया 24 फरवरी, 1981 का सीमेंट नियंत्रण (उत्पादन का विनयमन) आदेश, 1981 ऐसे सीमेंट के उत्पादन को जो आई0 एस0 आई0 मानक का नहीं है, प्रतिदिद्ध करता है । आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अंतर्गत शक्तियां राज्य सरकारों को प्रत्यायोजित की गई है कि वह इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों का अतिक्रमण करने वालों पर कार्रवाई करें ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों को पेंशन सुविधा

5003. **श्री राम सिंह यादव** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को पेंशन योजना की वैसी ही सुविधा देने पर विचार कर रही है जैसी उसके अपने कर्मचारियों को दे रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर पेंशन की सुविधा कब तक लागू किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं ।

Plan Target of Savings

5004 PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Plan target of savings both in nominal terms as well as a percentage of net domestic product;

(b) what was the achievement in this respect, with details; and

(c) whether there is any decline in this target?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged a target for domestic savings in 1984-85 of Rs. 35,870 crores at 1979-80 prices. The aggregate for the Plan period was Rs. 1,49,647 crores. As a percentage of the GDP, at market prices, the savings rate has been envisaged to increase from 21.2 per cent in 1979-80 to 24.5 per cent in 1984-85.

(b) The domestic savings, at current prices, grew from Rs. 28,086 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 33,627 crores in 1981-82. The corresponding ratios to GDP, at market prices, work out to 21.9 per cent in 1980-81 and 22.8 per cent in 1981-82.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of a Monitoring Cell for Small Units

5005. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a monitoring cell has been set up by the Central Government to monitor the implementation of development and promotional executive orders pertaining to the small scale industries in the country;

(b) if so, the main functions of the cell; and

(c) to what extent it has helped for the development of small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). A Monitoring Cell was set up in December, 1982 in the Office of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi. This Cell has been monitoring action taken on issues pertaining to small scale industries and liaises with concerned Departments/Ministries including State Governments for removing constraints in the functioning of small scale industries.

Scheduled Caste Development Corporation

5006. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants have been given by Government to Scheduled Caste Development Corporation set up in various States; and

(b) if so, the amount of the grant given and purpose of the grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, grants are given to the State Governments for assistance to the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations; the amount released by the Government of India since the commencement of the scheme in 1978-79 is Rs. 50.53 crores. These grants are given to the States for investment in the Share Capital of the Corporations for promotional activities such as commissioning feasibility studies, surveys etc.) and also for staff especially Monitoring and evaluation, technical and recovery wings.

Review of cases of Undertrial Prisoners in Tamil Nadu

5007. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments to set up District and State level Committees to review the cases of under-trial prisoners periodically;

(b) if so, whether Tamil Nadu Government have followed the advice;

(c) whether Advisory Body set up by Government has submitted any report; and

(d) the details of the report submitted by Government of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government had informed the Government of India some

time back that they proposed to set up review committees and the matter is receiving their attention.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Reserved quota for SC/ST

5008. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the PRIME MNNISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees category-wise in each of the Undertakings under the control of the Department of Atomic Energy;

(b) the number of SC/ST employees, out of them, category-wise;

(c) whether orders for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been issued to each of the undertakings both for initial appointment and promotion; and

(d) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been completed; if not, what steps are being taken to fill the quota at the earliest and by what time the quota is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is short-fall in filling the quota, mostly in Group 'A' and Group 'B' categories. The following steps have been taken for filling the quota.

(i) Relaxation in age limit and experience is granted in favour of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(ii) Separate advertisements are issued to attract Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for reserved vacancies.

It is not feasible to specify any time limit for making up the short-fall since it would depend on availability of suitable candidates for appointment.

Statement

Statement showing total number of employees (Category-wise) in the Public Sector undertakings under department of Atomic Energy and Number of SC/ST Employees therein :

Sl. No.	Name of the public sector undertaking	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.				Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.				Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.			
1	Category of employees . . .	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
2	Total number of employees category-wise in each of the undertaking under the control of the Department of Atomic Energy	208	113	1021	1818	568	1234	4385	963	78	100	928	1596
3	The number of SC/ST employees, out of them category-wise:												
	SC	6	6	128	223	13	20	522	238	2	Nil	27	162
	ST	2	3	17	37	1	4	66	14	2	Nil	154	796

उद्योग मंत्रालय में हिन्दी/अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग

5009. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उद्योग मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का पालन होता है यदि हां, तो पिछले एक साल में कितने सामान्य आदेश निर्गत किये गये और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में किये गये;

(ख) पिछले एक साल में कुल कितने हिन्दी पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से कितने पत्रों का जवाब हिन्दी में दिया गया ;

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा कितने प्रकाशन/पत्रिकाएं निकाली गई और उनमें से कितने दोनों भाषाओं हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किये गए ;

(घ) वर्ष 1968 के बाद कितने कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किये गये हैं और इनमें से कितनों को शुरू से ही भारतीय नाम दिये गये थे ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबंधों का यथासंभव अधिकाधिक कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है । पिछले एक वर्ष में 5,106 सामान्य आदेश जारी किए गए थे, जिनमें से 2,880 सामान्य आदेश हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों ही में जारी किए गए ।

(ख) वर्ष 1981–82 में 8,142 पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए थे, जिनमें से 3,467 पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में, 45 का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया गया था तथा शेष पत्रों का कोई उत्तर देने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी ।

(ग) मंत्रालय के विभिन्न कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जा रहे 12 प्रकाशनों/पत्रिकाओं में से 9 हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित किए जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) 1968 के पश्चात् स्थापित किए गए संगठनों/कार्यालयों की संख्या 17 है और इन सभी संगठनों कार्यालयों के नाम हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों ही भाषाओं में लिखे जाते हैं ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

योजना आयोग में राजभाषा अधिनियम का कियान्वयन

5010. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का पालन होता है, यदि हां तो पिछले एक साल में कितने सामान्य आदेश निर्गत किये गये और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में किये गये ;

(ख) पिछले एक साल में कुल कितने हिन्दी पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से कितने पत्रों का जवाब हिन्दी में दिया गया ;

(ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा कितने प्रकाशन/पत्रिकायें निकाली गई और उनमें से कितने दोनों भाषाओं (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी) में प्रकाशित किये गये ;

(घ) वर्ष 1968 के बाद कितने कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किये गये हैं और इनमें से कितनों को शुरू से ही भारतीय नाम दिये गये थे ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां । सामान्तया इनका पालन होता है । उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर पिछले वर्ष 251 सामान्य आदेश जारी किए गए और सभी द्विभाषी रूप में थे ।

(ख) पिछले वर्ष हिन्दी में कुल 1700 पत्र प्राप्त हुए उनमें से 512 का उत्तर हिंदी में दिया गया । शेष पत्रों का उत्तर देना अपेक्षित नहीं था ।

(ग) योजना आयोग से किसी पत्रिका का प्रकाशन नहीं होता । जहां तक प्रकाशनों का संबंध है, पिछले वर्ष कुल 29 प्रकाशन निकाले गए जिनमें से 3 द्विभाषी रूप में थे ।

(घ) 1968 के पश्चात् किसी भी कार्यालय/संगठन का गठन नहीं हुआ ।

(ङ) जहां कहीं इस संबंध में कोई चूक दृष्टिगोचर होती है, संबद्ध प्रभाग को सचेत किया जाता है ।

Review of nuclear policy

5011. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of reactors in India are going to outlive their lives round about 1990;

(b) if so, whether Government have reviewed its nuclear policy as Pakistan is also getting aids from China as well as from U.S. in this field; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Two research reactors will reach the end of their design lives by 1990, but it is not proposed to decommission them as they will continue to be safely operable and useful. However, a third research reactor will be decommissioned shortly.

(b) and (c). No review is considered necessary.

Setting up of Industries in Gujarat

5012. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken so far by Government to promote industrial development in the backward areas of the country;

(b) what are the names of the major and medium industries set up so far in the State of Gujarat;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any special programme and facilities for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Gujarat in pursuance of the 20-Point Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). For the development of backward areas, in addition to the incentives offered by the State Governments/Union Territories, the Central Government offers incentives such as Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Tax Concessions, hire

purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy and special facilities for import of raw materials.

The Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued in the State of Gujarat during the last three years are given below:

1980		1981		1982		Jan-Feb-1983	
LI	IL	LI	IL	LI	IL	LI	IL
148	85	131	79	121	69	16	12
(62)	(27)	(50)	(26)	(62)	(25)	(6)	(8)

Figures indicated above in brackets are in respect of backward areas. Details, such as name and address of the undertaking, location, item of manufacture, and capacity are being published regularly by India Investment Centre in their "Monthly News Letters", copies of which are available in the Parliament House Library.

The concessions enumerated in para 1 above are also available to all entrepreneurs including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs.

Under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes, Gujarat Government have provided a sum of Rs. 27.30 crores and Rs. 17.42 crores respectively under industries sector during the Sixth Plan Period.

हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्र और उनके उत्तर

5013. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 में परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में हिन्दी में कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए ;

(ख) जो पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए उनमें से कितनों का उत्तर हिन्दी में और कितनों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया गया ;

(ग) हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में देने के क्या कारण हैं और जिन अधिकारियों ने इस संबंध में नियमों का उल्लंघन किया है, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या भविष्य में यह सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पत्रों का उत्तर केवल हिन्दी में दिया जायेगा ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा अंतरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

Graphite mines in the country

5014. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) total availability of graphite in the country, number of mines in operation both in private and State sector; facts in detail as on 1 January, 1983;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of graphite mines are in Palamau district of Bihar which is considered to be the most backward in the State; if so, facts in detail;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the mines are most unscientifically worked, damaging both the mines and the precious minerals;

(d) whether there is any authority to inspect whether mining is done in a correct manner; and

(e) if so, facts in detail giving its performance and activity in the year 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Cement dust of A.C.C. factory Jhinkpani (Singhbhum) causing diseases"

5015. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether she is aware that the cement dust coming out of the A.C.C. factory at Jhinkpani, Singhbhum is causing large scale lungs disease and destruction of crops in the tribal areas there; if so, facts in detail;

(b) whether it is a fact that Senior Environmental Officer in his letter No. J. 12012/1/82-EN-2 dated 2-6-82 drew the attention of the General Manager of M|s. A.C.C. in this respect;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the management ignored letter of Government and no action has been taken to tackle the dust menace; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) The extent of emission of cement dust or the damage this emission may cause to crops and health of tribal population has not been estimated.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The management have fully answered all the queries and provided information on the presently installed control equipment and the proposal under consideration.

(d) The Member-Secretary, State Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, Bihar, has been apprised of the facts and has been requested to take follow-up action, since this cement plant comes under the purview of the State Board in respect of pollution control.

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग में पंजीकृत भ्रष्टाचार के मामले

5016. **श्री केयूर भूषण :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भ्रष्टाचार के उन मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जो 1 जुलाई 1982 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग में पंजीकृत किए गए ;

(ख) उक्त मामलों में शामिल कर्मचारी अथवा अधिकारी किन-किन श्रेणियों के हैं ; और

(ग) उनमें से श्रेणीवार, कुल कितने कर्मचारियों अथवा अधिकारियों को दण्ड दिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) आयोग के पास 1-7-82 से 31-12-82 की अवधि में कुल 668 सतर्कता के मामले

पंजीकृत हुए थे जिनका सम्बन्ध 985 लोक सेवकों के साथ था ।

(ख) उपयुक्त 985 लोक सेवकों में से 426 राजपत्रित अधिकारी, 126 अराजपत्रित अधिकारी और 433 भारत सरकार के सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के अधिकारी हैं ।

(ग) इन मामलों पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Dacoity in Ashock Vihar, Delhi

5017. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 18 February, 1983 that armed dacoits struck terror in the Ashok Vihar (Delhi) area when they raided two houses and decamped with cash and jewellery worth several thousand rupees;

(b) if so, the number of such cases in the Capital during last six months;

(c) the details regarding the casualities as well as the loss of property; and

(d) whether Government provide some compensation also in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the last six months i.e. from 1-9-82 to 28-2-1983, 9 cases of robbery in which the inmates of the houses were assualted, have been reported. In these cases, 13 persons sustained injuries and silver/gold ornaments and cash amounting to Rs. 50,326/- were robbed.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Revision of overtime allowance to Central Government employees

5018. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made by Central Government employees for enhancement of the rate of Overtime Allowance;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a number of Central Government employees are drawing overtime at the maximum limits; if so, the number of employees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the matter was referred to the Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery;

(d) if so, whether the report has been received and if so, when; and

(e) the reaction of Central Government thereon and the time by which its final decision is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Demands for enhancement of rates of Overtime Allowance have been made from time to time by various categories of Central Government employees.

(b) The maximum limit for Overtime Allowance is drawn when emoluments reach the maximum of prescribed stage up to which the employees are eligible for Overtime Allowance. Since, the Ministries/Departments have been delegated powers to sanction Overtime Allowance to their employees informataion about the number of employees drawing overtime at the maximum limits is not centrally available.

(c) Yes, Sir. Demands of different categories of employees had been referred to the Board of Arbitration from time to time.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Awards of the Board of Arbitration received from time to time have, according to the information available, been implemented except for two awards received on 30.9.82 and 18.10.82 respectively. These relate to the Overtime Allowance of Office staff and similarly placed staff and are under consideration. The decision on these will be announced as soon as possible.

Burglary in Diplomat's house in Delhi

5019. SHRI N.E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the Hindustan Times dated 6 March, 1983 that in the midst of tight security around diplomats houses in the privileged areas of South Delhi an Egyptian Official's house at Sunder Nagar was burgled in broad daylight on 4 March, 1983; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) The Office premises of the Economic & Commercial Minister. Egyptian Embassy, situated at No. 72 Sunder Nagar, New Delhi was burgled on 4.3.83 during daytime. A case u/s 454|380 IPC has been registered at Police Station Hazrat Nizammuddin. All efforts are being made to work out the case and apprehend the culprits.

outlay and Expenditure on annual State Plans

5020. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Ministry of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise outlay and expenditure on annual State Plans, year-wise during the last two years;

(b) whether Orissa State has asked for higher outlay and more Central assistance in the annual plan for Orissa for the year 1983-84; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the various schemes on which the State Government have laid emphasis in State's annual plan during the discussion held recently and reaction of the Planning Commission thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yese, Sir.

(c) The State Government of Orissa had asked for higher outlays for programmes likes Minor Irrigataion, Soil & Water Conservationfi Rural Development, Irrigation, Power, Industries, Roads, Educataion, Housing Labour & Labour Welfare, Welfare of Backward Classes and Scientific Services and Research. The outlays provided for these sectors in the 83-84 Plan are higher than the 1982-83 outlays though not to the extent asked for by State Government. This is because of the constraint of resources. The 83-84 Plan has been finalised on the basis of the estimated resources consisting of the State's own resourcese, Central assistance as calculated according to the criteria approved by the National Development Council and some advance Plan assistance. The details of the agreed outlays will be indicated in the Annual Plan document of the Planning Commission for 1983-84 which will be place dbefore Parliament as soon as possible after the presentation of the budgets for all the States.

Statement

(Rs. Crores)

States	Annual Plan 1981-82		Annual Plan 1982-83	
	Approved Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.
Andhra Pradesh	531.31	512.48	605.00	651.56
Assam	210.00	208.75	238.00	238.87
Bihar	560.00	560.48	670.00	680.01
Gujarat	632.00	674.46	760.00	760.58
Haryana	290.00	288.63	320.00	319.64
Himachal Pradesh	100.00	118.57	120.00	122.57
Jammu & Kashmir	160.00	165.03	168.00	203.94
Karnataka	419.00	443.70	475.00	504.31
Kerala	275.00	302.74	275.00	307.32
Madhya Pradesh	640.43	654.86	725.00	794.24
Maharashtra	1080.10	1110.47	1322.00	1322.17
Manipur	43.400	41.88	48.00	53.65
Meghalaya	46.55	44.53	51.20	53.71
Nagaland	38.00	38.45	42.58	42.48
Orissa	275.00	273.73	300.00	310.41
Punjab	340.34	342.14	385.00	385.00
Rajasthan	340.00	352.47	340.00	353.96
Sikkim	23.13	24.08	25.41	26.82
Tamil Nadu	514.00	606.02	711.00	784.01
Tripura	45.00	47.85	50.00	56.67
Uttar Pradesh	1023.00	1118.20	1132.00	1212.15
West Bengal	638.00	498.55	490.00	571.97
Total – States	8223.86	8427.97	9253.19	9755.94
Union Territories				
A & N Islands	18.72	22.56	22.00	39.61
Arunachal Pradesh	38.00	37.05	44.00	51.33
Chandigarh	20.00	18.21	23.77	23.77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.13	5.75	6.79	8.25
Delhi	164.00	178.67	20.00	254.98
Goa, Daman & Diu	34.50	37.66	44.12	54.48
Lakashdweep	9.37	8.28	5.59	6.96
Mizoram	23.00	23.43	29.00	31.64
Pondicherry	14.00	16.00	18.19	20.17
Total – UTs.	327.72	347.61	393.46	482.19
Total—States/TUs.	8551·58	775·58	9646·65	10238·13

Maunfacturing of shaving blades

5021. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which are manufacturing shaving blades in India;

(b) whether any foreign company has applied for approval for setting up of its manufacturing blade unit in India;

(c) if so, the name of the said company and the action taken by Government to grant approval; and

(d) the terms and conditions involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The following companies are engaged in the manufacture of razor blades in the organised sector:

1. Harbanslal Malhotra & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

2. National Razors & Blades, Calcutta.

3. Centron Industrial Alliance Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.

4. Vidyut Metallics Ltd., Bombay.

5. T.T. Blades, Bombay.

6. Sharpedge Ltd., New Delhi.

7. Indo Swing Ltd., Hyderabad.

8. Wiltech India Ltd., Bangalore.

9. Everkeen Blades Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Setting up of a cement plant in Andhra Pradesh

5022. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSRY be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to setting up of a modern cement plant in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total expenditure involved and the production capacity;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed and start production;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish such cement plants in other States also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to the new cement plant being set up in Andhra Pradesh. A list of new cement plant proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the capacity is given in attached Statement I. As per current estimates, the capital cost is around Rs. 1000 per tonne.

(d) and (e). Statement II indicating the details of cement plants which are expected to be commissioned in other States during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 is attached.

Statement I

Details of new cement plants which are expected to be commissioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the years 1983-84 *and* 1984-85

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (In Lakh tonnes)
	1983-84		
1	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Adilabad	4.00
2	Someswara Cements & Chemicals Limited	Ranganghat	0.66
3	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.	Kalamalla	10.00
4	Texmaco Ltd.	Yerraguntla	5.00
5	Andhra Cement Ltd.	Nadikudi	2.50
6	Nagarjuna Cements	Nalgonda	0.66
	1984-85		
7	Orient Paper & Industries Ltd.	Asifabad	4.5 (First phase of 4.5 lakh tonnes of cement capacity commissioned in 1982-83)

Statement II

Details of Cement Plants which are expected to be commissioned in States (other than Andhra Pradesh) during 1983-84 *and* 1984-85

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (In Lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3	4
	1983-84		
1	U.P. State Cement Corpn.	Chunar (U.P.)	8.4 (II phase)
2	Malabar Cements Ltd.	Palghat (Kerala)	4.2
3	A.C.C. Ltd.	Wadi (Ktk.)	10 (SE)
4	J.K. Cements Ltd.	Nimbahera (Raj.)	4.2 (SE)
5	Satna Cements Ltd.	Satna (M.P.)	8 (SE)
6	Damodar Cements & Slag Ltd.	Madhukunda (W.B.)	2.6
7	Hira Cements Ltd.	Bargarh (Orissa)	1.65 (SE)
8	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Chandrapur (Mah.)	11.09

1	2	3	4
9	A.C.C. Ltd.	Gagal (H.P.)	5 6
10	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	Nimbahera (Raj.)	0.50 (White Cement)
11	Arbuda Cements	Dotad (Gujarat)	0.45 (,,)
	1984-85		
12	Shree Cement Ltd.	Beawar (Raj.)	6.00 (I phase)
13	Indian Rayon Corpon. . . .	Chitapur (Ktk.)	5.4
14	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. . .	Chandrapur (Mah.)	10
15	Shree Digvijay Cements . . .	Sikka (Gujarat)	4.85 (SE)
16	Modi Rubber Ltd.	Batapara (M.P.)	9
17	Shriram Cements	Danta (Gujarat)	0.66
18	Hariganga Cements	Chandrapur (Mah.)	0.66

Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

5023. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing ceiling prescribed by Government in respect of construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students in the State of Orissa, at present in plain areas;

(b) what is the ceiling prescribed by Government in respect of construction of hostels for SC and ST students in the State of Orissa, students at present in the hilly areas;

(c) whether the State Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government to enhance the ceiling in respect of plain and hilly areas; and

(d) if so, when and what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b).The ceiling prescribed for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girl students under the Centrally sponsored programme, is as below:—

	Plains Areas (per student) Rs.	Hilly Areas (per student) Rs.
(i) for accommodation only	3350	5500
(ii) for accommodation with ancilliary facilities like dining hall, kitchen, sanitary blocks etc. . . .	4630	7600

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal of the Orissa Govt. was received in August, 1981. The Government has initiated necessary steps to revise the ceiling cost for the construction of such hostels.

Survey in Darjeeling-Himalaya areas by Atomic Minerals Division

5025. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Darjeeling-Himalaya areas are found to be highly responsive to the radioactivity according to the survey done by Atomic Minerals Division;

(b) whether it is proposed to conduct detailed analysis of the region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Preliminary surveys are in progress and any judgement at this stage will be premature.

Arrest of Policemen on Charges of Kidnapping in Madhya Pradesh

5026. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report published in Hindustan Times dated 10 February, 1983 about arrest of six Madhya Pradesh cops in Uttar Pradesh on charges of kidnapping;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to prevent such inter-state mishaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been reported in the news-item that the Uttar Pradesh Police arrested 6 Madhya Pradesh Police of Bhind district including one Sub-Inspector in the Orai town on February 7, 1983 on charges of kidnapping the family members of the dacoit leader Man Singh. The State Police have also registered a case of kidnapping against the Suodt, of Police, Bhind and some other policemen on charges of physically abducting 8 to 10 members of dacoit Phoolan Devi's family.

(c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments for appropriate action.

Improvement in State Lotteries

5027. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to suggest that State lottery tickets should only bear the number without any alphabetical prefix;

(b) whether Government realise that issue of tickets in different alphabetical series in incompatible with the very concept of lotteries where number of the essence; and

(c) whether Government would also suggest to increase the number of winners in prize categories by limiting the prize money for the winners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (c). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India, at present.

(b) The State Governments and the Union territories which organise their lotteries are competent to remove any inconsistency or incompatibility and they have not brought any such problem to the notice of the Government of India.

Reports on Administration of Scheduled areas in States

5028. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States, which have been submitting annual reports in regard to administration of scheduled areas as enjoined upon in the Constitution in Schedule V;

(b) the names of the States which have defaulted and failed in submission of reports thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Centre on the reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The following States have been submitting annual reports in regard to the administration of Scheduled areas as enjoined upon in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution;

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Gujarat
4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Maharashtra
6. Orissa
7. Rajasthan
8. Himachal Pradesh

(b) The position about non-submission of reports is:

1. Andhra Pradesh—From 1978-79 onwards
2. Bihar—From 1979-80 onwards
3. Gujarat—1980-81 and 1981-82
4. Madhya Pradesh—1980-81 and 1981-82
5. Maharashtra—1980-81 and 1981-82
6. Orissa—1981-82
7. Rajasthan—1981-82

(c) The reports are examined in the Ministry and the State Governments are advised to take action on salient issues arising therefrom.

Scheme to authorise IRCI to run Carter Pooler Co. Ltd.

5029. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme of the Ministry to authorise the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India to run the Carter Pooler Company Ltd., Calcutta which is now under the management and administrative control of his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the scheme is ready;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons why Government are not in a position to hand over the company to the IRCI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The undertaking is being managed by Messrs Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited, Calcutta, under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

National and per capital income

5030. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) details of the national and per capita income of the country for the last three years and that anticipated for the year 1982 both in constant price (1960 as the case) and the current one;

(b) same for the States and the Union Territories;

(c) whether the 'rich' States are becoming richer while the poor States are becoming poorer within the country ac-

centuating regional disparity in income; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Data available regarding national and per capita income of the country as well as for the States and Union Territories at current and constant prices (1970-71) are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6249/83]. The data relates to the three years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. Comparable data for 1970-71 are also indicated. Figures at 1960-61 prices are not available.

(c) No, Sir. On the basis of the information furnished it is not possible to come to such a conclusion.

(d) The problem of regional disparities in the country is sought to be tackled in the Sixth Plan through various measures like:

(i) Resource transfers which are weighted in favour of backward States.

(ii) Special Area Development Programmes directed at specific backward problems areas such as Hill Areas, Tribal Areas, Drought Prone Areas etc., and

(iii) Incentive measures to promote private investment in industrially backward areas.

Interest charged on advance money loan given to industrial sector

5031. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the rate of interest charged by Government on the advance money loan given by Government direct or through cooperative agencies to industrial sector in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): Financial assistance to the small scale industrial units in the form of loans is being provided mainly by the commercial banks and the State Financial Corporations. The interest rate charged by banks for the small scale units (effective from 1.4.1983) would be:

	Rate of interest
I. *Composite loans upto Rs.* 25,000	
(a) Backward areas	10%
(b) Other areas	12%
II. *Short term advances, limits of*	
(a) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 2 lakhs	Not exceeding 14%
(b) Over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 16.50%
(c) Above Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 18%
III. Advances to State level Corporations for assisting artisans, village and cottage industries (for purpose of purchase and supply of inputs to and/or the marketing of the output of the beneficiaries)	12.50%
IV. Advances to State sponsored scheduled castes/scheduled tribes development corporations (for the purchase and supply of inputs to and/or the marketing of the outputs of the beneficiaries)	12.50%

The interest rate charged by the I.D.B.I. under their refinance and discount schemes for the small scale units are as follows:—

Refinance Scheme	Indirect lendings		Ceiling on primary lenders rate
	Banks	SFCs SIDCs	
A. For units located in specified backward areas . . .	8.5%	9.00%	12.50%
B. For units located in non-backward areas	9.5%	10.00%	13.50%
Machinery Bills Rediscounting Scheme (Seller and/or purchaser)			
A. 6 months to 36 months	9.5%	..	11.50%
B. Over 36 months and upto 84 months	9.00%	..	11.00%

G. P. Fund statement to employees of Chandigarh Administration

5032. SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGHWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chandigarh Administration (Horticulture Department) do not supply annual subscriptions details of their G.P. Fund statements to the employees especially the field staff;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of missing credits to the GPF accounts of the employees have not been traced out/credited to their accounts;

(c) the particulars of such employees who have not been given their pass books/annual statements of G.P.F. accounts together with the details for the last 25 years; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that most of the employees of class IV do not know the exact rate of subscriptions being deducted from their salaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The U.T. Administration has reported that G.P. Fund Account of Class III employees including the field staff is being maintained by the Accountant General, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. The annual balance statements when received from him are delivered to the persons concerned against proper acknowledgement.

(b) There is no missing credit in respect of any employee and the discrepency, if any, is reconciled immediately.

(c) Pass Books of Class IV (Field Workers) have already been completed up to 3/82 and the same have been issued to the individual workers.

(d) The pass books issued to the employees contain the actual rate of subscription deducted from their salary and credited to their G.P.F. Account.

Unusefulness of imported technology and equipment

5033. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the lack of high quality consulting organisations and technicians, the imported technology and equipment had not proved useful and effective;

(b) whether any study has been made about the volume and fields of industries which had imported technology from advanced countries but the same could not be utilised; and

(c) what measures are under consideration of Government to regulate the import of technology as also to achieve self reliance for development in various industrial fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Government are aware of the role of the Consulting Engineering Organisations in the proper design; execution and operation of projects and in the selection of technology and equipment. The Government are not aware of any specific instance where for lack of high quality consulting engineerng organisation imported technology and equipment have not proved useful.

(b) No study covering the volume and fields of industries which have imported technology from the advanced countries but which could not be utilised has been specifically made.

(c) Mechanisms already exist to ensure that choice of imported technology is properly made. Proposals for import of technology are examined by a high level Inter-Departmental Committee and the Foreign Investment Board takes into account all relevant considerations in approving import of technology. Encouragement is given to Indian Engineering Consultancy Organisations and they are involved in planning, design and execution of projects.

Inclusion of Tamangs in the list of Scheduled Tribes

5034. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamangs, a Buddhist Tribe living in West Bengal, Sikkim and Assam have demanded the inclusion of their Tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether the demand has been accepted by the Government alongwith the date on which it was accepted; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which Government would take a decision in this regard alongwith the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received demanding inclusion of Tamangs in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Assam, Sikkam and West Bengal.

(b) and (c). The demand for inclusion of Tamangs in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Assam, Sikkim and West Bengal alongwith other such proposals, recommendations, suggestions and representations are being duly considered in consultation with the concerned State Governments|U.T. Administrations including that of Assam, Sikkam and West Bengal and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed Comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter for inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

History of planning process in India

5035. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to publish any authentic history of the planning process in India and its role in the economic development including the welfare of the people;

(b) if so, the details about the publication; and

(c) if not whether such publication would be brought out so as to stress the role of

planning process and highlight its importance in economic development?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, two booklets on 'The Planning Process' were published in 1964 and 1975 respectively, which are available in the Parliament Library.

These booklets discuss the role of planning in the Indian economy including the historical background, the role of Planning and the conditions for planned development. They discuss the strategy for long-term economic development, the formulation of medium and long-term plans and their implementation and the appraisal of progress, as also the possibilities and limitations of planning.

In the light of this. it would not appear to be necessary to consider yet another publication covering the same ground.

Suspension of Government servant

5036. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Government servant can be placed under suspension without levelling any charges and without carrying out any preliminary enquiry or obtaining his explanation;

(b) if so, under what circumstances; and

(c) what safeguards are available to Government servants to ensure non-denial of natural justice and harrasment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). It may be necessary to place a Government servant under suspension immediately where continuance in office of the Government servant will prejudice the investigation, trial or any inquiry or there is an apprehension of tampering with witnesses or documents, where the continuance in office is likely to seriously affect discipline in the office where a Government servant is involved in cases of moral turpitude, embezzlement, corruption etc., where a case against a Government servant in respect of any criminal offence is under investigation/inquiry/trial or he is guilty of desertion of duty or refusal of deliberate failure to obey orders of superior officers or of serious negligence/dereliction of duty etc.

However, according to government instructions, after his suspension every effort should be made to complete investigations and frame charges against the Government servant, who is placed under suspension, within three months of the date of suspension. If for any unavoidable reasons it is not possible to issue a charge-sheet within three months, the need to continue the govt servant under suspension should be reviewed and case should be put up to the next higher authority. The government servant placed under suspension has a right of appeal against such suspension also.

Expansion of Steel Plants

5037. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel plants other than Bhilai are likely to be expanded; and

(b) if so, the names of those steel plants and what is the progress made and by what time the expansion is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Position with regard to expansion programmes of other steel plants is as follows:

(i) The annual ingot capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant is being expanded from 2.5 to 4 million tonnes. All units

of the expansion programme except the Cold Rolling Mill Complex will be ready for commissioning by end of this year; the Cold Rolling Mill Complex is expected to be commissioned by end of December, 1984.

(ii) A project for production of Cold Rolled Grain Oriented and Cold Rolled Non-Oriented Silicon Sheets is under implementation at Rourkela Steel Plant. The capacity of this project is about 72,000 tonens per year. The project is expected to be commissioned by September, 1983.

(iii) The second phase of expansion of Alloy Steels Plant at Durgapur has been sanctioned. The project is scheduled to be completed in 1985. This will increase the annual ingot capacity of Alloy Steels Plant from 1,60,000 tonnes to 2,60,000 tonnes.

(iv) Proposals for expansion and modernisation of Durgapur, Rourkela and IISCO steel plants are being formulated.

Production of main items by S.A.I.L.

5038. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the main items being produced in steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): The main items produced by steel plants of SAIL include billets and other rerollables, rounds, wire rods, structurals, plates, hot rolled sheets and coils, cold rolled sheets and soils, galvanised sheets, tin plates, railway material, tubes and various categories of alloys and stainless steel.

Soviet Assistance for Steel, Power and Mining Sector

5039. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the 'Financial Express', dated 23 September, 1982 under the caption "Steel, Power and Mining sectors—substantial Soviet aid expected"; and

(b) if so, the details of the protocol signed in this regard between the two countries at the conclusion of visit of Prime Minister of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission meeting held in Moscow in September, 1982, certain proposals in the areas of steel, mining, non-ferrous metallurgy and Power were considered for cooperation and technical assistance. The salient features are as follows:—

Ferrous Metallurgy

The Commission reviewed the implementation of expansion programmes of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants and construction of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. About optimising/expanding production of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants beyond 4 million tonnes, two sides were instructed to finalise their respective roles before the end of 1982. Possibilities of Soviet participation in the construction of the proposed steel plant in Orissa were also discussed. Soviet Organisation agreed to prepare a Feasibility Report for increasing the production capacity of Indian Iron and Steel Company (LISCO) at Burnpur.

Non-ferrous metallurgy.

Both sides agreed to hold further discussions on cooperation in design and construction of the Andhra Alumina Project. Preparation of feasibility reports for production of special alumina and gallium at Korba Aluminium Project was agreed to.

Soviet side agreed to depute experts for collecting data for preparation of feasibility report for the introduction of Soviet technology for high speed shafts inking, tunnelling and raising in Indian Mines and also offered training facilities for Indian personnel in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy in USSR.

Programmes of scientific and technical cooperation in beneficiation and non-ferrous metallurgy have been agreed between the two sides.

Power

Preparation of detailed project report of the Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station was commenced.

Preliminary discussions on the cooperation to be rendered by the Soviets in the design and construction of 400 KV Transmission Lines for the power station had already taken place.

The Commission noted that Soviet specialists have been sent to Obra, Patratu, Neyveli and Harduaganj Thermal Power Stations where Soviet manufactured equipment is in operation.

The Soviet side agreed to depute specialists for maintenance of equipment in India based on Soviet design should their services be required.

The two sides reached agreement on the continuation of timely supply of spares from the USSR for the power equipment of Soviet make operating in India.

It was agreed that the working programme of cooperation in the area of power will be discussed and finalised by the Working Group on Power by the end of 1982.

Demonstrations during non-aligned meet

5040. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of countries, whose nationals held demonstrations highlighting their countries' resentments during the Non-Aligned Conference held in New Delhi during March, 1983;

(b) total number of persons arrested in that connection;

(c) whether some Indian Social Organisation also made efforts or held demonstrations during the Non-Aligned Conference; and

(d) if so, details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The nationals of Afghanistan, Tibet and Iran held demonstrations.

(b) The number of persons arrested in these demonstrations are indicated below:

(i) Afghanistan	232
(ii) Tibet	1470
(iii) Iran	31

(c) and (d) Democratic Socialist Party, Janta Party and Gou Raksha Samiti Workers also held demonstrations and 274 persons were arrested.

Casualties during Assam Election

5041. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the number of Central Government employees and army-police personnel who lost their lives while on election duty in Assam recently;

(b) whether due compensation has been paid to the families of these persons; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No army personnel was deployed on election duty in Assam. None of the employees deputed from outside the State lost his/her life while on election duty. However, 5 C.R.P.F. and one Rajasthan Armed Constabulary personnel were killed while on duty in Assam.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Judicial Enquiries on Communal Riots

5042. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details and names of the Judicial Enquiries constituted on the communal riots in the country with the State-wise break up for he last five years;

(b) date of submission of their reports;

(c) whether any follow-up action has been taken if so, facts in details;

(d) whether any communal offender has been convicted in the country in the last five years; and

(e) if so, details of that; and if not, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No Judicial Enquiry has been ordered on communal riots by the Central Government during the last five years.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Steel Projects in the country

5043. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steel projects set up in the country in public sector;

(b) the number of steel plants set up in private sector;

(c) the production of saleable steel in each of those steel plants in the last three years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Five integrated steel plants and two alloy and stainless steel plants have been set up in the central public sector.

(b) One integrated steel plant and 145 mini steel plants have been set up in the private sector.

(c) and (d) Production of saleable steel during the last three years was as follows:—

(000'tonnes)

Plant	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Bhilai Steel Plant	1706	1718	1819
Durgapur Steel Plant	605	598	782
Rourkela Steel Plant	1045	985	1091
Bokaro Steel Plant	849	844	1472
Indian Iron & Steel Company	430	523	488
Tata Iron & Steel Company	1447	1537	1606
Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur	46	42	52
Salem Steel Plant	—	—	3·21
Mini Steel Plants	1663	1954	2032

Estimated cost of charge chrome plant in Orissa

5044. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the world's biggest charge chrome plant set up at Therubali in Orissa;

(b) the target date of the completion of the construction of the above plants;

(c) when commercial production is expected to be started from that plant; and

(d) the annual production capacity of that charge chrome plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (d) The charge chrome plant at Therubali has been set up by M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. It is a private sector firm, and according to the information furnished by it the plant has capacity for production of 45,000 tonnes per annum and has been commissioned on 20th February, 1983. The Company has planned to start trial production in April, 1983 and commercial production on the availability of required power from State Electricity Board. The estimated cost of the plant as informed by the Company is Rs. 14 crores.

Modernisation of Industries

5046. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed their policy to modernise a number of industries;

(b) if so, the names of such industries as well as the names of the industries which have failed to achieve success along with reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the new industries and locations where these are likely to be set up in the country during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) Government are aware of the need for modernisation of industries and upgradation of processes and technologies in various sectors of industry.

With a view to achieving higher productivity and upgradation of quality of the products, Government have been permitting import of equipments, technical know-how, blue-prints etc. under the Technical Development Fund Scheme introduced in 1976. While Government gives all encouragement for schemes to modernise industries, the initiative lies with the concerned industrial undertakings to avail of these benefits. There is no centralised data available in this Ministry to indicate the particulars of industrial undertakings which had taken benefits of the schemes of modernisation.

In the small scale sector, 20 industries have been selected on all-India basis and 38 industries on the basis of concentration in different States for intensive programme of modernisation. The selected industries are provided assistance through inplant studies, educational and motivational programmes etc. by the Small Industries Development Organisation. The SIDO also proposes to undertake a review of these industries.

Progress of Salem Steel Plant

5047. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when the Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu is expected to go into production;

(b) whether external markets for its produce have been explored; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Salem Steel Plant commenced commercial production in March, 1982.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Raising the limit of exemption of Industrial Licensing

5048. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to raise the limit of exemption from industrial licensing to Rs. 5 crores from the existing Rs. 3 crores;

(b) whether Government are also considering de-licensing of certain sectors of industry in keeping with the liberalised policy approach; and

(c) the main reasons for an upward revision in the exemption limit and to what extent it will be beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a plan, and the final decision will be announced in the near future.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The raising of the limit is only an adjustment in terms of prices due to inflation. It is not possible to quantify as to what extent it will be beneficial. However, in case the proposal is approved, industrial undertakings with investment in plant and machinery upto Rs. 5 crores would be exempt from the licensing provisions under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act subject to certain conditions.

Sorcery activities in residential premises

5049. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received by Government in respect of sorcery activities in Delhi and New Delhi in residential premises;

(b) if so, whether such gatherings performing sorcery activities are permitted to the disturbance of the general public; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to stop such sorcery activities by enactment of a special law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 157 complaints in respect of sorcery being practised by one Shri Puran Chand of Naya Bazar, Delhi, have been received by the Delhi Police. No other such complaint has been received against any one else during the current year upto 15th March 1983.

(b) and (c) The person involved, Shri Puran Chand, is a tenant of the mother of the complainant. Shri Puran Chand holds religious congregations once or twice a week in his room attended by 8/10 persons. According to the police he is however not indulging in sorcery. Except the complainant, no one else has any objection to his congregation.

Declaration of Durgapur as industrially backward district

5050. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dungarpur district has been declared as industrially backward area or district;

(b) whether it is a fact that Dungarpur district is surrounded by Udaipur and Banswara;

(c) whether it is also a fact that both Banswara and Udaipur districts have been declared industrially backward; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that topographically, geographically and from various points of view, these districts are similar?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes ,Sir. Dungarpur district has been declared as industrially backward for concessional finance from term lending institutions;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Both Banswara and Udaipur districts have been declared as industrially backward for concessional finance from term lending institutions; however only Udaipur district is eligible for the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(d) Since these three districts are similar in many ways, the State Government is giving a 15 per cent subsidy to all types of units located in the tribal areas on the pattern of the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

Commission for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

5051. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was no constitutional or legal requirement for the appointment of such a Commission; and

(c) whether a separate Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas as contemplated under article 339/340 of the Constitution is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set up by a Government Resolution No. 13013/9/77-SCTI dated 21-7-1978.

(c) As already explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2863 answered on 20-10-1982 that the setting up of a Commission under Article 339 was not felt necessary. There is no proposal to set up a Commission under Article 340 of the Constitution.

Setting up of Aluminia project in Andhra Pradesh

5052. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks with USSR on Andhra Pradesh Aluminia project have been completed and feasibility report has since been received from Soviet experts;

(b) if so, when it is being laid on the Table of the House;

(c) the details of the capacity of Aluminia Project to be set up in Andhra Pradesh and the extent to which domestic needs would be met;

(d) whether similar report was also obtained from other developed countries, viz., USA, UK, France, Japan etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which Soviet feasibility report is better and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c) The possibility of setting up an export-oriented Alumina Plant in Andhra Pradesh is under consideration. A Feasibility Report has been prepared

with Soviet assistance for a 6—8 lakh tonnes per annum Plant. Because of constraint on Rupee resources, the implementation of this plant cannot be taken up immediately. A possible arrangement for financing the project and export of the output, has been under negotiation with the Soviets. Since the Feasibility Report contains various details on commercial aspects of the project, it is not considered to be in public interest to lay it on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Pollution of Indian Ocean

5053. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Ocean has been polluted and there is also ever increasing threat for further;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent its pollution keeping in view the adverse affects on public health in coastal areas and ocean wealth;

(c) whether some surveys about pollution and its prevention have since been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d) Data on pollution problems collected over a period of several years in the Indian Ocean indicate that the region as a whole is not seriously affected. Localised problems, however, in the proximity of large coastal towns do appear from time to time, but their magnitudes vary from place to place. The problem which is of concern to India is the oil pollution. Because of the transportation of large volume of oil through the Arabian Sea many areas receive oil every year. The Departments and Ministries concerned with the protection of marine environment have been informed and they are formulating the required bye-laws in respect of the control of marine pollution.

Tribal extremists in Tripura

5054. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tribal extremists have reappeared in Tripura as published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", dated 13 December, 1982;

(b) if so, whether these extremists have any link with any political party in India, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these extremists have also links with any political party in any foreign country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether some arrests have been made in this regard and some Red Chinese/Soviet Union Communist literature has been seized from these extremists, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR). (a) The activities of tribal extremists in Tripura have been somewhat on the increase since September, 1982.

(b) and (c) Government are not aware of any such links.

(d) Some extremists have been rounded up but no such literature could be found.

Atrocities of Harijans

5055. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of incidents involving atrocities including murder looting, burning of houses and rape committed on Harijans, State-wise, during last six months;

(b) whether Government have received any information regarding murder, looting, burning of houses of Harijans in the State of Andhra Pradesh on the eve of the recent Assembly Elections;

(c) the number of occasions, action has been taken against the culprits; and

(d) the factors responsible for rise in the incidence of atrocities on Harijans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A statement showing the number of cases of murder, rape and arson, committed on Scheduled Castes, during the last six months of 1982 i.e. July to December, 1982, on the basis of the information furnished by the State Governments, is attached.

(b) No such information is available.

(c) Crimes registered are investigated by the Police and prosecu tions are launched against the accused.

(d) The causes and factors responsible for crimes against Scheduled Castes were analysed in the Union Home Minister D.O. No. III.11011|4|80-NID(D) dated 10th March, 1980 and conveyed to the states for necessary action.

STATE MENT

Statement showing the number of cases of murder, rape and arson committed on Scheduled Castes during July to December, 1982.

S. No.	Name of State	No. of cases of			Information upto
		Murder	Rape	Arson	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	5	5	1	(Sept.)
2	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	(Nov.)
3	Bihar	31	44	152	(December)
4	Gujarat	4	3	8	(November)
5	Haryana	Nil	32	4	(December)
6	Himachal Pradesh . . .	Nil	1	1	(December)
7	Jammu and Kashmir . . .	Nil	2	Nil	(October)
8	Karnataka	8	3	24	(December)
9	Kerala	1	4	3	(December)
10	Madhya Pradesh . . .	46	65	62	(December)
11	Maharashtra . . .	7	18	7	(December)

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Orissa	5	9	8	(December)
13	Punjab	7	3	2	(December)
14	Rajasthan	25	28	36	(December)
15	Tamil Nadu* . . .	1	1	1	(December)
16	Tripura	Nil	1	Nil	(December)
17	Uttar Pradesh	107	73	183	(December)
18	West Bengal	6	3	1	(November)

*The information in respect of Tamil Nadu is not complete. The information for the month of December, 1982 does not contain the figures in respect of two Districts.

NOTE: Information in respect of other States is 'NIL'.

Progress in implementation of 20-Point Programme by State

5056. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding the progress made in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme by the States during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are some States in which the earmarked funds could not be utilised during the last two years so far as the question of 20-Point Programme is concerned; and

(d) if so, the names of such States and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No formal study has been made. The concerned Ministries monitor the progress of individual Schemes regularly and the Planning Commission monitors the progress of the achievements of Physical targets in all items of the whole programme.

(c) and (d) The revised 20-Point Programme was introduced in January 1982. The question of shortfall, if any, in utilising the allocations for 1982-83 will arise only after the end of the year.

Tribal sub-plan

5057. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to different States for implementing tribal sub-plan in 1983-84;

(b) the total number of tribal families proposed to be brought above the poverty line by implementing tribal sub-plan in the above financial year; and

(c) the schemes under the tribal sub-plan proposed to be introduced in Orissa for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The total amount of Special Central Assistance allocated by the Home Ministry to different States for implementing trimbal sub-Plan 1983-84 is Rs. 105 crores.

(b) Tentatively the number of tribal families who will be economically assisted to cross the poverty-line during 1983-84 in the tribal sub-Plan areas is estimated to be about 11 lakhs.

(c) To economically assist the tribal families, a number of income-generating schemes are taken up in sectors like agriculture. animal husbandry, soil conservation, irrigation, forestry, fisheries, cottage industry etc.

Setting up of Centre for Science and Technology

5059. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Centre for Science and Technology for the non-aligned countries in India;

(b) whether the draft statutes of the Centre had been approved by the representatives of the non-aligned countries in the Seventh Summit held in New Delhi: and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The statutes are still under consideration of NAM and so it is not possible to give their details.

Additional Funds to Mizoram and Meghalaya for Rural Reconstruction

5060. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional funds have been allocated to Mizoram and Meghalaya for road development and rural reconstruction during 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(b) if so, the detalis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). An additional outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan of 1982-83 of Mizoram increasing the size of the Plan from Rs. 29.00 crores to Rs. 31.00 crores. In the Annual Plan 1982-83 of Meghalaya, an additional outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores has been provided increasing thereby the size of the Plan from 51.20 crores to Rs. 52.70 crores. The details are as under.

(Rs. crores)

Sector	*Mizoram*	*Meghalaya*
Roads . . .	2·00	1·00
General Housing .	..	0·10
Police Housing .	..	0·10
Environmental planning and development of smaller towns . .	..	0·15
Public Works . .	..	0·15
TOTAL .	2·00	1·50

The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1983-84 for Mizoram is Rs. 34.80 crores and for Megtlaya is Rs. 56.32 crores. The sectoral break-up of the outlays for 1983-84 will be indicated in the Annual Plan document of the Planning Commissio nfor 1983-84 which will be placed before the Parliment as soon as possible after the presentation of all State budgets.

विशेष घटक योजना के अधीन आवंटित निधियां

5061. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विशेष घटक योजना के अधीन विभिन्न राज्यों को वर्ष 1982–93 के दौरान कितनी निधियां आंवटित की गई और उनकी उनकी तत्संबंधी उपलब्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या विशेष घटक योजना के अधीन कार्य-निष्पादन पर निगरानी रखने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन कोई तंत्र है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस योजना के अधीन आंवटित निधियों का दुरूपयोग रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा 1982–83 के लिए अपनी विशेष कम्पोनेंट योजनाओं में राज्य योजना परिव्यय से 675.75 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। भारत सरकार राज्यों को उनकी विशेष कम्पोनेंट योजनाओं के लिए राज्य योजन राशि के अतिरिक्त राशि के तौर पर विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता देती है। 1982–83 के दौरान 120 करोड़ रुपये की राशि विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध करायी गई है। आशा है कि राज्य अपने लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रयोजन के लिए इस मंत्रालय में हाल ही में एक मानिटरिंग सेल बनाया गया है।

Sale of Maruti Cars under Foreign Trade Mark

5062. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maruti cars will be sold under a foreign trade mark; and

(b) the Government's policy regarding the use of foreign trade marks in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Government's policy is that foreign brand names shall not ordinarily be used on products for internal sales though there is no objection to their use on production for exports.

Audit of Accounts of department of Atomic Energy

5063. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of Department of Atomic Energy has been dismal as there have been delays of 8—15 years in project implementation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to this, there have been heavy escalation in costs;

(c) whether Atomic Energy accounts are not open to Accountant General and, if so, the reasons for this secrecy when the budget is approved publicly in Parliament; and

(d) whether Government will have the accounts critically audited at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There have been delays in completion of projects in the Department of Atomic Energy due largely to our emphasis on achievement of self-reliance. The performance of the Department despite handicaps, far from being dismal, deserves to be appreciated.

(b) Increases in cost estimates of projects are due to increase in scope of work, improvements in design and also escalation caused by various factors including delays. Delays are not the only reason.

(c) and (d). The accounts of the Department of Atomic Energy are being audited regularly by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Districts in the country

5064. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of districts in the country created by the States and Union Territories, State-wise and Union Territory-wise thereof;

(b) State-wise and Union Territory-wise number of tribals concentrated districts therein;

(c) the names of the district in the States and Union Territories which is smallest and biggest in size and area; and

(d) the names of the tribal concentrated districts in the country whose size and area are larger than the other districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The creation and demarcation of administrative units within a State are matters exclusively within the sphere of responsibility and jurisdiction of the State Government concerned. However, at the time of 1981 census, there were 412 districts as given in Statement—I

(b) The number of tribals concentrated districts on the basis of fifty percent or more scheduled tribe population in States and Union Territories (as per 1971 census) excluding tribal majority States|Union Territories is given in Statement—II.

(c) and (d). The biggest tribal concentration district in population is Ranchi and in area-wise Bastar. The smallest tribal concentration district in population is Nicobar and in area is Lakshadweep.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	31
4.	Gujarat	19
5,	Haryana	12
6,	Himachal Pradesh	12
7,	Jammu & Kashmir	14
8,	Karnataka	19
9,	Kerala	12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	45
11.	Maharashtra	26
12.	Manipur	6
13.	Meghalaya	5
14.	Nagaland	7
15.	Orissa	13
16.	Punjab	12
17.	Rajasthan	2
18.	Sikkim	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	16
20.	Tripura	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	56
22.	West Bengal	16
23.	A & N. Islands	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	9
25.	Chandigarh	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
27.	Delhi	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3
29.	Lakshadweep	1
30.	Mizoram	3
31.	Pondicherry	4
	TOTAL :	412

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	1
2.	Gujarat	1
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2
4.	Madhya Pradesh	4
5.	Manipur	5
6.	Orissa	3
7.	Rajasthan	2
8.	A&N Islands	1
	TOTAL	19

Reorganisation of Districts in States

5065. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reform Commission has recommended for reorganisation of districts in the States for better coordination and cooperation in the district administration;

(b) whether the States had constituted committees to consider this question and recommend for reorganisation of districts and if so, the names of the committees and States thereof;

(c) the names of the States which have so far reorganised the districts on the recommendation of the committees;

(d) the reasons for delay by the States in accepting the recommendations of ARC and committees for implementation; and

(e) whether his Ministry had discussed with the States in any form or forum regarding reorganisation of big districts to achieve the objectives of the ARC recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manganese Ore reserves in Koraput District

5066. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total manganese Ore reserves in Koraput district so far; and

(b) what is Government's programme to exploit this reserve of important steel industry input?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The total managanese ore reserves in Koraput district, so far estimated are of the order of 0.335 million tonnes.

(b) The ore is being exploited by the Orissa Mining Corporation. Some portion of the ore produced is being locally utilised in the Ferro Manganese Plant at Rayagoda.

भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्मित संयंत्रों में खराबियां

5067. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हरियाणा स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड इंजीनियर्स एसोसिएशन के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्मित संयंत्रों से केवल 80 प्रतिशत ही ठीक से काम करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). समाचार पत्रों में छपी इस रिपोर्ट की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि बी० एच० ई० एल० के 80% ताप संयंत्रों का काम संतोषजनक नहीं है। हरियाणा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड बकाया कार्यों/सम्भरणों के

बारे में बी० एच० ई० एल० के इजीनियरों के साथ विचार-विमर्श कर के राज्य में स्थित ताप बिजली घरों के कार्य में सुधार लाने के लिए कार्रवाई कर रहा है और बी०एच० ई० एल० भी उपकरणों के कार्य में देखी गई किसी भी खराबी को ठीक करने तथा समय पर मरम्मत करने के लिए फालतू पुर्जों की सप्लाई हेतु कार्रवाई कर रहा है । किन्तु यह कहना सही नहीं है कि बी०एच०ई० एल० द्वारा निर्मित 80% संयंत्रों का काम संतोषजनक नहीं है । बी०एच०ई०एल० द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये संयंत्र संतोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं जो कुछ मामलों में आयातित संयंत्रों से भी बहुत अच्छा है ।

Consumption of Energy in Aluminium Production

5068. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for each tonne of aluminium produced in the country, considerably larger amount of energy is expanded as compared to such production in other leading aluminum producing countries and if so, the details of such energy inputs per tonne; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce new technology/Procedures/ management to overcome the present unsatisfactory situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The consumption of power in the production of aluminium in leading aluminium producing countries various from 14,900 units to 17,200 units per tonne as per the Report of International Primary Aluminium Institute, London (1981) whereas in India it various from 16,400 units to 20,000 units.

(b) Power consumption in a smelter is dependent on the technology incorporated in it. It is also dependent on adequacy and steadiness of power supply. The consumption of power in the Korba Smelter of Balco and the Mettur Smelter of Malco is in fact much higher than their respective norms on account of severe constraints in power supply. The aluminium producers have constantly been endeavouring, with encouraging results to reduce energy consumption in the smelters through modern control techniques. The smelter being set up by the National Aluminium Company in Orissa is based on an energy efficient technology and its energy consumption will be comparable to that in the modern smelters abroad.

Facilities for Manufacturing Electronic Watches

5069. SHRI AMAL DATTA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities created in the country for manufacture of electronic watches;

(b) the details of organisations, the licensed capacity and the number actually manufactured according to latest available data;

(c) the percentage f the cost of the electronic watches manufactured in India comprising of components imported from abroad;

(d) whether any facilities have been given for manfactured of electronic watch modules;

(e) if so, has commercial production started; and

(f) what quantity has been produced with year|month-wise break up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The Industrial and Technology Policy on the Electronic Watch Industry was announced through a press note of the Department of Electrinics (DOE) dated July 3, 1980. As per that policy M|s. Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL), a central public sector company of the DOE, is the single-point supplier of modules of all types of Digital Electronic Watches (DEWs) to all the units approved to manufacture DEWs. These supplies are to be made initially through import and subsequently through manufacture on a phased basis. The Department of Electronics and SCL have provided comprehensive assistance to the DEW manufacturers to plan, set up, and launch their DEW projects. This has covered: proportion of project reports, identification and selection of suppliers of equipment for assembly, testing and quality control of the watches and helping to tie-up supplies; identifying suppliers of cases which match with the SCL-Hitachi modules and tying up of case supplies. At its works SAS Nagar, Punjab, SCL has set up all the facilities needed for complete assembly and testing of DEWs and has used these facilities to provide hands-on training to the engineers from the various units approved to make DEWs. Several training courses have already been held over the last one year.

(b) Consequent to the announcement of the Electronic Watch Policy, M|s Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore have been approved a licensed capacity of 6 lakh nos. of DEWs per annum, 12 State Corporations (details are given in *Annexure*-1 laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6250|83] have each been approved a licensed capacity of 2 lakh numbers of DEWs per annum, and 22 units in the small scale sector (as givein in the *Annexure*-2 laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT*—6250|83] have each been approved a capacity of 50,000 nos. of DEWs per annum. The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT) commenced commercial production of DEWs on December 29, 1982 and released them into the market on February 4, 1983. Over the first two weeks since such release, ELCOT has sold 940 DEWs to Customers. The Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation (UPTRON) jointly with the small scale unit M|s Logitronics and the Bihar Electronics Corporation (BELTRON) jointly with the small scale unit M|s. Armadah Electronics plan to launch their DEWs in the market during April and May 1983 respectively.

(c) Around 50 per cent of the cost of locally made DEWs is made up of imported components. However, over the last two years steps have been taken to build up industrial capacity to import substitute in a phased manner the major components involved in DEW modules, without affecting the quality or reliability of the final DEW. As a result, a private sector unit has started making DEW batteries, and HMT is also going into the manufacture of that product. A collaboration agreement has been entered into between the State public sector company Punjab Display Devices Ltd. and Hitachi for the manufacture of the Liquid Crystal Display panels for DEWs. Work has also been done by DOE and SCL with local crystal manufacturers like BEL and KELTRON to get them to make batch quantities of crystal for DEWs for quality assurance by Hitachi. When these programmes get under way in the next couple of years, the import content will come down substantially.

(d) to (f). M|s SCL have set up substantial facilities for progressive in-depth manufacture of DEW modules under their technical collaboration with Hitachi. So far, about Rs. 45 lakhs of investment on know-how, plant and equipment and training of our engineers, has been made. Actual production of modules during calender 1982 was nil. However, SCL has started commercial manufacture earlier

this month (February 1983) of DEW modules based on SKD level imports from Hitachi. Out of the 6 types of DEW modules presently covered by its collaboration with Hitachi, SCL plans to undertake, during 1983-84, commercial manufacture of at least 2 types. SCL is geared up to undertake production of 100,000 DEW modules during the year subject only to demand.

Manufacturing of radio controlled electronic toys

5070. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restrictions for manufacture of radio controlled electronic toys, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such toys are allowed to be imported; if so, whether on O.G.L. or on any other basis; and

(c) the particulars of import restrictions, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Radio controlled electronic toys can be made only in 100 per cent Government-owned companies as they involve radio transmitters.

(b) and (c). Import of electronic toys is not allowed under OGL. Import of such products requires import clearance on a case-by-case basis. Where they are radio-controlled electronic toys frequency clearance from the Ministry of Communications is required in addition.

Industrial Development of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur

5071. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Central Government for the industrial development of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). All the three districts, of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur have been identified as industrially backward, eligible for concessional finance facilities from All India Term Lending Institutions. Jodhpur districts has been further identified as eligible for Central Investment Subsidy. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in these districts are also entitled to facilities like tax concessons, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy and special facilities for import of raw materials.

Jaisalmer Districts is one of the 'No Industry' districts and entrepreneurs willing to set up industries in this district are given over-riding preference in issue of Industrial Licences.

All the three districts have been covered under the Centrally sponsored District Industries Centre scheme. The DICs provide guidance and assistance as a package to entrepreneurs for the setting up of small scale, village and cottage industries, assist in preparing project reports, registration of units, in procuring land and machinery, arranging financial assistance from different financial institutions, and providing other inputs.

During the last two years, these 3 districts have made considerable progress in the setting up of small scale, village and cottage industries under the DIC Programmes. Details regarding small scale and artisan units established and additional employment generated during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 in these 3 districts is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing progress made in the districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur during 1980-81 and 1981-82 under DIC Programme

	1980-81			1981-82		
	Barmer	Jaisalmer	Jodhpur	Barmer	Jaisalmer	Jodhpur
I. Units Established						
a) Artisan . . .	8	N.A.	19	NR	196	76
b) S.S.I. . . .	161	N.A.	127	115	5	170
c) Total . . .	169	N.A.	146	115	201	246
II. Addl. Employment Generated						
(No. of persons) . .	1313	N.A.	2057	527	552	949

N.A. —Not available
N.R. —Not reported

दुर्लभ मूर्तियों की चोरी

5072. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास वर्ष 1980–81 तथा 1981–82 में दुर्लभ तथा पुरानी मूर्तियों की चोरी के मामलों का रिकार्ड है ;

(ख) चोरी गई मूर्तियों का मूल्य अनुमानतः क्या है तथा चोरी के कितने मामले पकड़े गये और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(ग) क्या इन चोरियों में किसी विशेष विदेशी एजेंसी का हाथ है ; और

(घ) मूर्तियों की चोरी रोकने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ). अपराधों से संबंधित कानूनों को लागू करने के लिये राज्य सरकारें और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन जिम्मेवार है । तथापि भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, केवल केन्द्र संरक्षित स्मारकों और इसके साईट म्यूजिमों से पुरावस्तुओं की चोरी का लेखा जोखा रखता है ? 1980–81 और 1981–82 के दौरान केन्द्र संरक्षित स्मारकों और इसके साईट म्यूजिमों से चोरी की गई पुरावस्तुओं में से 5 मूर्तियों को प्राचीन और दुर्लभ माना जा सकता है जिनकी लागत 1,65,000 रु० आंकी गई है । पांच दुर्लभ मूर्तियों में से पुलिस ने अब तक दो मूर्तियों का पता लगाया और बरामद की गई । इस बात का निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई निश्चित सूचना नहीं है कि इन मामलों में किसी विशेष विदेशी अभिकरण का हाथ है । केन्द्र संरक्षित कुछ स्मारकों और इसके साईट म्यूजिमों में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, ने सामान्य निगरानी कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त सशस्त्र गार्डों की तैनाती भी की है । निगरानी प्रबंधों को कड़ा करने के लिए सुरक्षा अधिकारियों की तैनाती भी की जा रही है । इस प्रकार की चोरियों, तस्करी आदि को

रोकने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार ने पुरावस्तुओं और कलाकृतियों की क्षति और इनका व्यापार करने वाले धोखेबाजों से संबंधित मामलों की जांच करने के लिये केन्द्रीय आसूचना ब्यूरो में एक विशेष एकक जिसे सी० आई० यू० (पुरावस्तु एकक) कहा जाता है, की स्थापना की है। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की इस इकाई के साथ गहन सम्पर्क बनाये रखता है और उन वस्तुओं की पहचान करने में, जो पुरावस्तु है, सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों की सहायता के लिये महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकासों पर अपने अधिकारी तैनात किये हैं। जिन वस्तुओं पर पुरावस्तु होने का संदेह होता है, उनकी जांच करने के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकास स्थलों पर या उनके नजदीक विशेषज्ञ परामर्शदात्री समितियां गठित की गई हैं, ताकि केवल गैर-पुरावस्तुएं ही बाहर जा सके। वर्ष 1977 में, भारत ने अवैध आयात, निर्यात और सांस्कृतिक सम्पत्ति के स्थानान्तरण को निषेध और रोकने पर यूनिस्को सम्मेलन का समर्थन किया है। सम्मेलन में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह व्यवस्था है कि ठेका देने वाली पार्टी को चुराई गई सांस्कृतिक सम्पत्ति का अपने क्षेत्र में अवैध आयात को रोके और इनका पता लगाये और इस प्रकार की चुराई गई सम्पत्ति को सम्बन्धित देशों को वापिस करने के लिये कदम उठाये। परन्तु इस परम्परा के तहत कान्ट्रेक्ट करने वाली पार्टियों के अधिकार हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद से होंगे न कि पहले से।

Shortage of esential inputs for industrial Production

5073. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether, despite improvement in availability of a few important industrial inputs, scarcity of critical essential inputs like coal and power continue to affect the industrial production in the northern region;

(b) whether this was the outcome of the survey conducted by the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry for the quarter July-September 1982;

(c) if so, the other features of the survey conducted and whether Government have accepted the report of the survey and the steps taken by Government to improve the industrial production especially in the North;

(d) to what extent it has affected the industrial production in the South; and

(e) the latest position now?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). A survey carried out by the P.H.D. Chamber of Commerce & Industry on shortage of coal, furnace oil, diesel oil, kerosene, cement and power in the Northern region during the period July-September, 1982, has come to the notice of the Government. The survey covered a limited number of units classified under the groups; Food Products, Rubber Products, Vanaspati, Ceramics, Chemicals and Engineering in the northern region. It has indicated that though there has been overall improvement in the availability of Furnace Oil and Diesel Oil production of the industrial units covered by the survey was affected in varying degrees on account of gap between the requirement and supply of coal, furnace oil and diesel oil.

Industrial production is affected by a variety of factors including shortage of essential inputs throughout the country. The Ministry of Industry monitors the availability of industrial inputs and takes up the reported production snags with the concerned Department/authority for an early remedial action. The Departments of coal, Petroleum and Power have taken steps to improve the availability of industrial inputs. The production of coal has been augmented. However, overall performance of the coal sector crucially depends on the synchronised availability of power and adequate despatches of coal from pits-heads. Further, despite continuing increase in power generation in recent years, it has not been possible to eliminate the gap between requirement and supply since the demand of power has also continued to grow. It may be mentioned that the industrial production increased by 4.0 per cent during the first eight months of 1982-83.

Ban on communal organsiation

5074. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has been urged to ban various communal organisations to check the increasing trend of communal riots in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are seriously considering to ban all communal bodies;

(c) whether all the religious organisations have been consulted for a proposed legislation on the subject; and

(d) if so, by what time Government are likely to introduce a legislation to ban the communal bodies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LAKSAR) : (a) Some suggestions have been made.

(b) to (d). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

Ocean commission

5075. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high power body called the Ocean Commission is being set up to formulate and implement schemes for Ocean Research and Management;

(b) if so, whether apart from this, Department proposes to take up training of ocean scientists and technologists for carrying out research running survey ships, exploitation of nodules, analysis of data and development technologies; and

(c) what are the other proposals that are being considered by the Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A profile for Ocean Development is under preparation. It will cover all aspects of Ocean Development.

Records of Productivity and Mandays lost

5076. SHRI J. S. PATIL:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the records of productivity and mandays lost in the Year of Productivity;

(b) how do they compare with those in each of the last three years; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). As per the figures supplied by the Central Statistical Organisation and the Ministry of Labour, the relevant information is tabulated below:—

Year (Calendar)	Index of industrial production (base 1970-100)	Mandays Lost (in million)
1979 . . .	149·5	43·85
1980 . . .	150·6	21·93
1981 . . .	164·6	36·58 (Provisional)
1982 . . .	171·7 (Provisional)	*43·38 (Provisional)

*(These figures do not fully reflect the number of mandays lost due to the strike in Textile Mills in Maharasthra.)

(c) While the rate of growth in the index of industrial production is by and large satisfactory, given the constraints under which the economy was operating during the year 1982, the increase in mandays lost is a matter of concern to Government and all necessary steps are being taken to reduce work stoppages and loss of mandays.

Incentives for Small Scale Industries

5077. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives extended in favour of small scale industries in backward areas during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have recently reviewed its policy and if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most backward areas have taken the least benefit of these incentives;

(d) the exependiture incurred on all such facilities during the last three years and the number of districts, out of the announced targets that have been declared backward alongwith the facilities extended in their favour; and

(e) whether Government have given any special preference to the State of Orissa in this regard and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) For the development of backward areas and removal of regional imbalances, in addition to the incentives and facilities offered by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, the Central Government offers incentives like Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy, Concessional finance, tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy and special facilities for import of raw materials.

(b) and (c) Planning Commission had, in November, 1978, set up a National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) which has inter alia reviewed the concessions already available for setting up industries in backward areas, in its report on 'Industrial Dispersal'. The report is at an advanced stage of consideration.

The Planning Commission have declared 246 districts as industrially backward to be eligible for concessional finance facilities. Out of these 246 districts, 101 districts/areas have been made eligible for Central Investment Subsidy. Copies of the lists of these Districts have been placed in the Parliament House Library.

(d) During the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (till date) an amount of Rs. 30.55 crores, Rs. 20.00 crores and Rs. 30.00 crores respectively have been re-

imbursed to the State Governments/Union Territories under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and Transport Subsidy Scheme.

(e) All the concessions ernumated in answer to (a) above are available to entrepreneurs setting up industries in backward areas of Orissa.

Development of nomadic and semi-nomadic communities in Orissa

5078. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have indicated that special schemes should be formulated for the development of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic-communities in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether Government are aware that since the Nomadic and semi-nomadic communities have got no permanent assets and they are not settled in any village; and

(c) if so, whether it would be convenient and necessary that 100 per cent subsidy should be allotted in respect of the scheme to be implemented for the benefit of these communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The formulation of Schemes for the development of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities is being done essentially by the State Governments. Government of India are, however, conscious that special efforts require to be made for the development of these communities. With this objective in view, programmes and outlays (in the Special Component Plans of the State) for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities amongst Scheduled Castes have been included in one of the criteria for the release of Special Central Assistance to the States, including the State of Orissa. The pattern of assistance, and the levels of subsidy, are finalised by the State Governments; Government of India have however emphasised that need based programmes should be taken up keeping in mind the particular problems of each occupational category.

एक हजार की जनसंख्या के पीछे पुलिस-कर्मियों और अपराधों की संख्या

5080. **श्री जैनुल बशर :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बंगलौर और कानपुर में प्रति एक हजार, की जनसंख्या के पीछे कितने पुलिसकर्मी तैनात हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त नगरों में प्रति एक हजार की जनसंख्या के पीछे औसतन कितने अपराध होते है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख). "पुलिस" और "लोक व्यवस्था" राज्य के विषय हैं । इसलिये भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रति एक हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे पुलिस कर्मचारियों और प्रति एक हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे अपराध की संख्या के बारें में ऐसी अद्यतन सामग्री नहीं रखी जाती है । फिर भी राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर 1979 में कुछ शहरों में प्रति एक हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे पुलिस कर्मचारियों की संख्या और प्रति एक हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे अपराध संख्या में सामग्री संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

प्रति एक हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे पुलिस कर्मचारियों और प्रति एक हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे अपराध की संख्या का विवरण

क्रम सं०	शहर का नाम	प्रति एक हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे पुलिस कर्मचारियों की संख्या	प्रति एक हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे औसत अपराध संख्या
1.	दिल्ली	4.3	7.9
2.	बम्बई	2.7	4.5
3.	कलकत्ता	6.1	3.9
4.	मद्रास	2.0	5.2
5.	बंगलौर	3.7	11.3
6.	कानपुर	4.9	7.3

Manufacture of Diesel Cars

5081. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit the existing passenger car manufacturers to switch over to the manufacture of diesel cars;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal in this regard;

(c) whether the dieselisation of passenger cars shall increase its cost; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) All existing car manufacturers have been allowed full flexibility to manufacture petrol or diesel driven cars within their licensed capacity.

(c) and (d) The capital cost of a diesel driven vehicle is generally higher than that of a petrol vehicle. The ex-show-room price of diesel version of the Ambassador model is about Rs. 25,000 higher than that of the petrol version. The other manufacturers have not yet marketed diesel versions.

Dealership for the sale of Maruti Car

5082. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be peased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Maruti Udyog Limited had invited applications for allotment of dealership for the sale of Maruti cars;

(b) if so, the number of applications received;

(c) the principles that are proposed to be adopted in awarding dealerships for the sale of Maruti passenger cars; and

(d) when the dealers for the sale of Maruti cars are likely to be appointed

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 495 applications have been received.

(c) and (d) Dealers will be appointed on the basis of their ability to meet the commercial needs of the company. They should have a sound financial standing and be able to provide goods service to the customer. Maruti Udyog Ltd. proposes to appoint dealers in 51 different centres in

the country in three phases. The first phase covers about 16 centres where dealers will be appointed in the next few months. For all other centres dealers will be appointed as and when the production builds up and need arises.

Visit of US Delegation to India to make Research in various fields

5083. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a US delegation recently visited India for research in health, agriculture, monsoon and material sciences;

(b) if so, the names of the leaders and Members of the delegation;

(c) the details of fields covered by their discussions with Indian counterparts and decision arrived at; and

(d) the details of help assured by the visiting delegation and the fields they have identified for further Research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memebrs of the delegation were:—

1. Prof. D. Allan Bromley—Leader
2. Dr. Norman E. Borlaug
3. Dr. Robert H. Burris
4. Dr. Henry Ehrenreich
5. Dr. Richard M. Krause
6. Dr. Robert M. White

(c) and (d) Consequent to the discussion, the following projects were identified in the four general areas:—

A. HEALTH

(i) New Immunological Advances Applied to the Diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases such as leprosy and Tuberculosis.

(ii) Control of Blindness with emphasis on Cataracts.

(iii) New Immunological Advance applied to fertility regulation & infertility.

B. AGRICULTURE & BIOMASS PRODUCTION

(i) Improving Nitrogen utilization in biosphere through:

(a) Importing biological fixation of Nitrogen; and

(b) Improving Biological utilization of Nitrogenous fertilizers.

C. MONSOON

(i) Short-term Monsoon Predicatability, and

(ii) Long-term Monsoon variability.

D. MATERIALS SCIENCE

(i) Decentralized Electrical Power Sources

These proposals are under consideration of the two Governments, and further discussions would take place for the identification of Institutions and the mechanisms of cooperation. The collaboration will be in the spirit of two equal partners and it is envisaged to proceed forward effectively through the availatility of appropriate equipments, expertise and data base required for identified projects.

घड़ी उद्योग

5084. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन ने घडियों से संबंधित एक सौ उद्योगों को मंजूरी दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन एक सौ उद्योगों के नाम तथा पत्ते क्या हैं और

उद्योग वार इनमें कुल पूंजी-निवेश सहित प्रत्येक उद्योग में कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि केवल 75 घड़ी उद्योगों ने 1980 में कार्य प्रारम्भ किया था और यदि हां, तो शेष 25 उद्योगों में कार्य प्रारम्भ न किये जा सकने के क्या कारण हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) विकास आयुक्त (लघु उद्योग) नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय ने यांत्रिक कलाई घड़ियों का निर्माण करने के लिये अब तक 99 लघु एककों के उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है ।

(ख) इन 99 एककों से संबंधित ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये अनुबंध में दिया गया है । [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया दे खिये संख्या एल०टी०—6251/83]

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1980 तक विकास आयुक्त (लघु उद्योग) के कार्यालय ने यांत्रिक कलाई घड़ियों का निर्माण करने के लिये 88 लघु एककों को स्वीकृति दी है तथा इनमें से 44 एककों में 1980 में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया था । सामान्यतः उत्पादन शुरू होने में लगभग दो वर्ष का समय लग जाता है ।

लघु उद्योगों के लिए मदों का आरक्षण

5085. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योग के विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कौन-कौन सी मदों को आरक्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या दिनांक 1 दिसम्बर, 1981 के बाद लघु उद्योगों के लिये और अधिक मदें आरक्षित करने अथवा कुछ मदों में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में विभिन्न एसोसिएशनों और व्यक्तियों ने सुझाव भेजे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उस पर कोई कार्यवाही की है तथा यदि हां, तो तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) केवल लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में ही विकसित किए जाने के लिए आरक्षित वस्तुओं की संख्या इस समय 837 है : वस्तुओं के नाम 26 अप्रल, 1978, 12 मई, 1980, 19 फरवरी, 1981, * अगस्त, 1981, 23 दिसम्बर, 1981, 14 अक्तूबर, 1982 और 19 अक्तूबर, 1982 के भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र भाग-2, खण्ड-3, उपखण्ड (2) की अधिसूचनाओं में प्रकाशित किए जा चके हैं :

(ख) और (ग) केवल लघ उद्योग क्षेत्र में ही वस्तुओं को विनिर्माण के लिए आरक्षित करने और आरक्षित वस्तुओं की विद्यमान नामों में परिवतन करने के लिए एसोसिएशनों और विभिन्न एककों की ओर से समय-समय पर प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की गहराई से जांच की जाती है । प्रत्येक मामले में सरकार उसके गुण-दोषों के आधार पर निणय करती है ।

Largest blast Furnace in A.P.

5086. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the "National Hearld" dated 14 December, 1982 under the caption "Largest blast furnace to be installed in A.P."

(b) if so, when it is going to be installed, location thereof, what will be the production capacity of the furnace, how

much expenditure is expected to be incurred, how it shall be met, what shall be the share of Soviet Union and how it will be provided; and

(c) the details of preventive steps to be taken while installing the furnace so that it does not repeat the fate of other steel plants which are either running into loss or are nearly closed down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two blast furnaces each of 3200 Cubic metre capacity, are to be installed in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. The first blast furnace is scheduled to be commissioned on 30th September, 1985 and the second on 31st May, 1987. Each of these furnaces will be capable of production of 1.7 million tonnes of hot metal per annum.

Soviets are supplying equipment for the first blast furnace from USSR and orders for the second blast furnace have been placed on HEC Ranchi. The estimated cost of these furnaces is Rs. 384.44 crores. Cost for the Soviet portion of supply of equipment, design supervision and services will be met out of the Rouble credit of 390 million offered by USSR for this plant, while the local cost and the cost of the indigenous equipment will be met by the Government of India.

(c) It is not a fact that other steel plants are either running into loss or nearly closed down or that the performance of blast furnace there has been poor. The performance of blast furnace depends upon several factors and important among them are design parameters, planned maintenance, quality of input and efficiency of operation. All these aspects have been taken care of with a view to ensuring the optimum efficiency of the furnaces at V.S.P.

Production of T.V. Sets during 1982-83

5088. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of television sets produced by various television manufacturers in the country during 1982-83 (both colour and black and white);

(b) whether some television manufacturers have applied to the Department of Electronics to permit them to expand their existing units for increasing production of T.V. sets;

(c) if so, the names of such T.V. manufacturers; and

(d) when permission is expected to be given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of different varities of cars

5089. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the different varieties and designs of cars under production in the country;

(b) the number of cars in different designs expected to be produced towards the end of the 1983-84 financial year;

(c) whether bookings have been started for some of those cars; and

(d) the cost of the cars for which bookings have been started?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The cars under production in the country presently are the Ambassador Mark IV manufactured by Hindustan Motors,

the Premier Padmini manufactured by Premier Automobiles Limited and the Dolphin by Sunrise Auto Industries Limited, Bangalore, which is a registered unit.

(b) The total estimated production of passenger cars in 1983-84 is likely to be around 50,000. Besides the current models of cars produced in the country, Maruti Udyog Ltd. proposes to go into production during the financial year 1983-84.

(c) Bookings for the cars to be manufactured by MUL are likely to commence in April, 1983. In respect of other cars, bookings are made by the dealers from intending customers.

(d) The present ex-show room prices of the cars currently under production in the country in Delhi are:—

Ambassador (Petrol)	Rs. 74,429
Premier (Ordinary)	Rs. 74,146
Dolphin	Rs. 85,000 (app)

Earning of Foreign exchange through industrial sector

5090. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested various industrial sectors to help the Government in earning more foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether suggestions have also been given for investing more money in the industries; and

(c) the details of the response of the industrial sectors thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). While no specific suggestion as mentioned in the question has been made, Government are keen to earn more foreign exchange through the industrial sector. With a view to enable the same, Government have been providing all facilities for accelerating production for export and also for encouraging investment in industries. The response from the industrial sectors to the above measures has been encouraging.

Cut in Annual Plan for 1983-84

5091. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Annual Plan for 1983-84 is to be cut down by about 16 per cent to around Rs. 13,000 crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The 1983-84 Annual Plan of the Centre and the Union Territories, at Rs. 14,350.70 crores, is 26 per cent higher than the 1982-83 Plan. The Plans of the Centre and all the States|Union Territories taken together, at Rs. 25,49,5.32 crores is 21.5 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for 1982-83.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of fuel efficient cars, scooters and motor cycles

5092. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to promote and encourage the manufacture of fuel efficient small cars and scooters| motor cycles;

(b) if so, the incentive including those by way of allowing import of parts and spares, which have been offered to the industry; and

(c) the production capacity for such popular vehicles licensed so far and how much of it is already under operation and the additional capacity contemplated to be installed for each item?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Concessional rates of customs duties for import of components under an approved phased manufacturing programme have been extended by the Government for the manufacture of cars upto 1000-cc engine capacity and for 2-wheelers, subject to these satisfying certain criteria that have been specified for fuel efficiency. Differential rates of excise duties have also been introduced.

(c) The licensed capacity of Maruti Udyog Ltd. for the manufacture of passenger cars and its derivatives is 1,40,000 nos. The company is expected to commence production by the end of 1983. The licensed capacity, installed capacity and production of two wheelers during 1982 was:

	Licensed capacity	Installed capacity	Production in 1982
2-wheeler scooters	6,20,000	3,00,000	2.49 lakhs (app)
Motorcycles	1,20,000	1,02,000	1.30 lakhs (app)
Mopeds	4,82,000	1,44,000	2.14 lakhs (app)

In addition fresh letters of intent and registration have been accorded for the manufacture of 2-wheelers for a capacity of about 20 lakh nos. p.a.

Manufacturing of Colour T.V. under new policy

5093. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since cleared any applications for manufacture of colour T.V. sets under the new policy announced (during the current settion);

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) how many more applications are pending consideration of Government; and

(d) what is the total production capacity intended to be licensed for colour T.V. sets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two.

(d) No such target has been fixed by Government.

Discovery of Copper Lead and Zinc Minerals in Rajasthan

5094. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has discovered copper, lead and zinc minerals at various places in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether economical viability of the minerals has been examined;

(d) whether detailed exploration will be undertaken in these areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the surveys conducted by Geological Survey of India, 102.88 million tonnes of copper and 269.81 million tonnes of Lead-zinc ore have been estimated at various places in Rajasthan.

(c) to (e). Schemes for detailed exploration for seven deposits (copper, lead and zinc) in Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara and Sirohi districts are under processing while another four schemes in Jhunjhunu and Udaipur districts are being formulated.

विचाराधीन कैदियों को हथकड़ी डालकर न्यायालयों में पेश किया जाना

5095. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के स्पष्ट निर्देशों के विपरीत विचाराधीन कैदियों को प्रतिदिन हथकड़ी डालकर न्यायालयों में पेश किया जाता है ; और

(ख) सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर कि अधिकांश मामलों में विचाराधीन कैदी निर्दोष पाये जाते हैं और न्यायालयों द्वारा उन्हें सम्मान सहित मुक्त कर दिया जाता है, हथकड़ी डालने की निर्दयतापूर्ण परम्परा को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि पुलिस और जेल दोनों राज्य के विषय है, अतः राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से उच्चतम न्यायालयों के निर्देशों के अनुपालन की आशा की जाती है जो कि भारत सरकार द्वारा उनके ध्यान में लाये गये थे । भारत सरकार ने अलग से राज्य सरकारों को बार बार लिखा है कि हथकड़ी का प्रयोग केवल उन हालातों को छोड़कर जहां हिंसा, भाग निकलने अथवा बचाव का युक्तिसंगत डर हो, नहीं करना चाहिए । विशिष्ट मामलों में जहां इन निर्देशों के उल्लंघन के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, उन्हें संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में भी लाया जाता है ।

Financial provision for Heavy Water Plant at Kota

5096. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the heavy water plant at Kota in Rajasthan;

(b) the original estimated cost, its revised cost and when the plant is likely to commence its operation; and

(c) the financial provision for the expenses of heavy water plant at Kota for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The installed capacity of the Heavy Water Plant at Kota is 100 tonnes/year. Although the original estimated cost based on preliminary engineering details was Rs. 1948 lakhs in 1970, the sanctioned cost of the project in 1972 was Rs. 3579.00 lakhs. This was last revised to Rs. 6371.00 lakhs in 1980. The plant is expected to be commissioned by mid 1983. The budget provision for the plant, during 1982-83 is Rs. 575.00 lakhs.

C.B.I probe regarding misuse of L.T.C. claims by employees of I.S.R.O.

5097. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that C.B.I. has conducted an enquiry in Ahmedabad into false L.T.C. claims amounting to Rs. 30,000 made by 5 employees of the Indian Space Research Organistion; and

(b) whether the C.B.I. has come across several such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) CBI has conducted an inquiry in Ahmedabad into the allegedly false LTC claims amounting to Rs. 14,400/- involving four employees of the Space Applications Centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation. All these cases have been registered with criminal court at Ahmedabad.

In addition, four cases of allegedly false LTC claims by employees of the Space Applications Centre are under investigation by C.B.I. In yet another case disciplinary action is contemplated on the basis of a report from the C.B.I.

Gap between supply and demands of cement

5098. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructural facilities like coal, power and transport have been improved to increase the cement production and has the gap between the supply and demand narrowed;

(b) if so, how much cement was produced during the first three years in the Sixth Plan and whether the same is in keeping with the targets fixed in the Plan; and

(c) what measures are afoot to achieve self-sufficiency in these vital important items of mass public consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) While there has been improvement in the infrastructural facilities like coal and transport, shortage of power continues to cause concern. Nevertheless, there has been increase in the level of production of cement due to installation of additional cement capacity. The domestic production of cement has increased over a period of the last few years. However, the gap between demand and supply still persists which is expected to be narrowed down by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(b) Production of cement during the Ist three years of the Sixth Plan and the production target fixed at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan period are as follows:

1980-81	18.56 million tonnes
1981-82	21.06 million tonnes
1982-83	23.00 (Estimated) million tonnes

Production target of cement at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period is 34.5 million tonnes.

(c) Every effort is being made to improve availability of cement within the country by better utilisation of existing installed capacity and by installation of additional capacities.

Amendment of Law to Regulate inflow of foreign money

5099. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal of amending the present law to effect stricter control over the inflow of foreign money into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): The amendment to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, is under consideration of the Government.

Robbery in Connaught Place

5100. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the Hindustan Times dated 25 February, 1983 under the caption "String of break-ins at C.P.";

(b) if so, the money and other valuable articles taken by miscreants by open-

ing the shutters of shops in Connaught Place, New Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken to trace and arrest the miscreants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cash amounting to Rs. 18,806.65 paise is reported missing from the four shops in Connaught Place.

(c) The places of occurrence have been inspected by the Crime Team and CFSL experts. The Dog Squads were also summoned. Bad characters and known burglars are being interrogated to work out the cases and apprehend the culprits.

बोकारो और भावनाथपुर के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया जाना

5101. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो और भावनाथपुर के विस्थापित पात्र व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है, यदि नहीं, तो अभी तक उनकी उपेक्षा किये जाने के लिये उत्तरदायी संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के अतिरिक्त छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना में कितने आदिवासियों को तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। सरकार की नीति के अनुसार प्रत्येक विस्थापित परिवार के शारीरिक दृष्टि से सक्षम एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार दिया जाता है बशर्तेकि रिक्ति उपलब्ध हो और वह व्यक्ति उस पद के उपयुक्त हो। बोकारो में 11,946 विस्थापित परिवारों में से मार्च, 1983 के मध्य तक 13,723 विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया जा चुका है। भवनाथपुर की चूना-पत्थर की खानों में 660 विस्थापित परिवारों के 451 विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया जा चुका है।

(ग) किसी क्षेत्र विशेष के कर्मचारियों के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना में खनिज पदार्थ

5102. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटा नागपुर और सन्थाल परगना के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कौन-कौन से खनिज पाए जाते हैं तथा उनका वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या है ;

(ख) छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र के इन खनिज पदार्थों से सरकार को कुल कितनी वार्षिक आय होती है तथा उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये उसको कितने प्रतिशत भाग आवंटित किया जाता है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1977 से 1982 तक, वर्ष-वार रायल्टी के रूप में छोटा नागपुर के संबंधित संगठनों को कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) बिहार के छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना में 1982 वर्ष के दौरान पाए गए खनिजों की वार्षिक मात्रा और मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

खनिज का नाम	मात्रा (टनों में)	मूल्य ('000 रुपयों में)
छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र		702,195
(कुल मूल्य)		
एसबेस्ट्स	1,349	1,012
बैराइट्स	291	58
बौक्साइट	568,903	16,801
क्रोमाइट	594	149
ताबां अयस्क	1,349,195	234,565
डोलोमाइट	177,446	8,703
फायरक्ले	199,462	5,054
स्वर्ण	121	18,689
ग्रेफाइट अयस्क	21,581	2,112
लौह अयस्क	7,227	293,618
कायोलिन	38,691	7,049
काइनाइट	19,020	10,009
लाइमस्टोन	1,300	58,613
मैगनीज अयस्क	3,528	202
माइका (क्रूड)	4,138	16,237
माइका (वेस्ट तथा स्क्रैप)	1,589	उपलब्ध नहीं
ओकर	577	14
बालू अन्य	70,131	281
चांदी	12,948	28,894
स्टेटाइट	2,958	85
संथाल परगना क्षेत्र		
(कुल मूल्य)		2,874
फायरक्ले	14,855	358
कायोलिन	10,054	1,648
सिलिका बालू	21,229	868

(ख) और (ग) खनिजों पर राय-ल्टी और उपकर दोनों से प्राप्त राजस्व राज्य सरकार के सामान्य राजकोष में जाता है । बिहार सरकार के अनुसार राज्य की वार्षिक आदिवासी उप-योजना में इन क्षेत्रों के विकास व्यय के लिये पर्याप्त आवंटन रखा जाता है । उक्त आवंटन राज्य सरकार को मात्र खनिजों से प्राप्त आय से ही संबंधित नहीं होता है । राज्य सरकार को खनिजों से प्राप्त वार्षिक आय के संबंध में जानकारी एकत्र. की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया. जायेगा ।

Permission sought by Political Organisations for receiving Foreign Money

5103. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the different wings of the political parties who applied to Government for permission to receive money from abroad during the last three years;

(b) the total money received by each organisation from abroad during the last three years;

(c) the names of the organisations which were premitted by Government to bring money from abroad; and

(d) the reasons for according permission to such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Under Section 4(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, political parties are barred from accepting any foreign contribution.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Names of organisations covered under section 5(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, permitted to accept foreign contributions during the last three years are given in the attached statement and the purpose for which the permission was granted is shown against each.

Statement

Names of the Organisations coaered under Sec. 5(1) *of the Foreign Contribution* (*Regulation*) *Act*, 1976, *permitted to accept foreign contribution and the purpose for which permission granted*

1980

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Purpose
1	Samajwadi Mahila Sabha, Bombay.	For education of Adivasi Children in Masvan area of Thane District.
2	Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, Delhi.	(i) For publishing and translating from English into Hindi and other regional language of folder "ISLAM AT A GLANCE" for free distribution. (ii) For Jam at's humanitarian activities for the benefit of poor and needy.
3	Friends of Moral Re-armament (India)	Donations during the course of their conference 'A Dialogue on Development, and contributions received from time to time for education purposes.
4	INTUC, West Bengal Branch	For relief to flood victims in Bengal.

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Purpose
		1981
5	Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, Delhi.	(i) For Urdu translation of Holy Quran for free distribution.
		(ii) For relief work for riot victims in Biharsharif, Bihar.
6	Samajwadi Mahila Sabha, Bombay	For education of Adivasi children in Masvan area of Thane District
7	INTUC, New Delhi	(i) For project on Employment Programmes.
		(ii) For preparation and supply of Educational Kits for Trade Unions.
		1982
8	Rashtra Seva Dal, Bombay	For meeting administrative expenses of Regional Office of International Falcon Movement/Socialist Educational International.
9.	Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay	(i) For setting up of a training Institute and a workshop for training the rural youth.
		(ii) Six-year Trade Union training Plan cum-Educational Kit for permanent Trade Union training.
10	INTUC, Central Women Workers' Committee, Bombay.	(i) Regional Seminars to dissiminate the findings of the study report 'Situation of Nursing Personnel in India' among nursing profession.
		(ii) For an intensive vocational training for young girls and to rehabilitate and training programme for women agriculture workers in Gujarat.
11	INTUC, New Delhi.	(i) For its project on 'Uplift of the Rural poor, through self-organisation.
		(ii) For expending activities of Ambedkar Institute for Labour Studies, Bombay.
12	INTUC, Ambedkar Institute for Labour Studies, Bombay.	For the Institute's Labour Study Project.
13	Samajwadi Mahila Sabha, Bombay.	For installation of a library in Masvan and agriculture.
14	Institute of Indian Labour, Calcutta.	For conducting Workers' Education and Training Programme.
15	Friends of Moral Re-armament(India).	For advancement of education in India.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में उद्योगों द्वारा निर्मित उत्पादों की खरीद

5104. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कोई ऐसी योजना तैयार की है जिससे कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित औद्योगिक एककों और कुटीर उद्योगों के उत्पादों को सरकारी खरीद के मामले में प्राथमिकता मिल सके ताकि उन उत्पादों के लिये विपणन सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके तथा उन एककों का विकास सुनिश्चित हो सके ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार की योजना कब तक बनायी जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान में लघु क्षेत्र से पूर्णतः खरीदी जाने वाली अथवा उनसे आंशिक रूप से खरीदी जाने वाली आरक्षित वस्तुओं को छोड़कर अन्य वस्तुओं पर निजी क्षेत्र के बड़े एककों के न्यूनतम दर के स्वीकार्य प्रस्तावों की तुलना में लघु उद्योगों के प्रस्तावों पर 15 प्रतिशत तक मूल्य अधिमान देने संबंधी एक नीति अपनायी जाती है। मूल्य अधिमान स्वतः नहीं दिया जाता है किन्तु इसकी ग्राहयता एवं मात्रा का निर्णय प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुण के आधार पर लिया जाता है। सरकार ने लघु क्षेत्र से खरीद करने और उन्हें मूल्य अधिमान देने के लिये पहले ही निदेश जारी कर दिये हैं। जब कभी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है तब उचित उपचारात्मक उपाय करने के लिये संबंधित संगठन से इसके बारे में पूछताछ की जाती है।

Slump in industrial growth

5105. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has expressed serious concern over the slump in industrial growth rate;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter;

(c) the industries which have suffered actual drop in production during the year 1982-83; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to boost the production and achieve the production targets?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The slower growth rate could be due to differential performance of different industries on account of factors such as power shortages, international market conditions, industrial relations, short-term supply-demand imbalances, etc.

The industries which showed a decline in proddction during 1982-83 (April-December) are manufacture of textile; manufacture of footwears other wearing apparel etc.; manufacture of leather and fur products except footwear etc.; manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery; manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances supply; manufacture of transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Since 1980, Government have taken several important measures to improve industrial production. These include:

1. Provision for automatic growth at the rate of 5 per cent per annum subject to a maximum of 25 per cent over a period of 5 years.

2. Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed|registered capacity in indus-

tries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential.

3. Permitting capacities on the basis of the best production achieved by the units with due protection to small scale sector etc.

4. De-licensing of schemes for exploitation of alternate sources of energy.

5. Special attention to the development of industries in "No Industry Districts" and notified backward areas.

6. Creation of a Special Cell in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (Department of Industrial Development) to receive and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians.

7. Review of investment policies in order to provide a positive production orientation to the industrial economy is a continuous exercise.

The Union Budget for 1983-84 contains certain proposals aimed to encourage higher production.

Setting up of an Electronics Development Fund

5106. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electronic Component Industries Association (ELCINA) has urged Government to set up an electronics component development fund of Rs. 15 crores to encourage new capacities as well as modernisation;

(b) if so, whether it has also suggested a number of concessions for the industry; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government has noted the points.

Development of K.V.I. Sub Sector

5107. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of INDUUTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan that in order to achieve the targets laid diwn in the Plan there would be a need for the structural changes in the organisational and implemen-mentation patern, need to develop and expand KVI sub-sector both vertically and horizentally and link that with IRD & Trysem programmes at the block level; and

(b) if so, the amount of progress and achievements made so far and the measures proposed to be taken to increase the production and earnings of artisans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Khadi & Village Industries subsector is served by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC), as well as by the various State Governments through the respective State Khadi & Village Industries Boards.

KVIC has been implementing its programme for the development of Khadi and 25 scheduled village industries through about 1000 registered institutions, over 30,000 cooperatives and 26 State KVI Boards, operating in about 1.3 lakh villages. Efforts are being made to strengthen the State KVI Boards and to build up effective relationship beaween them and KVIC. Proper linkages have been built with the District Rural Development Agencies for implementing the IRD and TRYSEM Programmes. The Commissions has identified 200 blocks for intensive development under IRD programme. Similarly, it has created training/facilities for 14,000 persons per annum in 110 training centres under TRYSEM and has trained 11,317 persons under its own programmes and 24,916 persons under TRYSEM during 80-81 and 81-82. Uuder Biogas programme it has set up 17,144 gobargas plants in the first two years of the Sixth Plan.

With a view to providing greater opportunities to artisans to earn reasonable wages, the Commission produced and distributed 534499. Charkhas of various kinds, 3,631 power ghanis, 2,975 Atta Chakkis, 438 dehuskers, 61,230 Bee boxes, 4075 honey extractors, 3,889 new model pottery wheels, and 354 shaila pottery wheels.

The levels of production employment and earnings of the artisans during the first two years of the Sixth Plan are as follows:—

Year	Production (KVI) (Rs. in crores)	Employment (KVI) (in lakh persons)	Earnings (KVI) (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	558.09	30.16	153.95
1981-82	665.77	32.42	190.21

Development of Tribals in Rajasthan

5108. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated by Central Government for development of the tribal places in Rajasthan State; and

(b) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented and the time to be taken in their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Central Government does not directly administer any development schemes in tribal areas. However, the State's tribal sub-Plan is initially prepared and then discussed among the representatives of the State Government, the Planning Commission and Central Ministries. For the tribal sub-Plan area of Rajasthan, the following schemes have been formulated for the development of tribals:

(i) Agriculture and allied sector programme.

(ii) Cottage, village and small industries.

(iii) Development of infra-structural facilities and social services like irrigation, rural electrification, rural water supply and education etc.

(iv) Beneficiary schemes under IRD, TSP and other programmes.

(b) These schemes are under implementation. However, most of them are schemes of continuing nature and, hence, it is difficult to indicate time-limit.

Industrial Production

5109. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to raise the industrial production;

(b) if so, the performance of industrial production in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(c) the percentage of increase in industrial production in 1982-83; and

(d) the expected performance in industrial production in 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the Index of Industrial Production (Base 1970 =100)

compiled by the CSO, the growth rate during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (April—December) over the corresponding period of previous years was as follows:

1980-81	4.0 per cent
1981-82	8.6 per cent
1982-83 (April—December)	3.6 per cent

(d) Figures are provisional. The document 'Annual Plan' 1983-84 is at present under preparation and the targets for 1983-84 are to be finalised by the Planning Commission in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Production of different varieties of Steel

5111. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of steel of different varieties during the year 1982;

(b) whether it is in keeping with the estimated quantity of production in Sixth Plan; and

(c) what is the gap between the capacity of production of steel, both in public and private sector, and the quantity of actual production during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The production of carbon steel during the calendar year 1982 was as follows:

	('000' tonnes)
Integrated steel plants	7249
Mini steel plants . .	1663
TOTAL : . . .	8912

(b) The target for production of steel for 1982-83 was envisaged at 11.32 million tonnes in the sixth plan document. Availability of steel in the country during the year 1982-83 has been satisfactory.

(c) The details of capacity and actual production of saleable steel are as follows:—

('000' tonnes)

	SAIL Plants	TISCO	Mini-Steel Plants
1980-81			
Capacity	7200	1500	2480
Actual Production	4766	4537	1530
Difference between capacity and production	(—)2434	(+)37	(—)950
1981-82			
Capacity	7200	1500	2480
Actual Production	5651	1606	1643
Difference between capacity and actual production . . .	(—)1549	(+)106	(—)837

Production of Cement from 1980-81 to 1982-83

5112. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total production of cement in the country during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto end of February) and whether it is in keeping with the Sixth Plan target;

(b) whether the entire capacity of cement production is being utilised; if not, why the capacity has been kept idle; and

(c) what is the strategy of Government to augment the production of

cement to meet its growing need in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The domestic production of cement during the period was as follows:—

1980-81	18.56 million	tonnes
1981-82	21.06 million	tonnes
1982-83 (upto Feb. 83)	21.03 million	tonnes (estimated)

Production target of cement at the end of the Sixth Plan period is 34.5 million tonnes.

(b). and (c). Due to infrastructural constraints particularly power cuts imposed in major cement producing States, there has been under-utilisation of installed capacity in cement industry. Every effort is being made to improve capacity utilisation of cement plants by making available requisite infrastructural inputs to the extent possible to augment production of cement within the country.

Development of Tribals

5113. SHRI A.C. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by his Ministry for the development of tribals living in the hilly areas;

(b) if so, what are the schemes under implementation in the hilly areas for the upliftment of hilly tribals;

(c) the names of the States where those schemes have been implemented so far; and

(d) the details of the financial allocation made to those States for that purpose in 1981-82 and 1982-83?

THE MIISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. In hill States consisting entirely of hilly areas, Tribal Sub-Plans are prepared for scheduled areas and blocks/tehsils with more than 50 per cent tribal population. As regards recognised hill areas in other states, the development of tribals living therein is undertaken as part of the Hill Area Development Programme.

(b) The programme content of the Tribal Sub-Plan lays emphasis on schemes intended to increase the productivity levels of agriculture, horticulture, Animal Husbandry forestry Small and village industries and marketing. The LAMPS (LARGE_SIZED ADIVASI MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETY/SOCIETIES) provide credit and marketing facilities. Another aspect which is dealt with is transfer of technology. The endeavour here would be not to destroy the economic base of the tribals but gradually introduce improved techniques of agriculture, animal husbandry, etc. Re-settlement of shifting cultivators amongst tribals would be improved by provision of a package of services required. Educational programmes have been given emphasis as also provision of basic amenities like safe drinking water, adequate shelter and health care and an optimal level of nourishment.

(c) and (d). The allocations made under the Tribal Sub-Plan for the hill States of Tripura, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as follows:

State	Allocation 1981-82		Allocation 1982-83	
	Flow from State Plan	Special Central Assistance	Flow from State Plan	Special Central Assistance
Manipur	1607·63	142·00	1917·19	169·00
Tripura	1239·44	129·00	1660·77	144·00
Himachal Pradesh	800·00	110·00	1060·55	135·00
Sikkim	319·92	19·50	381·10	25·70

Funds for the development of Scheduled Castes under special component Plan

5115. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the upliftment and development of Scheduled Castes by the Central Government during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 separately and the amount actually spent for this purpose during these years; and

(b) the amount earmarked by the Central Government for this purpose for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 under the Special Component Plan and other schemes separately for the upliftment and development of Scheduled Castes year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Details of allocations and releases made by the Government of India for the Scheduled Castes in the Backward Classes Sector for the three years are furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) The question of identification of Schemes and quantification of outlays for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes has been taken up by the Planning Commission with different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Some of the Ministries/Departments which have undertaken this exercise are Agriculture and Cooperation, Rural Development, Education, Labour and Rehabilitation, Textiles, Health, Power, Works and Housing. This is a continuing process and the Ministries have been asked by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs to formulate detailed Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes. Since the quantification by the Ministries has scope for improvement, in some cases, they have been requested to have a further look at the schemes and outlay. In this situation it would not be possible to give precise figures of amounts earmarked by different Ministries in their Special Component Plans. The outlays for the Scheduled Castes from the various schemes of the Ministry of Home Affairs (including the Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans of the States) for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 have been Rs. 136.86 crores, Rs. 152.83 crores and 168.85 crores respectively.

Statement

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-89
Allocation made	185·00	2,332·00	3,431·00
Amounts Released	132·83	2,174·77	2,740·96

Assistance for Export of Goods manufactured by Units under control of K. & V.I.C.

5116. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance for export of goods manufactured by units under the control of Khadi and Village Industries Commission is given (Bathi, Soap, Handmade) etc.; and

(b) if so, the nature of such assistance and procedures for obtaining such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Khadi & Village Industries sector mainly caters to internal

market and the Khadi & Village Industries Commission has, therefore, not created any independent institutional infrastructure of its own for exports. It acts as a registering authority for exporters of Khadi products. In addition to Khadi, a few other items e.g. Leather Footwear, Pamira, Fibre articles and Handmade paper are also exported in a small way. All these products including Khadi are exported with the help of Export Promotion Council for Handlooms & Handicrafts and the individual exporters get cash assistace on different items as per Government policy.

Promotion of Assistants to Section Officers

5117. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMER:

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the senior most Assistant not included in the zone for promotion fixed in 1980 started to officiate on ad hoc basis or otherwise in Section Officers' Grade in the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Industry, Labour and Rehabilitation, Agriculture and Fertilizers and Chemicals;

(b) the number of such Assistants officiating in Section Officers Grade of Central Secretariat Service on long term ad hoc basis against long term/short term vacancies in the above Minisries; and

(c) the steps taken by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms to fill the long term vacancies in these Ministries by Select List/Direct Recruit Section Officers or by Assistants within the temporary promotion zone in accordance with the Recruitment Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Since the Central Secretariat Service is decentralised upto to the Section Officers' Grade, the requisite Service is decentralised upto to the information will be available only with the Ministries/Departments concerned. Accordingly, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Economic Advisory Council

5118. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a five-member Economic Advisory Council;

(b) if so, what would be the terms of reference of this body;

(c) whether in forming the body, Government will take care to ensure that the heads of the independent financial institutons now functioig are not included in this organisation because it may affect the independent functioning of such financial organisation; and

(d) what would be the role of this body *vis-a-vis* the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (Shri S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have set up a five-member Economic Advisory Council, whose membership and terms of reference are as in the copy of the relevant Resolution laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6252/83*].

(c) Does not arise, in view of the reply to (a) and (b) above.

(d) As will be apparent from the terms of reference of the Council, its role is quite distract and seperate from that of the Planning Commission.

Setting up of branch offices by NSIC

5119. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporataion has set up branch offices in several States recently;

(b) if so, the steps and programmes being contemplated to develop small industries in the five districts of North Bengal; and

(c) the details of the proposals for smfall industries in North Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The National Small Industries Corporation helps in the growth and development of small scale industries in the country including the five distrcts of North Begal through its various activities like supply of machinery on Hire Purchase basis, Prototype Development and Training Centres, Marketing programmes and Government purchase programmes.

The Regionll Office of NSIC at Calcutta caters to the needs *inter alia* of North Bengal.

Closure of companies due to indiscriminate imports

5120. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Goverment are aware that a number of companies are closing down or working in losses due to indiscriminate imports leading to mounting trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Government policy does not permit indiscriminate imports. The impact of the Import Policy, Import Duty and other related factors on the utilisation of installed capacity in the country is monitored by a Standing Group on Import Policy under the Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary. Necessary modifications are made from time to time on the recommendations of this Group.

Loss of production due to shortage of Coal and Power in Paper Industry

5121. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(c) whether the Industrial Credit paper industry to depend less on electricity purchased from outside and get more of it from sources within the paper mills;

(b) whether large size mills form the bulk of this industry and have consumed 6 per cent of the coal and nearly 3 per cent power and the energy actually used has been found to be often in excess of norms meant for the paper mills;

(c) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India has revealed that the paper industry lost 10—20 per cent of production because of coal and power shortages;

(d) whether a number of areas where energy consumption could be reduced or production improved by more efficient operation has been identified through the process; and

(e) if so, to what extent the paper mills have started using internal energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Large size mills account for nearly 70 per cent of the total installed capacity of the paper and paper board industry. A study carried out by the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

(ICICI) has estimated that the coal and power energy requirements of the paper industry in 1985 would account for approximately 6.1 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively of the total estimated Industrial demand in that year of the respective sources. The study has also revealed that the actual energy consumption has often been in excess of norms established by certain units for monitoring their own consumption.

(c) According to the information furnished by the Industry in respect of the study carried out by the ICICI, the Industry has reported loss of production to the extent of 10 to 20 per cent in recent years due to the shortage of coal and power.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The study has revealed that the Industry could adopt certain measures for improving energy utilisation/conservation. It is understood that efforts are being made by the Indian Paper Industry to incorporate some of these measures. Most of the large paper mills have already installed facilities for cogeneration of power and process steam.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पिथौरागढ़ और अल्मोड़ा में आदिवासी उप-योजना

5122. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह दी है कि वह अल्मोड़ा के पिथोरागढ़ और कुपोत ब्लाक के मुन्स्योरी और धारेहुला ब्लाकों में रहने वाले अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के कल्याण के लिये आदिवासी उप-योजना तैयार करें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार "आदिवासी उप-योजना" के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिये धनराशि प्रदान करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को इन ब्लाकों के लिये एकीकृत आदिवासी विकास परियोजना तैयार करने के लिये सलाह दी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार से एकीकृत आदिवासी विकास योजना प्राप्त होने पर परियोजना आयोग द्वारा धनराशियों के आवंटन को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा ।

Setting up of Heavy water plants at Thal-Vaishet near Bombay and Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh

5123. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to set up five more heavy water plants during the next decade to meet its expending nuclear power programmes;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Govt. had already decided to set up two heavy water plants at the Thal-Vaishet near Bombay and Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether the work on these projects has started; and

(d) whether any foreign assistance had been sought for these projects and by what time the three remaining heavy water plants will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Two new Heavy Water Plants are being set up at Thal in Maharashtra and Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh and work on them has already started. No decision has been taken regarding setting up of additional Heavy Water Plants. The Heavy Water Plants are being set up indigenously except in certain limited areas of engineering, where collaboration is available on commercial terms.

Loans to Scheduled Caste enterpreneurs by Delhi Administration

5124. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration called for the applications during 1981-82 from Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs for interest-free loan of Rs. 10,000/- each out of Rs. 5 lakhs allocation;

(b) if so, number of applications from the Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs received by Delhi Administration and number of those to whome the loan has been given;
reasons therefor; and

(c) if no loan has been given to any Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs the reasons therefo; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the scheme of interest-free loan under which the applications were invited from Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs has been converted into D. R. I. Scheme; if so, the reasons for such conversion of the scheme and defrauded the entrepreneurs of Scheduled Caste communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration they had invited, in 1981-82, applications from the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs who are bonafide residents of Delhi for interest free loans upto Rs. 5,000/- and subsidy upto 75 per cent of the cost of equipment (subject to maximum of Rs. 5,000).

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration received 781 applications in 1981-82, 139 more during 1982-83. All these applications having been considered, 157 units have been approved for grant of loan.

(d) In the Scheme, the proposal of interest free loan could not be agreed to by the Ministry of Industrial Development who suggested that the interest rate be fixed at a nominal 4 per cent.

दिल्ली में विदेशी नागरिकों की हत्या

5125. **श्री अरविन्द नेताम :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में कितने विदेशी नागरिकों की हत्यायें हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी घटनायें न होने देने के लिये कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया) : (क) पिछले 2 वर्षों अर्थात् 1981 और 1982 के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस को विदेशी नागरिकों की हत्या के 2 मामले सूचित किये गये थे । (ख) और (ग) उन क्षेत्रों में जहां विदेशी रहते हैं, गश्त को बढ़ा दिया गया है । सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों पर सशस्त्र सैनिक भी तैनात किए गए हैं ।

राजनीति और प्रशासन में विदेशियों द्वारा भाग लिया जाना

5126. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन विदेशी नागरिकों को जो बीजा लेकर भारत आते हैं प्रशासन

और राजनीति में भाग लेने की अनुमति है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या वाराणसी के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट ने सारनाथ उत्तर प्रदेश में श्रीलंका मूल के इस प्रकार के कुछ आवजकों को भारत-विरोधी कार्यों में शामिल होने तथा साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने के लिये दोषी पाया और उनके निर्वासन के लिये केन्द्र सरकार से सिफारिश की थी; और

(ग) क्या ये विदेशी अध्ययन के प्रयोजन से आये थे और यदि हां, तो उन्हें केन्द्र सरकार की अनुमति के बिना बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सिंहली विभाग में उच्च पदों पर किस प्रकार नियुक्त किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क)से(ग) भारत में विदेशियों से राजनीति में भाग लेने की आशा नहीं की जाती है। उनके द्वारा प्रशासनिक स्वरूप के कार्य आरम्भ करना प्रत्येक मामले के गुणदोषों और तथ्यों पर निभर करता है। 1976 में वाराणसी के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट ने बौद्धों में आपसी प्रतिद्वन्दता के कारण शांति भंग की आशंका से और विदेशियों की व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा के लिये चिन्ता से, महाबोधि सोसायटी आफ इंडिया से संबंधित श्रीलंका के किसी नागरिक के ठहरने की अवधि को पुनः बढ़ाने से इंकार करने से सबंधित अपने विचार व्यक्त किये थे। उसके विरुद्ध भारत-विरोधी अथवा साम्प्रदायिक गतिविधियों के कोई आरोप नहीं हैं। बाद में स्थिति सामान्य हो गई और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के अधिकारी समय समय पर इस विदेशी के ठहरने की अवधि बढ़ाने की मंजूरी देते रहे। 1976 में बनारस हिन्दू विश्व विद्यालय में सिंहली भाषा के प्राध्यापक के रूप में इस विदेशी की नियुक्ति सरकार की जानकारी में विश्व-विद्यालय की कार्यकारी परिषद् द्वारा अनुमोदित की गई थी।

Irregularities in purchase of blankets and Durries by Central Jail Authorities

5127. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Jail authorities purchased blankets and durries worth Rs. 2.75 lakhs from two firms in Panipat (Haryana) without following the usual procedure of inviting tenders during the Akali agitation and 500 blankets and durries and a large number of utencils were unauthorisedly taken out of the jail for the use in a marriage party; and

(b) if so, who are responsible for the serious irregularities and unauthorised use of Government property together with details of action taken against them so also to ensure that such irregularities do not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has reported that the Jail Authorities had purchased Blankets and Bed Sheets worth about Rs. 2.77 lakhs from two firms in Panipat during the period from 19th November, 1982 to 3rd December, 1982. No durries were bought from the said firms. These purchases were made on emergent basis by the Jail Authorities by inviting limited tenders which is permissible under the rules. The Administration has further clarified that no Blankets, Durries and utensils were taken out of the Jail unauthorisedly.

Mandal Commission Report

5128. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have sent their views on the report of the Mandal Commission which was sent to them sometime back;

(b) if so, what are the comments of each State; and

(c) reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c): The comments from all the State Governments on the Second Backward Classes Commission Report have not been received yet.

Response of large houses and Fera Companies to policy relaxation for increased production capacities

5129. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the response of the large houses and FERA Companies to the new policy of relaxation to set up capacities for increased production, higher export generation and adoption of modern technology, etc.; and

(b) after re-definition of the list of the industry in Appendix-I of the press note of February, 1973 which of the large houses and FERA Companies have availed of the opportunities, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The response of the large houses and FERA Companies to the new policy of relaxation has been positive.

(b) After re-definition of the list of industries in Appendix-I during April, 1982, 256 industrial licence applications from MRTP/FERA Companies for the manufacture of items pertaining to industries included in the revised Appendix-I have so far been received in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. Of these, 32 applications have been approved, 68 proposals have been rejected or otherwise disposed of and the remaining 156 cases are pending at various stages of consideration.

Appointment of daily wage employees

5130. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4496 on 16-9-81 regarding appointment of daily wage employees and state:

(a) whether 22 daily wage employees were appointed till March, 81 and whether the quota reserved for them has been filled fully thereby;

(b) whether official order dated July, 81 has been implemented in these branches and laboratories under CSIR Headquarters;

(c) if so, the number of daily wage employees appointed in these branches and laboratories in accordance with the above official order as on 31-1-1983 and whether they possess requisite educational qualifications prescribed for various posts;

(d) the total percentage of SC/ST employees among them appointed so far; and

(e) whether appointment of daily wage employees has been made through Employment Exchange.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Productoin and Export of footwear

5131. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the sphere of footwear production which is highly labour incenttive, the growth rate was rather unhappy during 1982-83;

(b) if so, the total production in the country and that exported during this period;

(c) what were the cause for poor performance; and

(d) steps being taken to improve the situation and targets fixed for 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Footwear is at present being produced in the small scale and cottage sector as well as in the organised sector. The latter produced 12.9 million pairs of footwear during 1982-83 as against 14.3 million pairs during the previcous year. The information relating to production of footwear in the small scale and cottage sector is not available. However, production in this sector has been estimated at 270 million pairs in 1981-82 and 264.7 million pairs in 1982-83.

The value of exports of leather footwear and footwear components for two years have been as under:

	Leather footwear	Footwear Components
1981-82	21.62	70.38
April 81 to Jan. 82	16.01	50.81
April 82 to Jan. 83	14.92	59.07

The reasons for the decline in the export of leather footwear include general recession in the international market, lack of availability of adequate indigenous infra-structure, availability of substitutes like canvass shoes, and protection being increasingly extended by many traditionally importing countries to their home footwear industry.

No targets have been fixed for the production of footwear during 1983-84.

Export of leather footwear and goods

5132. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any policy has been evolved by now and implemented to increase the export of leather footwear and leather goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of the increasd export of leather footwear and leather goods on the generation of employment and earning of foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, It is the policy of the Government to export more of value added items of leather and with that objectice, the export of raw hides and skins are banned. Several measures such as pre-shipment credit facility upto 180 days at concessional rate of interent, cash compensatory support, air freight subsidy etc. have been taken by Government in the recent past with a view to reviving export from the leather sector.

The break-up of export satistics for the period from April 1982—January, 83 in respect of various items of leather products is as under:

(Rs. crores)

(i) Leather goods	27.40
(ii) Industrial Leather manufactures	9.26
(iii) Leather footwear	14.92
(iv) Footwear components	59.07

Leather footwear and leather goods are value added items and their increased exports will help in earning items and their increased exports will help in earning higher foreign exchange and at the same time provide larger employment opportunities.

Eight export-oriented schemes have been approved since 1981 in the organised sector for a total capacity of 5.5 million pairs of shoes, with export obligation ranging from 70 per cent to 100 per cent of production. These schemes are reported to be at various stags of implementation.

Review of Performance of Special Component Plan

5133. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the objectives of the Special Component Plan;

(b) the extent to which objectives have so far been achieved;

(c) the total number of families benefited by the scheme in the country State-wise and year-wise during the last three years;

(d) whether the socio economic status of the targeted section of the population has been improved as expected; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof and whether any review as to the performance of the Special Component Plan has been conducted so far and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (e) The primary objective of the Special Component Plan is to ensure the rapid all-round development of the Scheduled Castes. The focus is on the economic development of the Schduled Caste families; improvement in their working and living conditions; the provision of basic services and amenities in Scheduled Caste basties; reduction in the educational lag; occupational mobility and human resource development. In the Special Component Plans there is also a particular emphasis on schemes for enabling families to cross the poverty line. Particulars of coverage of families for the last three years, as reported by the State Governments, are furnished in the enclosed statement.

Since the Special Component Plan have only recenty been introduced, it would be difficult to assess their impact. The Special Component Plans cover a large number of schems in different advised to concurrently monitor, reviewed as part of the Plan exercise in the Planning Commission. Follow up action is also suggested from time to time both through correspondence and during tours. The States have been advised to concurrently monitor, review and evaluate their Special Component Plants and also to take up case studies, particularly for the family oriented programmes of economic development.

Statement

Number of Scheduled Caste Families benefited under Special Component Plan during the last three years

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83*
1	Andhra Pradesh	66241	138000	111487
2	Assam	9549	18317	8836
3	Bihar	54850	89904	105337
4	Gujarat	46000	55000	49322
5	Haryana	18703	55396	29593
6	Himachal Pradesh	12711	21335	90185
7	Karnataka	57986	118030	51656
8	Kerala	..	40850	23781
9	Madhya Pradesh	35902	172000	55463
10	Maharashtra	33007	115940	111189
11	Manipur	865	235	N.R.
12	Orissa	50988	80214	63625
13	Punjab	58064	81956	59801
14	Rajasthan	45651	83400	81442
15	Sikkim	..	340	887
16	Tamil Nadu	77828	122360	93102
17	Tripura	3001	5000	N.R.
18	Uttar Pradesh	156769	450000	235435
19	West Bengal	..	163643	217764
20.	Delhi	3874	5959	2880
21	Pondicherry	138	2000	1138
22	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	310
23	Chandigarh	..	..	25
24	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	N.A.

NOTES : * Achievement upto January, 1983.

N.R. : Not Reported.

The State of J & K and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu prepared Special Component Plan since 1982-83 onwards.

Since final figures have not been received from the States/U.Ts, there may be some marginal changes.

Building of Modern Research Vessel in Federal Republic of Germany

5134. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the modern research vessel "Sagar Kanya" presently being built on a shipyard in Federal Republic of Germany,

(b) whether the building of the above modern Research Vessel is expected to be completed in 1983; and

(c) if so, when it is going to be brought to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 80.42 Million (DM)

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The ship is likely to reach India about the middle of June 1983.

Destruction of 500 Jhuggies of Wazirpur

5135. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a News item under caption "Fire destroys 500 Jhuggies in Wazirpur" appearing in English daily Indian Express dated 17 February, 1983;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) steps taken to rehabilitate those rendered shelterless; and

(d) full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The Delhi Administration has reported that a fire broke out in the cluster of jhuggies located in the open space of 'A' block of Wazirpur/Ashok Vihar, Phase I Industrial Area on 16-2-1983 at about 3.15 P.M. The Police and the fire brigade received information about this and officials of both the agencies reached the spot within 10 minutes. The fire was brought under control with the help of 10 fire engines within 35 minutes and there was no loss of life or injury to any person. However, because the jhuggies were constructed with straw, bamboos, etc. the fire spread very fast and 382 jhuggies were destroyed. Immediate relief was provided to the victims of the fire in the form of *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 250—per family; blankets, utensils, cloths and food. The victims have now rehabilitated themselves at the old site.

The Police have registered a case under section 436 IPC and investigations reveal that the fire was caused because of an accident involving a kerosene stove.

Thefts of Customs Articles at Palam

5136. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thefts of customs articles from cars inside the authorised parking area at Palam are increasing; and

(b) if so, the details and number of such cases as well as the articles found in cars which have come to the notice

of Government during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). During the last six months, two cases of thefts from cars inside the authorised parking area at Palam have been reported to the Delhi Police. In the case dated 13-10-1982, one Tape Recorder and 40 Packets of Cigarettes were reported stolen. In the other case dated 25-2-1983, one bag containing a small Transistor, one wrist Watch, two pieces of cloth and the documents of the car were reported stolen. These are not necessarily customs articles.

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DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I want to raise a matter of great national urgency. *The Onlooker* has a story—CPM's plan to brain wash Bengalis. I read that government's money is being used for brain washing the people of Bengal. There must be some discussion on this. Already Rabindra Nath Tagore had been vilified that he will make a statement tomorrow.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दे दीजिए,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I was disturbed to read in the papers that the Indian Ambassador in Washington.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I talked to the Foreign Minister this morning to find out facts about this thing because I had adjournment motions and so many other things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have seen the news. He had appeared before some Congressional committee of the United States. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I wanted to know the facts; and I had been informed that he will make a statement tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): He can deny it in the House. You could have completed enquiry by now. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He should have clarified the position by making a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When it is a question of one's sovereign country being subjected to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of another country.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He will make a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You know that there had been a ruling of Mr. Mavalankar that even a member from that House cannot be subjected to the jurisdiction of Lok Sabha, not to talk of Indian Ambassador being subjected to the jurisdiction of American Congress.

MR. SPEAKER: If that happens, we will try to take action.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Don't allow the matter to remain hanging.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister has just now denied it. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What happens to our notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I took cognizance of your feelings. I immediately got in touch with him without losing any minute; and then I found that the Minister is going to make a statement tomorrow. He told me about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA What does he say?

MR. SPEAKER: He told me about it that is what I said.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He will clarify tomorrow; that is what I asked him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why not today? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I want to draw your attention to this. The Indian Ambassador appeared before the House of Representatives' Human Rights Committee on Assam. This is contradictory. In 1977, Mr. Nani Palkhiwala had to touch the feet of an American lady for taking measurement for a chappal. That was raised by Congress-I in the House immediately. (*Interruptions*) I have the whole debate with me.

MR. SPEAKER: If anything has happened we shall take action.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why hypothetical question. You don't listen Professor Sahib.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why hypothetical question? If that happens, we will take action.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: When Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Foreign Minister, he had to explain it. How is it that the same party is silent now?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you taken notice of our pending notices?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have taken notice of them. If anything has happened, we will take action.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Now this is more important. The Prime Minister knows that we have tabled an adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is question of adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How did they allow the Indian Ambassador to appear before the Senate Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: If that has happened, then we shall take action. That is what I have said.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let the matter be clarified here and now.

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily getting excited.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You call him here and ask him to explain.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I fail to understand why you are getting excited. I am also seized of the situation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): It is unprecedented that an Indian Ambassador testified before the Committee of the U.S. Congress about human rights problems in Assam and the matter has not been raised here. The Government has not clarified the position. The prestige of the country has been lowered.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Niren Ghosh, Don't jump to conclusions. Let us see if that has happened, very seriously we will take it up.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Unnecessarily they are getting excited. This is all very bad

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We are not getting excited.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If we are insulted, then we shall take action. Why are you getting excited unnecessarily.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are not getting excited. He wants you to get excited.

MR. SPEAKER: I am also . That is why I have already taken action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are happy that you are also getting excited.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): The hon. Prime Minister visited Madras.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given me a notice. I am trying to list out the facts. Let me find out the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to ascertain the facts.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, the hon'ble Prime Minister visited Madras. Some DMK Members of Parliament attempted to present a Memorandum to her; but they were prevented.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given it to me; let me ascertain the facts. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Dr. Kalanidhi, a Member of this House was beaten by the Madras Police. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have to find out the facts. Unnecessarily you are trying to raise it again. I have called for facts. I am taking action. Why do you take time unnecessarily?

(*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर विदेश मंत्री ने आपको यह कहा है कि भारतीय राजदूत वहां ऐपीयर नहीं हुए है तो आप सदन को बता दीजिये । मामला खत्म हो जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कैसे कह दूगा, उन्होंने मुझे कहा है (**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) पार्लियामेंटरी मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इंतजार कीजिये मैंने उनसे बात की है, जैसे ही आपका मुझे मिला वैसे ही मैंने विनेश मंत्री से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पार्लियामेंटरी मिनिस्टर यहां है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेंटरी मिनिस्टर इसमें नहीं करेंगे । आप क्यों चर्चा कर रहे हैं ?

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMAND'S FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY FOR 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Commerce for 1983-84. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6188/83].

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Supply for 1983-84. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6189/83].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बिना वजह जिद कर रहे हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने तो अभी कहा नहीं। इसके बाद और क्या आप चाहते है क्लेरिफिकेटरी नोट ऐक्स-टर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा है मुझे कल देंगे।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Why do you not ask the External Affairs Minister? Why do you not ask the Minister (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is unreasonable.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, you are also becoming very unreasonable.

(*Interruptions*)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर होगा तो क्यों नहीं करेंगे ? वाजपेयी जी, इनके लिये कोई नया कानून होगा क्या ? मैंने कब इन्कार किया ? I am not disagreeing with you.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, यह हमारा और आपका मामला नहीं है बल्कि देश का प्रतिष्ठा का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अकेले आप ही सारा काम करेंगे ? हम भी तो इस देश के वासी है। आप जो कुछ कर रहे हैं वह उचित नहीं है।

It is very very bad.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Let him make a statement. But.... (*Interruptions*). But did he tell you that he does not know what actually happend?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अभी यहां कहा है।

She has said it on the floor of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Because the Minister is making a statement tomorrow only, that means they do not know what has really happened.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: She has already denied it on the floor of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, Sir. At my intervention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They have denied that he was summoned by the Committee. But they did not deny that he appeared before the Committee.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सारा आ जायेगा

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The two are not the same thing.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इंतजार नहीं करते है। मैं अकेला आदमी हूं, आप 50 आदमी हैं।

*Not recorded.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता : क्या उनको मालूम नहीं है ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri H. K. L Bhagat

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: I must say that is is equally wrong to appear before the Committee. (*Interruptions*)

ANNUAL REPORT, ANNUAL ACCOUNT AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF FILM AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE OF INDIA, PUNE FOR 1981-82 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SRI H. K. L. BAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune for the year 1981-82, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) bove. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6190/83].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD. HYDERABAD FOR 1981-82 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A satement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6220/83]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): On behalf of Shri S. M. Krishna, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 102 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, Kalyani, beyond five years, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951:&—

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation Act, 1951 :-

(i) S. O. 83 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd Febraury, 1983 regarding extension of period of takeover of management of Messrs Sri Ram Sugars and Industries Limited, Bobbilli, beyond five years.

(ii) S. O. 103 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indore Textiles Limited Ujjain, beyond five years.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6220/83].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): On behalf of my colleague, Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar,

I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6221|83].

MR. SPEAKER: I will not even consider if you do like this. I have said that it is under my consideration, Paswanji. I am getting the facts. Unnecessarily.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow like this.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right, I am looking into it. Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh.

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): I beg to lay on the Table

A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Additor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6222|83].

MR. SPEAKER: Unnecessarily.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to him. Professor, you are also becoming unreasonable.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh.

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

*Not recorded.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6223|83].

SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REPORTS OF NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSIONS AND STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSIONS ON THESE REPORTS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the National Police Commission.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the recommendations made by the National Police Commission in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6224/83].

PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND (AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1983 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND ACT 1968 AND REGIONAL RURAL BANKS ACT 1976 ETC. ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 271(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1983, under section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—6191/83].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1973 :

(i) The Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 257(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1983.

(ii) The Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 258 (E) Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1983.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 :

(i) The National Savings Certificates (Sixth Issue) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 259(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1983.

(ii) The National Savings Certificates (Seventh Issue) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 260(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1983.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6192/83].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

(i) G.S.R. 97(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 200|82-Customs dated the 25th August, 1982 so as to rectify certain discrepencies in the latter notification.

(ii) G.S.R. 232 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 122|Customs dated the 11th May, 1963 regarding remission of duty on Ethylone Dichloride. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6193|83].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section

29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 :

(i) The Kakathiya Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 244 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983

(ii) The Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 245 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(iii) The Mandla-Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 246 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(iv) The Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No S.O. 338 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1983. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6194/83].

(6) A copy of the *Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Development Bank of India, for the year 1981-82. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6195/83].

(7) A copy of the *Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, for the year 1981-82. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6196|83].

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the results of the market lans floated in March, 1983. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6197/83].

(9) A copy of Notification No. 4 (10)|80|Fin(G) (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1983 regarding exemption to the Embassy of Finland in India from paying sales tax on their purchase of building materials for building a new chancery building under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6225/83].

ANNUAL REPORT, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW ON WORKING OF EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL FOR FINISHED LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURERS KANPUR FOR 1978-79 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL FOR FINISHED LEATHER MANUFACTURES, KANPUR FOR 1979-80 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : On behalf of my colleague, Shri P.A. Sangma: I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, for the year 1978-79.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur for the year 1978-79

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export

*The Annual Reports were laid on 25th February, 1983.

Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, for the year 1979-80.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6198/83].

12.7 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS

SHRI A.C. DAS (Jaipur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Report of Study Tour of the Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta, Patna and Lucknow during January, 1983.

(ii) Report of Study Tour of the Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Bhubaneshwar, Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad during January, 1983.

12.8 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th March, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1983."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on 24th March, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1983."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED TWENTY SIXTH, HUNDRED TWENTY NINTH AND HUNDRED THIRTIETH REPORTS

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-Eighth Report on Central Railway—Idling of imported invertors and Deposit Works on Railways.

(2) Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Eleventh Report on the Working of the Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CIA), New Delhi.

(3) Hundred and Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-Sixth Report on Development of a helicopter.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, statements under Rule 377. Shri Chandra Pal Shailani.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(ii) CONSTRUCTION OF A SEPERATE MEMORIAL ROOM IN PATNA MUSEUM TO PLACE THE URN OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता और स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री स्व० पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के अस्थिकलशों पर पटना अजायबघर में धूल जमती जा रही है । इसका कारण यह है कि उनको सुरक्षित एवं स्वच्छ रखने के लिये पटना अजायबघर में एक अलग यादगार कमरे की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। पिछले वर्ष बिहार सरकार के राज्य शिक्षा मंत्री ने वायदा किया था कि पं० नेहरू के कलशों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये एक नेहरू यादगार कमरा खोला जायेगा, किन्तु वायदा अब तक वायदा ही बना हुआ है।

12.11 hrs .

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you for representing my case. But nothing will go on record except what Mr. Shailani says.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : श्रीमन्, पं० नेहरू हमारे देश के ही नहीं बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति के नेता थे और आज उनको उनके महान त्याग एवं कार्यों के लिये संसार के सभी राष्ट्र सम्मान देते हैं और उन्हें एक युग-प्रवर्तक के रूप में याद करते हैं । मुझे यह बताते हुए अत्यन्त हार्दिक वेदना हो रही है कि पं० नेहरू के असंख्य अनुयाइयों में उनके अस्थिकलशों पर धूल जमने और पटना अजायबघर के अधिकारियों द्वारा उनके प्रति लापरवाही बरतने से बहुत ही रोष एवं असंतोष व्याप्त है ।

अतः मेरा भारत सरकार से सानुरोध निवेदन है कि वह बिहार सरकार को तुरन्त निदेश देकर भारत के महान सपूत पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू के अस्थिकलशों को एक सुरक्षित एवं स्वच्छ स्थान पर रखने के लिये शीघ्र से शीघ्र एक अलग यादगार कमरे का निर्माण करावे ताकि उनकी धूल तथा अन्य हानिकारक चीजों से सुरक्षा हो सके ।

(ii) NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO CONTROL NOISE POLLUTION.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : (चित्तौड़गढ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान देश में ध्वनि प्रदूषण (नौयज पौल्यूशन) की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगी । आज देश के हर शहर में बढ़ती हुई आबादी, औद्योगीकरण तथा बढ़ते हुए मशीनी यातायात से वायु प्रदूषण के साथ-साथ ध्वनि प्रदूषण भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। वर्ष में 200 दिवस निश्चित रूप से ऐसे होते हैं जब कहीं न कहीं लाउड स्पीकर गर्जना कर रहा होता है। मंदिरों मठों, उपसरों पर रात्रि जागरण के नाम पर माइक के भीषण प्राण घातक कोलाहल ने बेरहमी के साथ विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ाई, लोगों की निद्रा स्वास्थ्य व एकाग्रता को हिला कर रख दिया है । दिन को तो अशांति है ही, बची हुई रात भी अशान्त बना दी जाती है। हर शहर के हजारों प्रजाजन इस भोडी आवाज और स्टीरियो माइक के भीषण कोलाहल से पीड़ित हैं । इस तरह का शोर सो फीसदी अनावश्यक अप्रासंगिक, असभ्यतापूर्ण, अशिष्टतापूर्ण तथा असहनीय है ।

**Not recorded.

पश्चिमी देशों में ऐसे शोर शराबे पर पाबन्दियां हैं ।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगी कि इस ओर ध्यान दे, ऐसा कानून बनाये जिससे इस ध्वनि प्रदूषण को कडाई से रोका जा सके तथा विद्यार्थियों की तथा सामान्य प्रजाजन की शांति को बनाने में मदद मिल सके ।

(iii) NEED FOR DIRECTION TO THE EASTERN RAILWAY TO REVERSE THE DECISION REGARDING PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT OF FREIGHT ON COAL TO SHIPPING COMPANIES.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): The movement of coal for consumption of railway from Calcutta to Tuticorin and Saurashtra has suffered a serious setback on account of the unilateral decision taken by the Eastern Railway to stop making freight payment to shipping companies unless their vessels unload the coal cargo at the port of their destination. This decision is contrary to the established practices, according to which the payment of freight is to be made immediately after the cargo is loaded on board the ship. The financial condition of the shipping companies has become so bad that unless the freight payment is received, they will never be in a position to buy the bunkers and pay wages.

The most surprising thing is that the decision was taken without even consulting the shipping companies. The shipping companies are in such a precarious condition that some of the vessels might get stranded for want of fuel. The vessels would not be able to move unless the railways make the freight payment.

In this context, I would like to request the Minister of Railways to direct the Eastern Railway to revert the decision in regard to the freight payment to the shipping companies. Unless immediate steps are taken to make the payment, the movement of coal for consumption of railways from Calcutta to other Ports may come to a halt soon. Therefore, I demand to take immediate steps to settle pending freight bills.

(iv) NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE LEGISLATION FOR WELFARE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

डा० बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के अनेक प्रलापों के बावजूद विभिन्न प्रकार से कृषि श्रमिकों का शोषण जारी है । निम्नतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की व्यवस्थाओं का पालन कहीं नहीं हो रहा है । जगह-जगह पर जब वे अपनी उचित मजदूरी की मांग करते हैं, मजदूरी न मिलने पर काम रोक देते हैं, तो उन्हें नक्सलाइट कहकर गोलियां का शिकार बनाया जाता है । उनके समक्ष अनेक समस्यायें हैं । निम्नतम मजदूरी का भुगतान, रोजगार की सुरक्षा, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, काम के घंटे, बाद-विवाद को सुलझाने के लिए त्रिपक्षीय ट्रिब्यूनल की स्थापना आदि मामलों पर प्रभावकारी कार्यवाही की अपेक्षा है । कृषि औजारों से काम करते समय घायल हो जाने या मत्यु की अवस्था में समुचित मुआवजा दिए जाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । रबी की मड़ाई से ढ़ाई तीन महीने में ही प्रतिवर्ष हजारों श्रमिक थ्रेशर आदि से अंगभंग हो जाते हैं ।

उपर्युक्त समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए । सम्भवत: यह सरकार के विचाराधीन भी है । क्योंकि वर्तमान कानूनी व्यवस्थायें पर्याप्त नहीं हैं । यदि सरकार वास्तव में कानूनी संरक्षण देकर इन असंगठित कृषि श्रमिकों की सहायता करना चाहती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को कृषि श्रमिकों की विभिन्न समस्याओं को सम्मिलित करते हुए अविलम्ब एक विस्तृत विधेयक लाना चाहिए ।

(v) REPAIRING OF KATRA—VAISHNODEVI ROAD.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जम्मू कश्मीर में स्थित वैष्णों देवी का मन्दिर भारत की सम्पूर्ण जनता का श्रद्धा केन्द्र है । प्रति वर्ष लाखों की संख्या में श्रद्धालू जन मन्दिर में माता के दर्शन के निमित जाते हैं । परन्तु कटरा से मन्दिर का 14 किलोमीटर का पदयात्रा मार्ग अत्यन्त जीर्ण शीर्ण अवस्था में है । विशेषकर मन्दिर के पास का चार किलोमीटर मार्ग इतनी दयनीय अवस्था में है कि यात्री ठोकर खाकर अथवा पत्थरों से फिसल कर गिर जाते हैं । इस मार्ग में कीचड़ आदि भी विशेष रूप से है । मन्दिर के पास यात्रियों के निवास व विश्राम का समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं है और मार्ग में पानी व विश्राम की व्यवस्था भी सही नहीं है । मैं स्वयं पिछले मास माता वैष्णो देवी के दर्शन हेतु गया था और अनेक यात्रियों सहित मुझे भी इन कठिनाइयों की जानकारी हुई । सम्भवतः जम्मू कश्मीर सरकार अपने सीमित साधनों के कारण उपरोक्त कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में असमर्थ हो ।

मैं भारत सरकार से आग्रहपूर्वक अनुरोध करता हूं कि क्योंकि इस पवित्र स्थान के दर्शन हेतु भारत के सभी लोग आते हैं अतः असुविधाओं को दूर कराकर यश की भागी बने ।

(vi) INTRODUCTION OF A NEW TRAIN BETWEEN HYDERABAD AND MADRAS VIA NELLORE.

*SHRI P. PENCHALAIAH (Nellore): The passengers who intend to travel from Nellore to Hyderabad and also to Madras are facing great difficulties in the absence of adequate train facilities.

Nellore is one of the important districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It is popularly known as paddy growers' district of the State. Large number of people from Nellore town and adjacent areas daily go to Hyderabad, the capital city of the State on business purposes, to attend courts and other official works. People in hundreds from far off places come to Nellore to visit Lord Ranganatha temple. The importance of Nellore is thus increasing day by day.

But unfortunately this important town has no adequate train facilities. At present there is one train which runs between Hyderabad and Madras, that too only during nights and which is always overcrowded.

There was a proposal in the past to introduce 'Pinakini Express' running between the famous pilgrimage centre Tirupathi and Hyderabad. But the proposal has not been implemented so far. With the result, the people are thoroughly disappointed. It may also affect the agricultural, business and other activities.

Hence, I request the Union Railway Minister to introduce a new Express train between Hyderabad and Madras *via* Nellore running during day-time to meet the growing demands of the people, here.

(vii) REGULARISATION OF SERVICES OF HOME GUARDS IN BIHAR

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार के निर्देशानुसार रक्षा वाहिनी के जवान पुलिस के समकक्ष हैं और इनका कर्तव्य पुलिस का पूरक है । सिर्फ बिहार में एक लाख से अधिक रक्षा वाहिनी के जवान हैं । रक्षा वाहिनी के जवानों को बराबर काम नहीं मिलता । दस साल तक सेवा करने के बाद भी उन के सेवा को स्थाई नहीं किया जाता, यह तो अलग समस्या है । सबसे बड़ी समस्या है कि एक ही विशेष काम के लिये जहां दूसरे बिहार पुलिस के जवानों को अधिक राशि प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से दी जाती है वहीं रक्षा वाहिनी के जवानों को उसका आधा भी नहीं दिया जाता है । जब कर्तव्य और अधिकार समान हैं तो वेतन में विषमता उचित नहीं है ।

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि सरकार समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन की नीति निश्चित करे और रक्षा वाहिनी के जवानों को दैनिक भत्ता पच्चीस रुपया स्वीकृत करे। रक्षा वाहिनी के जवान जो काफी दिनों से सेवा कर रहे हैं उनकी सेवा को स्थाई करे जिससे वे भुखमरी के शिकार नहीं हों।

(viii) NEED TO ABOLISH SYSTEM OF ENGAGING STAFF ON EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL BASIS IN P&T DEPARTMENT

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA (Burdwan): Sir, out of a total of about eight lakh employees serving the Post and Telegraph Department, nearly three lakhs are those halpless EDAS, receiving a monthly allowance, varying from Rs. 118 to 172, for working generally three to five hours a day. They are not paid if they work beyond the scheduled hours, which they have to do not infrequently, and of course they are not eligible for promotion even after rendering service in the department for 30 years or over. No regular procedure is followed, either for their appointment or dismissal, and the EDA are deprived of all the facilities enjoyed by regular staff, though the nature of work rendered by both the categories is the same. The Rajan Committee recommended in their report, almost a quarter of a century earlier, that EDAS should be recognised in a phased manner, as regular staff. The Supreme Court also gave the verdict that they were civil servants and not casual workers. But no step has yet been taken to recognise the EDAS as departmental staff. They organised a 1,000 mile padajatra, from 10th to 25th March, from different parts of West Bengal to Calcutta, to place their demand before the Prime Minister of India in a memorandum, which was submitted to the Governor on 25th March, 1983. Their immediate demand is for the abolition of the system of engaging staff on extra-departmental basis. In the circumstances, I request the Government to take an immediate action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up the next item.

SHRIKRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I have a small submission to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given notice?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: No, Sir. Hear me for a minute. More than several hundred seamen under the leadership of Forward Seamens' Organisations have come from different parts of our country to stage a dharna in front of the Prime Minister's house. Sir, through you, I would request the Prime Minister, or the Minister of Transport and Shipping, to meet their representatives and try to redress their grievances. This is my submission.

12.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1983-84—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. Shri K. C. Pandey was on his legs. He has already taken 8 minutes. He has now got 120 seconds.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पान्डे (खलीलाबाद): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ता० 24 के अपने अपूर्ण भाषण को पूर्ण करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। मान्यवर, ता० 24 को मैंने सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ना किसानों की बड़ी ही दुर्दशा हो रही है। 20 करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार से मांगा था, तरन्तु अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हो पाया है। इतना ही नहीं मान्यवर, जो भारत सरकार की पांच मिलें हैं वे भी किसानों को उचित मूल्य

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे]

नहीं दे रहीं हैं। जिसको लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों में जनाक्रोश है। हमारी प्रदेश सरकार चिंतित है कि किसानों को जो उनका बकाया है, गन्ने का जो मूल्य बकाया है, वह उनको अदा किया जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि वे इस संबंध में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करें।

मान्यवर, फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के बारें में इस समय देश में बड़ी चिंता व्याप्त है। रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में बराबर आलोचना की जाती रही है परन्तु अब आलोचना का विषय धीरे-धीरे फूड कारपोरेशन बनता जा रहा है और बन भी गया है। परन्तु मुझे खुशी है कि इस विभाग की जिम्मेदारी एक ऐसे योग्य और कुशल प्रशासक श्री आजाद जी के हाथ में है जिससे कि फूड कारपोरेशन जो एक भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बना हुआ है, उसमें सुधार आएगा।

मान्यवर, प्रतिवर्ष 112 करोड़ का लास फूड कारपोरेशन ट्रांजिट और स्टोरेज में करता है। वह प्रतिवर्ष 5.52 करोड़ रुपया डेमरेज का रेलवे को देता है। मान्यवर, आप सोच सकते हैं कि फूड कारपोरेशन 112 करोड़ रुपये का लास ट्रांजिट और स्टोरेज में करके 5 करोड़ रुपया रेलवे को डेमरेज का देकर के 117 करोड़ रुपये का भार इस देश के किसानों पर डालना चाहता है। यह एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि इस सारे लासिज की जिम्मेदारी तुरन्त बड़े अधिकारियों या छोटे कर्मचारियों पर फिक्स की जानी चाहिये जिससे कि यह जो 117 करोड़ रुपये का फूड कारपोरेशन को लास होता है, वह न हो और इसका भार किसानों पर भी न पड़े।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया की जिम्मेदारी किसानों से सीधे गल्ला खरीदने की है। परन्तु फूड कारपोरेशन के अधिकारी आढ़तिये रखे हुये हैं। आज भी पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों से सीधे गल्ला न खरीद कर के आढ़तियों की मार्फत गल्ला खरीदा जा रहा है। यदि किसी बड़े किसान ने कह दिया कि हम आपको गल्ला सीधा बेचेंगे तो कारपोरेशन के अधिकारी उसको कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारा गल्ला घटिया करवा देंगे, उसे अच्छे किस्म के गल्ले में नहीं लिया जायेगा। मेरी मंत्री जी से अपील है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि फुड कारपोरेशन गल्ला आढ़तियों की मार्फत न खरीदे, बल्कि सीधे खरीदे। भारत सरकार किसानों को जो लाभ देना चाहती है इससे वह लाभ किसानों को सीधा मिलेगा। तभी किसानों का मनोबल ऊंचा होगा और आज विदेशों से जो गल्ला आयात किया जाता है वह भी आपको आयात नहीं करना पड़ेगा। फूड कारपोरेशन द्वारा किसानों को उत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये, उनका मनोबल ऊंचा किया जाना चाहिये। आज फूड कारपोरेशन बिचौलियों की मार्फत गल्ला खरीदता है, आढ़तियों की मार्फत खरीदता है। इससे सरकार की बदनामी होती है। मैं मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया सीधे किसानों से गेहूं खरीदे। इस से किसानों का भला हो सकता है।

मान्यवर, खाद्य विभाग की भी कुछ बातें सुनने में आई हैं। कुछ उच्च अधिकारी भी अपने दायित्व का पालन नहीं करते। सेंट्रल वेयर हाउसिंग बोर्ड में प्रतिवर्ष ठेका होता है। नियम है कि लोएस्ट टेंडर जिसका हो उसको ठेका मिलना चाहिये। आप पुराने कागजात मंगवा कर देख लें। उनका टेंडर मंजूर

हुआ है जिनका हाइएस्ट टेंडर था। ऐसा क्यों हुआ और किन लोगों ने ऐसा किया ? इसकी पूरी जांच पड़ताल की जानी चाहिये ।

सेंट्रल वेयर हाउसिंग बोर्ड की बैठक होती है। बैठक में कभी आधे आइटम्स पर विचार कर लिया जाता है। और कभी तिहाई आइटम्स पर विचार कर लिया जाता है। संयुक्त सचिव और डायरेक्टर स्तर के अधिकारीगण ताज होटल में भोजन करते हैं। मेरे पास उदाहरण हैं। दिनांक 22-7-1982 को सेंट्रल वेयर हाउसिंग बोर्ड की बैठक थी। इसमें 26 आइटम्स में से 21 आइटम्स पर विचार किया गया और 5 आइटम्स छोड़ कर हमारे उच्चाधिकारी लोग ताज होटल में भोजन करने चले गये और 1400 रुपये का बिल बनाकर फूड एण्ड सिविल सप्लाई विभाग को भिजवा दिया। अगर इस तरह से हमारे बड़े अधिकारी लोग काम करेंगे तो देश की नेता इंदिरा गांधी जी का जो उद्देश्य है कि हमें इस देश से भ्रष्टाचार हमेशा-हमेशा के लिये समाप्त करना है, उस उद्देश्य को धक्का लगेगा। आप इसकी जांच करवा लें ।

1978 में विश्व बैंक ने खाद्य निगम को 157.50 करोड़ रुपया गोदामों के निर्माण के लिये सहायता के रूप में देने का संकल्प किया। फाइलों का निपटारा समय पर नहीं हो पाया। एक बड़े अधिकारी के पास फाइल लगभग 5,6 महीने तक पड़ी रही। परिणामस्वरूप जिन गोदामों का निर्माण 1979 तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिये था वे 1986 तक पूर्ण होंगे। इस तरह से जिन गोदामों पर 157·50 करोड़ का खर्च आना चाहिये था वे अब 190 करोड़ रुपये में बनेंगे। इसकी जवाबदेही किस पर है ? फाइलों का निपटारा क्यों नहीं किया गया ? किसानों के ऊपर क्यों बोझा डाला जा रहा है। मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री जी इसको देखेंगे और अगर कोई दोषी पाया गया तो वैधानिक कार्यवाही करने में इनकी कलम नहीं चूकेगी।

मान्यवर, गोदामों का निर्माण होता है लेकिन जो विभाग गोदामों का निर्माण करते हैं उनमें आपस में मेल नहीं है। सेंट्रल फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, सेंट्रल वेयर हाउसिंग बोर्ड, स्टेट वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन और कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर के लोग गोदामों का निर्माण करते हैं।

चारों एजेंसियां एक ही स्थान पर गोदाम बना लेती हैं और सरकार को दिखा देती हैं कि घाटा हो रहा है क्योंकि गोदाम में रखने के लिये जगह नहीं होती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि गोदामों का निर्माण एक ही स्थान पर न कराया जाए। एक स्थान पर एक ही एजेंसी का गोदाम होना चाहिये चाहे उसकी कैपेसिटी कितनी भी हो ।

फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया से हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करने का संकल्प लिया है इसलिये मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि क्रय केन्द्रों को ब्लाक स्तर पर किया जाना चाहिये। एक ब्लाक में दो क्रय केन्द्र होने चाहिये जिससे किसान अपने गल्ले को आसानी से फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया की दुकान पर जमा कर सकें। यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो गयी तो मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि बिचौलियों से बचा जा सकता है। आपने जो टारगेट गल्ला खरीदने का बनाया है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा बल्कि कई गुना बढ़ सकता है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि हैसर बाजार से खलीलाबाद बाजार करीब 35 किलो मीटर दूर है जहां किसान को ट्रैक्टर या ट्राली पर रखकर धान लाना पड़ता है। लेकिन रास्ते में ही

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पान्डे]

बिचौलिये किसान का कह देते हैं कि तुम्हारा गल्ला हम बेंच देंगे, आप पैसे लो और घर चले जाओ। इस प्रकार बिचौलियों से बचने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

एन० सी० सी० एफ० के बारे में भी माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान अच्छी तरह से आकृष्ट कराया जा चुका है। । देश की कोई पत्रिका या पत्र ऐसा नहीं है जिसमें एन० सी० सी० एफ० के कारनामों के बारे में न छपा हो। दालों का घोटाला और कंट्रोल रेट का कपड़ा जो कलकत्ता और गोहाटी में बिक गया लेकिन सही उपभोक्ताओं को कुछ नहीं मिला। इसी प्रकार काकीनाडा का केस भी इस सदन में उठाया जा चुका है। मेरी अपील है कि एन० सी० सी० एफ० को ऊपर से नीचे तक सुधारने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि एन० सी० सी० एफ० के कार्यों और कारनामों से सरकार की बदनामी होती है।

हमारे बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हमारा 17वां सूत्र है "गरीबों के बच्चों को सस्ती पुस्तकें और पुस्तिकायें उपलब्ध कराना"। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कापियां बनाने का अधिकार बिग हाउसेज को दिया जाता है जैसे करमचन्द थापर एण्ड कम्पनी को दिया गया। जितनी कापियों की छपाई होनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं होती है और नतीजा यह होता है कि गरीबों के बच्चों को कापियां महंगे दामों पर खरीदनी पड़ती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि एक ही बिजनेस हाउस को इस प्रकार का कार्य न दिया जाये। कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर जो प्रदेशों में हैं और यहां भी हैं उसको यह काम दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे देश के गरीब मजदूर का बेटा पढ़ने के लिये कापी प्राप्त कर सके।

राशन की दुकानों के बारे में मंत्रीजी ने राज्य सभा में अपने एक बयान में कहा था कि देश में जो खाद्य वितरण की बात है उसकी ऊपर से नीचे तक सुधारने की आवश्यकता है। अभी कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर को यह काम दिया गया है, परन्तु उत्तर भारत में कोआपरेटिव की क्या स्थिति है वह मंत्री जी को मालूम है। मंत्री जी आप फूड एण्ड सिविल सप्लाई की जो परिषद् है उसके अध्यक्ष हैं, आज देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है क्योंकि विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों से जो लोग निकल रहे हैं वह बेरोजगारी को बढ़ा रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरी मंत्री जी से अपील है कि जो भी सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें खोली जा रही हैं देश के कोने कोने में कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत दुकानें बेरोजगार नोजवानों को मिलनी चाहिए ताकि उसकी बेरोजगारी दूर हो। और प्रभावशाली लोग जो 25, 25 दुकानें लिये बैठे हैं, हमारे मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में जवाब भी दिया था कि दिल्ली में ही एक आदमी ऐसा पकडा गया जिसके पास 25 राशन की दुकानें थीं, ऐसे लोगो को न देकर बेरोजगार नौजवानों को यह दुकानें दी जायें क्योंकि जब उनका धैर्य धीरे-धीरे टूट रहा है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं मंत्री जी से बेरोजगारी दूर करने का जो संकल्प हमने अपने घोषणा-पत्र में दिया है उसे पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

अभी तक गेहूं का मूल्य निर्धारण नहीं हुआ। हमारा गेहूं खेत में खड़ा है, किसानों को चिन्ता है, खाद और बिजली मंहगी हो गई परन्तु गेहूं का मूल्य अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं हुआ, मैं चाहूंगा कि यह जल्दी से जल्दी किया

जाना चाहिए और ऐसी सम्भावना है कि 142 रु० की जगह शायद 150 रु० प्रति क्विंटल भाव तय हो । लेकिन इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even in making a demand, why are you so thrifty? Why don't you ask for more?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इसमें पहल कदमी कीजिये और किसानों को कम से कम 175 रु० प्रति क्विंटल गेहूं का दाम मिलना चाहिए जिससे किसानों का मनोबल ऊंचा हो । प्रति दिन समाचार-पत्रों में निकलता है कि गेहूं विदेशों से मंगाया जा रहा है, यह हमको विदेश से न मंगाना पड़े । अगर किसानों को आप सही दाम देंगे तो कृषि प्रधान देश होने के कारण हमारे किसान इतना गल्ला पैदा करेंगे कि बाहर से मंगाने का सवाल ही नहीं उठेगा । भारत को आजाद हुए 35 साल हो गये, परन्तु आज भी हम विदेशों से गेहूं मंगायें यह अति चिन्ता का विषय है और इस पर किसानों को भी शर्म आती है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का जो नट-वोल्ट ढीला हो गया है, उसको टाइट किया जाये जिससे किसानों से सीधा गल्ला खरीदा जाये और किसानों का टर्न-ओवर ऊपर किया जा सके ।

हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मंत्री जी से अपील की है और मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि मार्च के महीने में उन्होंने 1 लाख टन गेहूं दे दिया । मंत्री जी अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का मिर्जापुर जिला आधे उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये सूखाग्रस्त है । बुन्देलखण्ड की स्थिति भी वे स्वयं जानते हैं । पूरा प्रदेश सूखे से तबाह हो गया है । मैं उनसे अपील करना चाहता हूं कि अप्रैल के महीने में भी वह 1 लाख टन गेहूं और दे दें तो अच्छा हो ।

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : नया गेहूं बाजार में आ गया है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : इससे हमारे किसानों को और गरीब मजदूरों को खाद्यान्न पहुंचाया जा सकेगा ।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल का कोटा भी पूरा नहीं मिलता है । हमारे प्रदेश की सरकार ने बार-बार प्रार्थना की है कि जन संख्या के आधार पर तेल दिया जाये । इसके लिये कम से कम 75 हजार किलोलीटर तेल की आवश्यकता पड़ेगा । किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश को मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है ।

हमारे गन्ना किसानों की पहली मांग है कि उनका जो बकाया पैसा है, वह उनको मिलना चाहिए । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उनको देना चाहती है किन्तु वहां पर जो कस्टोडियन मिले हैं, वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा घोषित मूल्य अभी तक नहीं दे रही है । अभी तक वह 17 रुपये 60 पैसे, 17 रुपये 40 पैसे और 18 रुपये 85 पैसे ही दे रही है । मेरा निवेदन है कि घोषित नीति के अनुसार केन्द्र की कस्टोडियन मिलों से बकाया राशि किसानों को दिलवाने की कृपा की जाये ।

20 करोड रुपये जो कर्ज के रूप में प्रदेश सरकार मांग रही जो किसानों को देना है, वह जल्दी से जल्दी दिलवाने की कृपा करें इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह (अमरोहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खाद्य एवं नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं, जो समय इसके लिये मुझे आपने दिया, उसके लिये धन्यवाद ।

गन्ने की स्थिति जो आज पूरे देश में बनी हुई है, उसकी तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा । थोड़ा सा अगर हम पिछले साल की तरफ ध्यान दें तो चीनी मिलों ने 84 लाख टन से ज्यादा चीनी पैदा की है । उस साल चीनी का उत्पादन रिकार्ड है लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ गन्ना उत्पादकों की बकाया रकम का रिकार्ड भी कि बहुत रुपया किसानों का बकाया है । इसकी तरफ मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

पिछले साल से गन्ने का उत्पादन 8 प्रतिशत ज्यादा है । उसमें भी सूखा पड़ता रहा । सरकार ने प्रयास किया कि चीनी मिलों को जल्दी पिराई का काम शुरू कर देना चाहिये, लेकिन बावजूद इस आदेश के वह जल्दी नहीं चला सके और जो ज्यादा चीनी का लाभ हो सकता था, वह नहीं लिया जा सका । सारी मिलें देर से चलीं । अक्तूबर में मिलें चलनी चाहिए थीं । उस समय के लिए टैक्स में जो रियायतें थीं उनका भी लाभ वह नहीं उठा पाए । इसके साथ-साथ रिकवरी बेसिस पर गन्ने की कीमत तय की जाती है । पिछले दो सालों की औसत रिकवरी पर इस साल का बेसिक कोटा बनाया गया और गन्ने का भाव तय किया गया । हालांकि पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल काफी मंहगाई बढ़ गई है फिर भी गन्ने का मूल्य ज्यों का त्यों रखा गया है । पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल बिजली में 50 प्रतिशत, खाद में साढ़े 62 प्रतिशत, डीजल में 30 प्रतिशत, मजदूरी में 50 प्रतिशत, रेल का भाड़ा (दो साल में) 30 प्रतिशत और रोडवेज में 40 प्रतिशत की बढ़ौतरी की गई है लेकिन फिर भी इस साल पिछले साल का भाव ही रखा गया है । इसके अलावा किसानों का जो गन्ने का दाम बाकी रहता है उस पर उनको सूद भी नहीं मिल पाता है । दूसरी तरफ किसान जितना भी कर्जा कहीं से लेता है उस पर उससे पूरा सूद वसूल किया जाता है । मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर नियमों में कहीं पर ढिलाई है तो उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए । जैसा कि प्रावधान है, उसके अनुसार 14 दिन के बाद सूद दिया जाना चाहिए लेकिन वह दिया नहीं जाता है । यह प्रावधान केवल कागज पर ही रह जाता है । इसकी तरफ मन्त्री जी को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

सारे देश में कुल 301 चीनी मिलें हैं जिसमें से 92 उत्तर प्रदेश में ही हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में पांच प्रकार की चीनी मिलें चल रही हैं । एक तो कोआपरेटिव मिलें हैं । दूसरी कारपोरेशन की मिलें हैं । तीसरी मिलें वह हैं जिनको टेक-ओवर किया गया है । चौथे प्रकार की प्राइवेट मिलें हैं । पांचवीं सेन्टर की मिलें हैं जो कस्टोडियन मिलें कहलाती हैं । शुरू में इस बात की कोशिश की गई थी कि चीनी मिलों को जल्दी आरम्भ किया जाए लेकिन जब सरकारी मिलें ही नहीं चल सकीं तो दूसरी मिलों पर भी उनका प्रभाव पड़ा । जहां तक गन्ने की स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है, फिक्की के जो चेयरमैन हैं, मि० जैन, उनका एक बयान निकला था कि मिलों पर 40 करोड़ बकाया था जो मैं समझता हूं इस साल तक 2 अरब हो जायेगा । इस प्रकार किसानों का बकाया रहने पर मिलों को चलाना कठिन होगा । अतः

इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष प्रयास होना चाहिए । चीनी का रेट बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए । इसके अलावा एक लाबी तैयार हो रही है जोकि गन्ने का दाम कम कराना चाहती है । सरकार को यहां पर स्पष्ट घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि वह कभी भी उस लाबी के दबाव में नहीं आयेगी । साथ ही किसानों का जो बेसिक कोटा है उससे ज्यादा गन्ना लिया जायेगा—इसकी भी घोषणा की जानी चाहिए । इसकी वजह से आज किसान बहुत परेशान है । आज वे गुड़ व खंडसारी के लिए अपना गन्ना सस्ता बेच रहे हैं । उनको गन्ने का सही मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है । इसलिये सरकार को यहां पर स्पष्ट घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि किसान ने जो भी गन्ना बोया हुआ है वह पूरा का पूरा पेरा जायेगा । एक तरफ तो सरकार की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 70 मिलें और खोलने की है इसलिए अगर वह किसानों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देगी तो वे गन्ना क्यों बोयेंगे ? जो स्थिति इस साल चल रही है उसको देखते हुए अगली बार किसान कम गन्ना बोयेंगे क्योंकि उसको उसका सही मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि किसानों को सूद समेत बकाया दिया जाए और चीनी का बफर स्टाक बनाया जाए । तथा दूसरे देशों में यदि सस्ते दामों पर भी जाती हो तो भेजना चाहिये, जिस से उन का तनाव कम हो । जितनी चीनी पिछले साल बनी थी उतनी इस साल भी बन जायगी—इस लिये इस को आप विशेष रूप से देखें ।

आज हम किसानों को रियायत देने की बात कहते हैं—यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब कि गन्ना किसानों को उन का बकाया सूद समेत मिले तथा गन्ने की पूरी कीमत मिले । उस के मन में यह चिन्ता लगी हुई है—इस लिये मंत्री जी को इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र से शीघ्र स्पष्ट घोषणा करनी चाहिये ।

एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात पर हमारे अनेक साथियों ने प्रकाश डाला है तथा श्री पांडे जी भी अभी बोल रहे थे—गेहूं की कीमत का ऐलान होना है—मैं चाहता हूं कि 200 रुपये से कम का ऐलान नहीं होना चाहिये । सरकार को कीमत का ऐलान करने से पहले हर चीज़ पर दृष्टि डालनी चाहिये—पिछले साल में क्या-क्या चीज़ें तेज़ हुई हैं, किसानों को पैदावार प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या-क्या खर्चा करना पड़ता है—उन सब को देख कर भाव की घोषणा करनी चाहिये ।

आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इस के लिये आप को अनेक धन्यवाद ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य और आपूर्ति विभाग की जो मांगें सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूं ।

आप इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जब से श्रीमती इन्दिर गांधी का राज वापस आया, 1980 से, तब से उन्होंने प्रोक्योरमेन्ट की जो पालिसी एडाप्ट की है उससे देश में एक अच्छा वातावरण बना है तथा हम ने हायेस्ट प्रोक्योरमेन्ट किया है । करीब 15 मिलियन टन का प्रोक्योरमेन्ट हुआ है जो आज तक यहां तक कि जनता पार्टी के जमाने में भी नहीं हुआ । जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने तो सारे देश का बंटाधार कर दिया था.... (व्यवधान) ....लेकिन उस अव्यवस्था को दूर कर के जो प्रोक्योर-

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

मेन्ट की पालिसी हम ने एडाप्ट की, निश्चित तरीके से उस से देश में अच्छा वातावरण बना है । हम ने प्रोक्योरमेन्ट की व्यवस्था जिन-जिन एजेन्सियों की मारफत की—चाहे एफ०सी०आई० हो; सेन्ट्रल वेअर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन हो या स्टेट बेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन हो—उन के सम्बन्ध में चाहे जो शिकायतें हों, उन की व्यवस्था अच्छी थी या नहीं थी, उन के प्रोक्योरमेन्ट में क्या-क्या गड़बड़ी थी, इन सब के बारे में मैं बाद में कहूंगा—लेकिन जो भी एजेन्सियां हैं, जिन के द्वारा 15 मिलियन टन गेहूं प्रोक्योर किया गया है, उतना अब तक किसी भी वर्ष में प्रोक्योर नहीं हुआ, इसलिये इस कार्य के लिये हम सरकार को धन्यवाद दे सकते हैं । इन्होंने बड़ी मज़बूती के साथ इस व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने के लिये कारगर कार्यवाही की है, विदेशों से भी फूड-ग्रेन्ज़ मंगा कर बफर-स्टाफ बनाने की व्यवस्था की है—इस से भी देश में एक अच्छा वातावरण बना है । क्योंकि जब तक देश में बफर-स्टाक नहीं होता है, प्राइसेज़ का एक्स-केलेशन होता है, उस में रुकावट नहीं आती है, लेकिन जब लोगों को मालूम होता है कि बफर-स्टाक मौजूद है, जिस के द्वारा हम सारे देश को व्यवस्थित तरीके से सप्लाई कर सकते हैं, उस स्थिति में दाम नहीं बढ़ पाते हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं—पिछले वर्ष में फूड ग्रेन प्राइस में बहुत थोड़ा अन्तर आया । 1978 में जब कि 16 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा का फर्क था, पिछले वर्ष केवल 4.9 परसेन्ट प्राइस की बढ़ोतरी हुई । इस बात के लिये भी हमारी सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है, उन्होंने प्राइसेज़ को बढ़ने से रोकने में बहुत बड़ी मदद की है ।

मगर आज देश में जो स्थिति है—आधे से ज्यादा देश में भयंकर अकाल है । राजस्थान में तो उस से भी ज्यादा अकाल है । लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने ऐसा भयंकर अकाल होते हुए भी जिस तरह से प्रोक्योरमेन्ट किया, इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये विदेशों से अनाज मंगाया, और जिस तरीके से उन्होंने वितरण व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश की है उससे हमें मालूम होता है कि हमारी सरकार इस मामले में सजग है । जिन स्टेट्स में खाद्यान्न की कमी है उन स्टेट्स के लिए भी उन्होंने बहुत बढ़िया व्यवस्था की है जिससे कि भूख और प्यास से लोगों के मरने की हमारे सामने कोई शिकायत नहीं आई । बेशक लोग बीमारियों से मर गये हों लेकिन भूख और प्यास से कोई नहीं मरा । इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आई है ।

13.00 hrs.

इस देश में इतने भयंकर अकाल के होते हुए और अकाल से इतनी बड़ी संख्या में प्रभावित होते हुए भी जो वितरण व्यवस्था की गयी है, उसके लिए निस्सन्देह सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है । मगर इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस व्यवस्था को आप और माकूल बनाए । मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान में पिछले चार-पांच सालों से भयंकर अकाल पड़ता है । आप हम को 19 हजार टन गेहूं हर माह देते हैं । जब बंगाल वाले कहते हैं कि हम को एक लाख टन गेहूं और चावल दो, बिहार और यू०पी० के लोग भी कहते हैं हम को भी एक-एक लाख टन खाद्यान्न दो, केरल वाले भी एक लाख टन चावल की मांग करते हैं और आप उन्हें भरसक देने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। राजस्थान जहां कि आबादी साढ़े तीन

करोड़ है, उसके लिए आप ने 19 हजार टन गेहूं दिया तो इतने अनाज से राजस्थान की इतनी बड़ी आबादी किस प्रकार प्रभावित होगी, उसका आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं । मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें । और वहां की जनसंख्या को देखते हुए राजस्थान को पूरा खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करें । अब तक तो लोगों की शिकायत सरकार के सामने नहीं आई है । वहां यह भी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि लोग भूख और प्यास से मर जाएं । इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

आपने इस देश में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को कोआप्रेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिये से मजबूत करने की कोशिश की है । आपने 2.82 लाख फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पिछले वर्षों में खोली हैं । मगर इन दुकानों की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल रही है या नहीं इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए । आपको यह भी देखना है कि क्या आपकी कोआप्रेटिव्ज वाएबल यूनिट्स हैं या नहीं । उनके पास इतना पैसा है या नहीं जिससे कि वे वितरण सामग्री लोगों को उपलब्ध करा सकें । मैं पिछले तीन सालों से आपको बराबर कह रहा हूं कि अगर आप इन कोआप्रेटिव सोसायटीज को इकोनोमिकल्ली वाएबल नहीं बनायेंगे तो आपका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम नहीं चल पायेगा । इसलिए इनको वाएबल यूनिट बनाने की परमावश्यकता है तभी जा कर कोआप्रेटिव्ज वितरण के मामले में कदम उठा सकेंगी । वरना आप दुकानें खोलते जाएंगे, उनका लाभ कोई नहीं होगा । आप जो सामग्री वितरण के लिए देंगे भी, उसका दुरुपयोग होगा । वह सामग्री लोगों तक ठीक प्रकार से पहुंच पाए, इसके लिए आपको इकोनोमिकल्ली वाएबल यूनिट्स बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिएं

तीसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि आपने कोआप्रेटिव सोसायटीज के अलावा प्राइवेट लोगों को भी फेयर प्राइस शाप्स दे रखी हैं । माननीय पांडे जी कह रहे थे दिल्ली में आपने बीस दुकानें एक आदमी को दे रखी हैं । मैं तो कहता हूं कि प्राइवेट लोगों को वितरण की एजेन्सी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए । ये लोग वितरण सामग्री का दुरुपयोग करते हैं । मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात करता हूं । हमारे यहां किसी भी देहात में इन दुकानों से एडीबल आयल और कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है । हमारे यहां गेहूं और शक्कर तो जरूर मिल जाता, उसके अलावा और कोई सामग्री वहां नहीं मिल पाती । इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि आपने जो होल सेल या रिटेल एजेन्सीज कायम कर रखी हैं, वे दी गयी सामग्री का ठीक प्रकार से वितरण नहीं करतीं और उस सामग्री को काले बाजार में बेच देती हैं । वे इस प्रकार से गरीबों को सामान सप्लाई न कर के पैसे वालों से, उनको वह माल दे कर नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं । अगर व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं की जाएगी तो असेंशियल आयटम्स जो आपने 6–7 बनाए हैं वे आम जनता को उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकेंगे । रैपसीड आइल, कलाथ तथा अन्य प्रकार की चीजें उचित दर की दुकानों तक नहीं पहुंच पातीं । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं ।

एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं । कंट्रोल के कपड़े का निर्माण एन टी सी करता है । पहले यह तरीका था कि अन्य मिलों को भी कुछ निश्चित परसेंटेज कंट्रोल क्लाथ बनाना पड़ता था । किन्हीं कारणों से अब प्राइवेट मिल्स को इस नियम से मुक्त कर दिया गया है । इसको देखने की आवश्यकता है । तमाम गरीब लोगों को, किसानों और मजदूरों को सस्ता कपड़ा सुलभ हो सके, यह काम केवल एन टी सी के द्वारा नहीं किया

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

जा सकता । इसके लिए कोई कदम उठाना होगा तभी गरीब लोगों को कंट्रोल क्लाथ उपलब्ध हो सकेगा । इस ओर तवज्जह देने की आवश्यकता है ।

इसी प्रकार रैपसीड आइल और वेजीटेबल आइल भी लोगों को उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता है । जो संस्थाएं इंपोर्ट करती हैं उनको भी कई कंसेशंस दिए गए हैं । लेकिन यह देखने की आवश्यकता है कि जो संस्थाएं अरबों रुपए की सामग्री इंपोर्ट करती हैं वे सही जगह पहुंचती भी हैं या नहीं या ब्लैक मार्केट में पहुंचती हैं । जब तक इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को ठीक नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक असेंशियल आइटम्स आप आम जनता को उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकेंगे ।

शुगर प्रोडक्शन के बारे में आज क्या स्थिति है । आज जनता पार्टी के लोग कहते हैं कि किसानों को गन्ने की कीमत ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिए । जनता पार्टी के समय में क्या स्थिति थी। 5 रुपए क्विंटल गन्ना भी कोई किसानों से खरीदने को तैयार नहीं था । परिणाम यह हुआ कि किसानों को खेतों में गन्ना जला देना पड़ा । हमारी नेता इंदिरा जी के आते ही आपने देखा कि 22–23 रुपए क्विंटल गन्ना खरीदा गया । इसकी वजह से देश में गन्ने का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ा । आज आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि दुनियां में सबसे ज्यादा शक्कर का उत्पादन यहां किया गया । यह कोई कम बात नहीं है । एक समय था जब हम देश की मांग की पूर्ति नहीं कर पाते थे और आज हम लाखों टन शक्कर का निर्यात कर सकते हैं । जनता पार्टी के समय में 35 लाख टन शक्कर का उत्पादन हुआ जबकि पहले 60–70 लाख टन का उत्पादन होता था । इंदिरा जी के आने के बाद 80, 84 लाख टन शक्कर का उत्पादन हुआ है । आज हम इस देश को इस स्थिति में ले आए हैं । आपको इस बात पर गर्व करना चाहिए ।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने तीन साल तक राज करने के बाद सारी सरकार का दिवाला निकाल दिया ।. . . (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : जनता पार्टी का राज तो ढाई साल के बाद खत्म हो गया लेकिन आपकी सरकार तो तीन साल से चल रही है ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी ने ही इस देश का भट्ठा बैठा दिया और सिर्फ 38 लाख टन चीनी पैदा की। आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि जनता पार्टी के राज में किस प्रकार का अत्याचार और अन्याय किसानों के साथ हुआ । हमारी सरकार गरीबों और मजदूरों के साथ हमदर्दी रखने वाली सरकार है । हम लोग घड़ियाली आंसू बहाने वाले लोग नहीं हैं । हमारा आर्थिक प्रगति का लक्ष्य है । आप देख सकते हैं कि श्रीमती गांधी की सरकार मजदूरों, गरीबों और किसानों के लिए किस प्रकार से काम कर रही है ।

माननीय मंत्री जी से शुगर प्राइस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आपने सस्ती शुगर गरीबों को फेअर प्राइस शाप्स द्वारा देने के लिए योजना बनाई है, इसलिए शुगर की कीमत नहीं बढ़नी चाहिए । सस्ते दामों पर ही गरीबों को शुगर उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए । आपने पिछले साल तीन-तीन, चार-चार दफे कीमतें बढ़ाई हैं और गरीबों को कन्ट्रोल रेट पर देने की बात भी कही है । मिल-मालिक करोड़ों रुपया खा गए और सब मिलों को सिक बना दिया । करोड़ों

रुपया किसानों का बाकी है, इसके बावजूद भी आप इन पर दया कर रहे हैं । आपने सिक मिल्स को ऊपर उठाने के लिए 9 रुपया प्रति क्विंटल सैस लगाया है । पहले आप इस बात की जांच कीजिए कि इन मिलों को सिक किसने बनाया और किसने पैसे का दुरुपयोग किया और किस तरह से इस पैसे को कहां-कहां ले गए । अगर देश के इन्टरेस्ट में इन्होंने काम किया है तो अवश्य ही आप इनकी मदद कीजिए । अगर इन्होंने बेईमानी की है और पैसा खा गए हैं तो निश्चित ही इनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए । मैं चाहता हूं कि आपको अवश्य ही सिक मिल्स को अपने पास लेना चाहिए जिससे मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिले और उसके बाद इन मिल्स को माडर्नाइज और रिहेबिलिटेट करके ऐसी यूनिट बनाई जाए जो प्राफिटेबल और वायेबल हों ।

इनको वापिस मत कीजिए बल्कि नेशनलाइज किया जाए । एफ० सी० आई० में बड़ी भारी गड़बड़ी है । एफ० सी० आई० के सम्बन्ध में आप ध्यान रखें ताकि सामान खरीदते वक्त बिचौलिये बीच में न आयें, क्योंकि इससे गरीब किसान को कम पैसा मिलता है । बिचौलिया अगर होगा तो किसान का शोषण होगा । इसलिये इस व्यवस्था को माकूल बनायें और ब्लाकवाइज आप परचेज सेंटर खोलिये । इसके अलावा एफ०सी०आई० गोदाम से जब दुकानदार को माल दिया जाता है तो उसमें भी गड़बड़ करते हैं कर्मचारी लोग । 5, 10 किलो गेहूं हर बोरी में कम मिलता है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि दुकानदार उपभोक्ताओं को कम माल तोलता है और उनको तकलीफ होती है । एफ० सी० आई० के जो अधिकारी गरीबों का शोषण कर रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिये ।

आप फसल के समय पर तो अच्छा गेहूं किसान से लेते हैं फिर समझ में नहीं आता कि उसमें रेत और कंकड़ कहां से आ जाते हैं वजन बढ़ाने के लिये ? इस अव्यवस्था को रोकना चाहिये । अच्छा गेहूं प्राइवेट दुकानों में चला जाता है और खराब गेहूं राशन की दुकानों पर उपभोक्ताओं को मिलता है । इस व्यवस्था को आपको ठीक करना चाहिये । आप प्रोक्योरमेंट के समय अच्छे से अच्छा गेहूं लेते हैं लेकिन बाद में कज्यूमर्स को सड़ा गेहूं मिलता है । इस अव्यवस्था को रोका जाए ।

एफ० सी० आई० के जितने भी अधिकारी हैं और बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें पाते हैं आप देखिये कितने लोग इसमें होने चाहिये । कोई तो नौर्म होगा जिसके मुताबिक कर्मचारी होने चाहियें ? 10,000 के करीब जो अतिरिक्त स्टाफ एफ०सी०आई० में है और उस पर बोझ बने हुए है उनको वहां से हटा कर दूसरी जगह भेजिये जिससे गरीबों का शोषण न हो सके ।

इसी तरह से एन० आर० ई० पी० प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत आप राज्यों को अनाज और पैसा देते हैं । आपको देखना चाहिये कि किस-किस राज्य ने इसका सही उपयोग किया है और किसने नहीं । जिन राज्यों ने एन.आर.ई.पी. कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया उनके खिलाफ आप सख्त कार्यवाही करें ताकि अनाज और पैसे का दुरुपयोग न हो और कोई अपना पार्टी काडर बनाने के लिये इस व्यवस्था का दुरुपयोग न करे । मैं दूसरों के लिये ही नहीं कह रहा हूं, हमारे यहां भी पूरा पैसा खर्च नहीं हुआ । इसलिये वहां पर भी आप व्यवस्था कीजिए । अगर पूरा पैसा खर्च नहीं हुआ तो किस वजह से ऐसा हुआ है इसको

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

देखिये और व्यवस्था ठीक करने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाइये ।

बाड़ोर जिले में शेरगढ़ तहसील में, अभी राजस्थान विधान सभा में प्रश्न इस बारे में उठा था कहा गया कि 200 आदमी भूख से मर गये। मैं इस बात को तो नहीं मानता कि भूख से मरे, लेकिन कुपोषण से जरूर मरे हैं क्योंकि उनको पूरा खाना नहीं मिला । इसके पीछे किसका हाथ है ? और जो दोषी लोग हैं जिनकी वजह से 55 आदमी मरे हैं उनके खिलाफ भी भारत सरकार को सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिये । जो राज्य अपनी रियाया को पूरा भोजन न खिला सके....उनको पूरा न्यूट्रिशस फूड नहीं दिला सके, उन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चला सके । आज उस तरह की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के खिलाफ आपको कदम उठाने चाहियें । आप उनके कुपोषण की पूर्ति कराइये और उनको सारी सामग्री दिलाने की व्यवस्था कराइये । ऐसी व्यवस्था कराइये ताकि गरीब आदमी मैल-न्यूट्रिशन से मरे नहीं, वह जिन्दा रह सके ।

आपकी जो सैंट्रल एजेन्सीज हैं एक तो एस०टी०सी० है और एक पांडे जी ने एम० एम० टी० सी० बताई । इस प्रकार की जितनी भी एजेन्सीज हैं देश के लेबल पर, जिनमें अरबों रुपये का सामान यह मंगाती हैं, उनकी कोई न कोई पड़ताल आपको करनी चाहिये कि उनमें कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी तो नहीं हो रही है । उनका काम ठीक प्रकार से चल रहा है या नहीं ? हमारी सब स्टेट्स को उनके जरिये जितना सामान मिलना चाहिये, दालें, मिट्टी का तेल, रेपसीड आयल और अन्य प्रकार का सामान, वह ठीक मिल रहा है या नहीं ? जितनी उनकी आवश्यकता है, उसके अनुसार मिल रहा है या नहीं ? कहीं किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी तो नहीं है, यह आप अच्छी तरह देखिये और व्यवस्था को सुन्दर कीजिये ताकि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के राज्य को लोग याद रखें कि इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में जितना भी सामान हम इकट्ठा करते हैं, वह ठीक प्रकार से वितरित होता है और उससे गरीब का भला होता है । इस तरह से गरीब इंदिरा जी के हाथ मजबूत करने में मदद करेंगे । हम पूरे लोग आपके साथ हैं । आप इंदिरा जी के हाथों को मजबूत करें और देश की व्यवस्था को माकूल बनाने में पूरी ताकत लगायें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की डिमांडस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विरोधी दल की ओर से बोल रही हूं, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहती हूं कि मैं एक कज्यूमर मूवमेंट की प्रतिनिधि हूं । मैं समझती हूं कि जैसे लोकतंत्र में eternal vigilance is the price to be paid for democracy, eternal vigilance is necessary to develop consumer movement.

कज्यूमर्स मूवमेंट चलाने वाले लोगों को सिर्फ पोलिटीकली विचार नहीं करना चाहिये, यह भी मैं मानती हूं । इसीलिये मैं याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि जब जनता पार्टी का राज्य चल रहा था, मैं जनता पार्टी की सदस्य पहले से ही हूं, जब हमारी पार्टी का राज्य इस देश में चल रहा था तब भी बजट के जरिये खामाखाह दाम बढ़ाने की कोशिश हो रही थी, तो मैंने कज्यूमर्स का बहुत बड़ा जलूस निकालकर, उस समय भी इसका विरोध किया था । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अपनी पीठ बजाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है ।

जो हुआ है, वह हमने किया है और जो नहीं हुआ है, वह दूसरों ने नहीं किया है, मैं इसमें विश्वास नहीं रखती हूं । इसलिये मैं आपकी बात आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं । आप यह न समझिये कि सिर्फ पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड हमारे चाजज हैं । आप उन पर विचार कर अपनी राय दीजिये ।

आपको कज्यूमर्स मूवमेंट को बलवान बनाना चाहिये, आपके हाथ में जितनी ताकत है उसका सहयोग देकर इसको बढ़ाने में मदद देंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करती हूं ।

आज पूरे देश में बड़ा भारी अकाल है । पिछले हफ्ते सारे विरोधी दल के लोग इकट्ठे होकर एडजार्नमेंट मोशन इसलिये मांग रहे थे कि आज गरीब वर्ग की हालत बहुत खराब है । देश में लोग मर नहीं रहे हैं, लेकिन मृत्यु की रेखा पर बैठे हैं क्योंकि उनके पास खाना नहीं है । तमिलनाडु में पीने का पानी कम है, केरल में चावल ज्यादा चाहिये । महाराष्ट्र के 26 जिलों में से 20 जिलों में अकाल पड़ रहा है । आपके अन्दाज के मुताबिक अकाल होने के बावजूद भी 10 मिलियन टन अनाज ज्यादा होगा । आप पहले साल भी कह रहे थे कि अनाज ज्यादा हुआ है । अगर आपका यह कहना है तो आप लोगों को अनाज कहां दे रहे हैं ? आप अलग-अलग स्टेट्स को राजनीतिक विचार न करते हुए, दूसरी पार्टी का राज्य है तो भी वहां की जनता देश की जनता है, यह समझते हुए उनको ठीक प्रकार से अनाज पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था कहां कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में मैं आपके सामने अपने विचार रखना चाहती हूं । 1978–79 में 132 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हुआ था । वह मैक्सिमम अनाज पैदा हुआ था और उस समय पर कैपिटा कंजम्शन 480 ग्राम था । आज 460 ग्राम ही रह गया है । जबसे ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हुआ है तब से आज सबसे कम फूडग्रेन का पर कैपिटा कंजप्शन है । हमारे देश के न्यूट्रिशन एक्सपर्ट श्री डी० सी० कोठारी ने कहा है कि 230 लाख बच्चे जो पैदा होंगे उनमें से 40 लाख पांच सालों में इसलिए मर जायेंगे क्योंकि उनको खाने के लिए पूरा अनाज नहीं मिलेगा । 30 लाख बच्चे अच्छे घरों में पैदा होंगे, उनकी सेहत तो ठीक रहेगी लेकिन 160 लाख बच्चे मालन्यूट्रिशन की वजह से शरीर और दिमाग से कमजोर रहेंगे क्योंकि अकाल की स्थिति हो रही है ।

महाराष्ट्र में एम्पलायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम शुरू हुई थी जिसका बाद में अन्य राज्यों ने भी अनुकरण किया । आज जनसंख्या को रोकने में, कारण जो भी हों, उतनी सफलता नहीं मिल सकी है । आज अकाल की स्थिति बनी हुई है । इसलिए फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को दुगुना तिगुना अनाज देना चाहिए और राज्यों से कहना चाहिए कि वहां पर ऐसे कार्य किए जायें जिनसे भविष्य में अकाल की स्थिति पैदा न हो । महाराष्ट्र में तालाब और बांध बनाने की योजनायें हैं । आपने इस योजना के लिए जो अनाज का कोटा रखा है उसको दुगुना तिगुना करना पड़ेगा । एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आप अनाज देने की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं । इस प्रकार से जो मालन्यूट्रिशन का सवाल पैदा हुआ है उसको भी थोड़ा बहुत हल कर सकते हैं ।

सरकार ने यहां पर बजट पेश करने से पहले पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के ऊपर 800 करोड़ के टैक्स लगाए । फिर आपने डूअल प्राईसिंग की घोषणा की ।

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

फिर आपने तालियों के साथ-साथ किरोसीन की कीमत घटाने की घोषणा की थी। मैंने ताली नहीं बजाई थी क्योंकि मैं एक ग्रहणी हूं और मुझे पता है कि पहले आपने 800 करोड़ बढ़ा दिए और फिर कम करने का बहाना किया। उसके बाद अब 19 पैसे ज्यादा देने पड़ेंगे।

1979 में जब जनता पार्टी का शासन नहीं रह गया था, आपने श्री चरण सिंह को शासन में बिठाया था उस समय से लेकर अब तक पांच बार पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के दाम बढ़ाए जा चुके हैं। 1979 में आपको 880 करोड़ मिले जबकि अन्दाजा था 1,170 करोड़ मिलेंगे। उस के बाद 8-6-1980 को आप ने बढ़ाया— अन्दाज था कि 2466 करोड़ रुपया मिलेगा, लेकिन 2080 करोड़ मिला। उस के बाद 13-1-1981 को बढ़ाया, अन्दाज था कि 1600 करोड़ रुपया मिलेगा, लेकिन 1195 करोड़ रुपया मिला। उस के बाद 10-7-1981 को बढ़ाया और अब फिर बढ़ाया जिससे 800 करोड़ रुपया मिलेगा। पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स हमारे देश के लिये बहुत आवश्यक चीज बन गये हैं। इन का दाम बढ़ाने से तमाम चीजों पर उस का असर पड़ता है। यातायात के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, फ्रेटचार्जेज बढ़ जाते हैं, किसान का डीजल का खर्चा बढ़ जाता है। आप कहेंगे कि इस का सिविल सप्लाईज मिनिस्ट्री से क्या सम्बन्ध है ? आप का सम्बन्ध अनाज के साथ है, इस लिये इन चीजों के दाम बढ़ाने की जो नीति चल रही है उस का सीधा असर अनाज पर पड़ेगा, इस लिये इस पर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

कहा गया है कि बहुत से लोग हाई स्पीड डीजल में मिट्टी के तेल की मिलावट करते हैं, इस लिये उस का दाम बढ़ाना जरूरी है। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि सरकार की नीति इस तरह की होनी चाहिये कि हाई स्पीड डीजल की कीमत कैरोसीन से भी कम रखें जिस से लोग मिलावट न कर सकें। इस नीति का दूसरा लाभ यह होगा कि अनाज की कीमतें नहीं बढ़ेंगी। आप ने मिट्टी के तेल के दाम जो 10 पैसे बढ़ाये हैं, वे आप को वापस लेना चाहिये, क्योंकि आप ने पहले ही 9 पैसे बढ़ा दिये हैं। इस लिये आप ने 10 पैसे बढ़ा कर कोई अच्छा काम नहीं किया है।

अनाज के जो गोडाउन्ज आज देश में हैं उन की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिये। ता० 21 को महाराष्ट्र के सिविल सप्लाइज मिनिस्टर ने बतलाया कि महाराष्ट्र के गोदामों में अच्छी व्यवस्था न होने के कारण 16 करोड़ रुपये का अनाज खत्म हो गया।

It is not now fit for human consumption.

यह जवाब उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र लेजिस्लेचर की मीटिंग में दिया है। धूलिया में ज्वार का सत्यानाश हो गया, 75 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। परसों हरियाणा की बात भी सामने आई थी। अलग-अलग जगहों पर हम देखते हैं कि अनाज रखने का तरीका ठीक नहीं है—पिलफरेज होती है, चूहे खा जाते हैं, इन कारणों से एक तरफ तो अनाज कम होता है और दूसरी तरफ माल चोर-बाजारी में चला जाता है और तीसरी तरफ लोगों तक ठीक से नहीं पहुचता है। अन-फिट-फार-ह्यूमन-कंजम्पशन कह कर, जानवरों को देते हैं।

पिछले साल आप ने 4 मिलियन टन अनाज विदेशों से इम्पोर्ट किया। जनता पार्टी के राज्य के समय हमें ऐसा

लगता था कि आगे चल कर हम अनाज को एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे, लेकिन इस समय उल्टी बात हो गई है । आस्ट्रेलिया से आप ने जो गेहूं लिया है । उसके बारे में आस्ट्रेलियन गवर्नमेंट ने कहा था कि उस पर पेस्टीसाइडस स्प्रे किया गया है, इस लिये उस को धो कर खाना चाहिये । यह सवाल मैंने लोक सभा में उठाया, जबाब आ गया कि इसीलिये भीगा हुआ गेहू खरीदा है, लेकिन उस पर भी फंगस पैदा हो गया । बाद में खबर आई कि उस को किसी को नहीं देंगे लेकिन मेरा अनुभव यह है कि अलग-अलग राशन की दुकानों पर वह भीगा हुआ गेंहूं दिया गया । पिछले दिनों दिल्ली को राशन की दुकानों पर जो गेंहू दिया गया मैं उस का नमूना भी लाई थी, लेकिन बैलेट में नहीं आया इस लिये नहीं रख सकी ।

पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के लिये आप कहते हैं —1980 तक आप ने 2.81 लाख दुकानें खोलीं हैं । दुकानें तो आप ने खोल दीं, लेकिन उन पर राशन कहां है ? लोग उन दुकानों पर जाते हैं–एक बार में सब चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं, एक बार एक चीज मिल जाती है दूसरी बार दूसरी चीज मिल जाती है, 15 दिन खत्म हो जाते हैं लेकिन सारी चीजें नहीं मिल पातीं । बार-बार सरकार के पास लोगों को जा कर कहना पड़ता है कि हमें अनाज नहीं मिला है, इसलिये दूसरे समय में देने की व्यवस्था करें ।

दिल्ली शहर में चुनाव होने वाले थे । चुनाव का ऐलान होने के बाद हजारों की संख्या में लोगों को राशन कार्ड दिये गये और कहा गया कि सब को अनाज मिलेगा, लेकिन नहीं मिला । लोगों को राशन कार्ड तो दे दिये गये लेकिन दुकानों पर अनाज नहीं था । कहते हैं दिल्ली शहर में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम का एक बहुत बड़ा हाजी मस्तान है, उस की 76 लाख रुपये की प्रापर्टी है । पुलिस ने उस को पकड़ा था, लेकिन आगे चल कर क्या हुआ मुझे पता नहीं है । लेकिन यह दिल्ली की हालत है, केपिटल की हालत है । राशन की दुकानों पर चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं । फेअर प्राइस शाप्स वाले फूड कारपोरेशन से अच्छी चीजें खरीद कर लोगों को गन्दी चीजें देते हैं । जो चीजें सरकार अच्छी देती है वह भी लोगों को नहीं मिल पाती है । इसके लिए मेरा एक सुझाव है कि आपको ऊपर से ले कर नीचे तक विजिलेंस कमेटियों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । उनमें आपको व्यापारियों को नहीं लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि उनके वैस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्टस रहते हैं । इन विजिलेंस कमेटियों में आपको कंज्यूमर्स और गवर्नमेंट के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज को रखना चाहिए । इनमें मेन्यूफेक्चरर के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज भी हो सकते हैं ।

आपकी वनस्पति आयल की कीमत कौन तय करता है ? गवर्नमेंट और मेन्यूफेक्चरर मिल कर तय करते हैं । इसलिए आपको मेन्युफेक्चरर के प्रतिनिधियों को लेना चाहिए । इतने सालों से ये बातें चल रही हैं लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है । अभी तक हम अपनी प्राइस पालिसी तय नहीं कर सकते हैं । मार्जिन आफ प्राफिट क्या होना चाहिए, इस बारे में भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके हैं ।

कहा जाता है कि जगह जगह पर चोरी चल रही है । यहां कहा गया कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी अच्छी हैं, बाकी और लोग भी अच्छे होंगे लेकिन चोरों का समर्थन कौन लेता है ? इसी से हम अपनी प्राइस पालिसी को तय नहीं कर पाते । अगर आपको कंज्यूमर्स को फायदा

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

पहुंचाना है तो आपको कंज्यूमर्स मूमेंट को बढ़ाने के लिए मदद करनी पड़ेगी । आप कितना ही अच्छा काम करें, सरकार कितना ही अच्छा काम करे, लेकिन व्यापारी की नीयत को आप ठीक नहीं करते हैं तो लोगों को फायदा होने वाला नहीं है । इसलिए आपको कंज्यूमर कमेटिया बनानी चाहिएं ।

आज पूरे देश में गन्दा खाना खा कर कितने बच्चे अन्धे हो जाते हैं, मर जाते हैं । 40 हजार बच्चे अन्धे हो जाते हैं। इसलिए इसके लिए आपको कदम उठाने चाहिएं । यह सब काम करने के लिए आपको कंज्यूमर मूमेंट को खड़ा करना होगा । इसके लिए आप कदम उठाएं ।

जनता पार्टी के राज में खाद की कीमत कम कर दी गयी थी इसलिए हमारे देश में अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ी । उसके बाद फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत बढ़ने लगी जिससे फर्टिलाइजर की कंजप्शन कम हो गयी । इसी से हमारे देश की पैदावार पर असर पड़ा । आपने सिक्सथ फाइव इयर प्लान में 154 मिलियन टन का टार्गेट फिक्स किया है । आपका सिक्सथ फाइव इयर प्लान खत्म होने जा रहा है । आपने पिछले साल दस मिलियन कम का टार्गेट फिक्स किया । आप हम लोगों को 154 मिलियन टन अनाज नहीं दे सकते। बल्कि होना तो यह चाहिए था कि यह टार्गेट दुगना होना चाहिए था । यह टार्गेट कम से कम 200 मिलियन टन का होना चाहिए था जिसको कि पूरा करने के लिए लोग लगते ।

हमारे देश में अनाज कम क्यों हो रहा है ? इसलिए हो रहा है कि किसान को उसकी पैदावार की रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं मिलती है । उसके इनपुट्स के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, उसके हिसाब से उसको कीमतें नहीं मिलती हैं ।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि कृषि मंत्री जी ने एक कालिंग अटेंशन के समय यहां पर यह मंजूर किया था कि अमेरिका से जो हम गेहूं मंगाते हैं उस पर 230 रुपये क्विन्टल का खर्च आता है जबकि हम अपने यहां के किसान को 142 रुपये देते हैं । इसीलिए आज किसान कम पैदावार कर रहा है । फर्टिलाइजर की कंज्म्पशन कम होती जा रही है । अगर आप किसान को उसकी पैदावार की रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं देते तो किसान अपनी पैदावार को नहीं बढ़ायेगा ।

आज हमारे चीनी के कारखाने वाले कहते हैं कि वे बहुत क्राइसिस में हैं । शूगर इंडस्ट्री हमेशा क्राइसिस में रहती है । आज उनका यह कहना है कि वे गन्ने की कीमत नहीं दे सकते हैं । इंडस्ट्रीज बन्द हो जाएगी इसलिए गन्ने की कीमत कम कर दीजिए । आज ये लोग किसान का नाम लेते हैं । उस वक्त इन्हीं लोगों ने कहा था कि —"We release all this." मार्केट में फी कर दीजिए । इससे चीनी की कीमत कम हो गई । मैं खुद उस डेलीगेशन में थी । हम लोग किसानों के साथ थे । किसानों ने गन्ने की उचित कीमत की मांग की । सरकार ने कहा कि अगर मिल मालिक गन्ने की उचित कीमत नहीं देंगे तो सरकार देगी । लेकिन तब तक सरकार गिर गई । बाद में क्या हुआ आप सब जानते हैं । जब तक किसानों को रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं देंगे तब तक आप किसान को अधिक अनाज पैदा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

इंपोर्टेड फर्टीलाइजर का कोटा डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स के पास मार्च तक नहीं आया । इससे वे जहां जहां डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना चाहिए नहीं कर सकेंगे । जून तक किसानों को खाद मिल जाना चाहिए । किसानों को समय पर खाद मिल सके इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम आम जनता की भलाई के लिए चलाय जा रहा है । इसको किस प्रकार सुविधाजनक बनाया जाए इसके लिए आपको एक कमेटी बनाकर सोचना होगा । इस सिलसिले में महिला दक्षता समिति ने एक सेमीनार किया था । उसमें एक सुझाव दिया गया था कि इस तरह की एक बास्केट होनी चाहिए कि गरीब लोग जिस जगह पर काम करते हैं उनको वहीं पर उनकी जरुरत का सामान दिया जाना चाहिए । उनके लिए उचित दर की दूकानें वहीं पर खोली जानी चाहिएं । इसके लिए गांवों और शहरों के लिए अलग-अलग तरह की व्यवस्था करनी होगी । इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

आज कल होल सेल प्राइस इंडेक्स का और रिटेल प्राइस इंडेक्स का कोई संबंध नहीं है । होलसेल प्राइस 3.5 और रिटेल प्राइस इंडेक्स 9 85 प्वाइंट बढ़ता है । ऐसा क्यों है ? इसी प्रकार जब होलसेल प्राइस बढ़ती है तो रिटेल प्राइस फौरन बढ़ जाती है । दूकानदार कहता है कि होलसेल प्राइस बढ़ गई है। लेकिन जब होलसेल प्राइस कम होती है तो वही दूकानदार कहता है कि हमने पहले से खरीद रखा है इसलिए अभी हम कीमत कम नहीं कर सकते । इसको दूर करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठाने वाले हैं ।

अंत में एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं । कंज्यूमर्स आर्गनाइजेशंस को आपने पिछले साल सिर्फ 65000 के लगभग रुपए दिए थे । मैं भी एक आर्गनाइजेशन से संबंधित हूं । साल के शुरू में ही एप्लीकेशंस दे दी गई थीं । उस वक्त कहा गया कि अभी पालिसी तय नहीं हुई हैं, गाइड लाइंस नहीं आई हैं । दो चार महीने बाद दिल्ली-एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में गए वहां से भी कोई जवाब नहीं आया । 15 मार्च तक कोई जवाब नहीं आया । इसके लिए पत्र भी लिखा है ।

आप कन्ज्यूमर्स आरगेनाइजेशन को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन नाडार जैसी कन्ज्यूमर्स आरगेनाइजेशन बनाने की ताकत इस देश के लोगों में नहीं है । अगर हमें बनानी है तो सरकार को चाहिए कि वह पूरी तरह से मदद करे । इसके लिए आप कौन-कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं ।

कल 31 मार्च है । आप कहेंगे कि हम सारा पैसा वापिस कर देंगे । आप ऐसा मत कीजिए बल्कि उनकी मदद करने की ओर ध्यान दें । कन्ज्यूमर्स मूवमेंट की बहुत जरूरत है । इसके लिए आप अवश्य कदम उठाइए । विजीलेंस कमेटी आप कब बनायेंगे और किस प्रकार के कदम उठायेंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूं ।

एसेन्शियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट में आप छोटी-छोटी मिरची बेचने वालों को पकड़ते हैं लेकिन बड़ी मिरची वालों को कुछ नहीं कहते ।

श्री मधु दंडवते : बड़ी मिरची वालों को कोई हाथ नहीं लगाता ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवत : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि शुगर के बदले आनज इम्पोर्ट करके इस देश के भूखे लोगों को आनज देने की व्यवस्था करें । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूं ।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I start my speech in this debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, after hearing the speeches preceding mine, those of Shrimati Dandavate and Shri Vyas, I am reminded of one thing. A major component of food management policies concerns procurement, public distribution, maintenance and operation of buffer stock etc., and the main responsibility of our Minister is to see that food is sent to the scarcity pockets, to the poor and downtrodden people, the middle classes and the other people in the areas hit by natural disasters. The main policy is of Jagannath Sanskriti. The main policy of food management is Jagannath Sanskriti. By seeing our dynamic Minister, I am reminded of one sloka:

सर्वेभवन्तु सुखिना सर्वेसन्तु निरामाया, सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्ति मा कश्चित दुःख भाग भवेत ।

So, my hopes and aspirations will not be exaggerated if Mr. Bhagwat Jha Ajad fulfils my demands. If you had heard his speeches when he was not a Minister, that is, when he was not in office, you will find that he believes in socialism. He believes in public distribution system, which is essential for the country and it is the moral obligation of the people in the Ministry to do it effectively.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Azad himself is a socialist; not a question of believing.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Yes, he believes in socialism, to help and solve the problems of the down-trodden, the have-nots, the *adivasis*, the Harijans, the industrial workers and the middle class people. So, how is procurement being done now? What is the percentage of procurement? The thinking of the Food Ministry seems to be that they are not responsible to distribute food to meet the requirements of the villages, or even some urban sectors where there is deficiency. They only have some arrangement to partially supplement the supply. So, they are procuring only 12.5 per cent of the total food produced in the country. Mrs. Dandavate analysed it and said that in 1978-79 the *per capita* grain availability was 480 grams and now it has been reduced to 460 grams. What about availability of calories? In terms of calorific value it has not been reduced because of the dynamic management of the food policy by the present Government. She said that according to a report by a nutrition expert, 30 lakh children will suffer from mal nutrition and blindness disability. The Government is trying to combat these deficiencies through Anganbari Programme supplying nutritional value food to the children and the expectant mothers. It is the duty of every Member of Parliament and State Legislators to see that this Programme is implemented effectively and the food goes to the needy.

If you go through the speech of the initiator of the debate, Mr. Lawrence, you will be surprised to note that he has not talked about the food policy of the Government of India, but he has criticised the land ceiling implementation policy of different State Governments. His Government was there in Kerala. There are several estates of rubber and coffee plantations. Why have they not implemented the land ceiling there? There are still big zamindars holding thousands of acres of land.

The Department gives a very rosy picture in its report. They must recall the time from 1971 to 1976. That was an era of discipline in all fields including food management and public distribution system also. At that time ,the State Governments were dependent upon panchayats, panchayat samities and cooperative sector. Mrs. Dandavate narrated that vigilance committees should be set up. Such committees were there during that period, consisting of one Adivasi, one Harijan and three persons from other castes. Some other committees were also there at that time. The management system was so magnificient. Now, more than 2.81 lakh retail outlets are there throughout the country. The Minister is also convinced that more than 70 per cent of the public distribution system is managed by the pri-

vate people. Why not we control this system through public sector, different corporations, cooperative societies, panchayat and panchayat samities? There are so many items which can be sold through public distribution system.

About edible oil, except one or two districts in Orissa, nobody has received a drop of edible oil. Who will check this irregularity? Is it not the responsibility of the Central Government also to monitor that the food stocks which have been supplied by the Centre, goes down to the retail shops and the consumer gets it?

About Vanaspati Ghee, edible oil etc.,— people are getting kerosene now, I have got no problem to complain about it— there are complaints: Sugar also, due to the present dual pricing policy is available to people; there is not much difficulty. But, about rice now-a-days, there are complaints. What is the total amount of rice now distributed through the public distribution system? I want to know it. What is the per capita distribution in the present state of affairs? The per capita consumption has decreased and nobody has mentioned it? Also, population is increasing at the rate of 2.45 per cent per year. But the production of foodgrains is not increasing at the rate. In 1978-79 only 131 million tonnes of foodgrains were produced. Now the production is only 133 million tonnes, according to the last year's figures. This year, it will be still less because of droughts, floods, cyclone and other natural disasters. Definitely it will be decreasing. What is the percentage of increase? Has irrigation also increased correspondingly? The percentage of irrigation has, of course, increased. If you take the figures from 1978 to this year, per year, it comes to 2.3 million hectares, So, the percentage of irrigation has increased. But the fertilizer consumption has not increased to that level. But what is the defect in the monitoring system? The Minister should see to it that the agriculturist is given a fair price, and look into the deficiencies.

Shrimati Dandavate mentioned about the reduction in the rate of fertilizer. We are getting nephtha from off-shore and on-shore drilling also. Why should the Government not consider this fact and ensure that in future the rate of fertilizer is reduced? Otherwise, the agriculturist cannot cope with this.

About procurement, I want to mention one thing. A few years back the State Governments were procuring the foodgrains and there was lot of *hullagulla*, So, my only request to the Government is that the F.C.I. should be the only agency to procure rice, wheat and other foodgrains.

The prices of pulses are going down. The main reason is that the agriculturists are not getting adequate remunerative prices for the pulses produced by them. The State Governments and the cooperative cocieties are not coming forward to purchase pulses from them. So, if the production of pulses is not enhanced, and if more incentive is not given, then we will not get enough proteins, i.e., the non-animal protein. Definitely, the calories will be reduced. Therefore, my suggestion here is that instead of having several agents of the Food Corporation of India, the FCI should procure grains from the block headquarters and the FCI should procure the pulses also. The Agricultural Prices Commission has fixed the rate for wheat and rice but it is on a low footing. because, whenever FCI takes up procurement, generally the rate the consumer gets is higher than the rate fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Actually, the millers are the agents of the FCI. In Orissa, for example, the rate of paddy procurement is about Rs. 125 to 128 per bag, that is a bag of 75 kg. How can the agriculturist give the levy rice or levy paddy to the FCI at the prices fixed by the Government? How is it going to benefit the consumer? So, my suggestion here is the Minister should take up this question and the procurement must be increased from 12.5 per cent to at least 20 per cent, so that the agriculturist gets more money, the consumers also will be benefited, because through the public distribution system he can get more foodgrains. This is one of my suggestions.

(Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi)

14.00 hrs.

The country is facing a very worst condition of drought. More than 310 million people are suffering and more than half of the land is facing this drought condition and still our target of food procurement is not less. On that day there were an Adjournment Motion from the Opposition because it seems that they are not interested to give concrete suggestions to the Food and Civil Supplies Minister to come to the rescue of the drought victims but they want to have a political propaganda on the Floor of the House so that it will go to the Press and their electorate will hear that our People have shouted. They should have been present here today .... (*Interruptions*).

Well Madam, just hear me. I am coming to your rescue. Why do you bother?.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): How can he say that it is for publicity? When our people are starving, we have to raise the questions here and he says it is for publicity.... (*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Nobody is interested to give concrete suggestion to the Minister.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: This kind of things will not do. Are you talking for publicity?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: No, never.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN. Only you are not talking and we are all people who talk for publicity. How can you say like that?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: When your turn will come, you will answer, what is there?

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: No such small talk.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: No small talk, this is a fact. On railway accident you were shouting but nobody was present during the Railway debate. This is our moral.

So, Sir, Orissa also is now facing severe drought and last year cyclone, flood and all types of natural disasters were there. What is the criterion fixed by the Food and Civil Supplies Department for supplies through public distribution system and through different works? We know that the population of one State 2.85 crores and Orissa's population is also the same. The Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies is giving 90,000 to 1,00,000 tonnes per month to that State. Only West Orissa is a rice producing area, other parts of the State are deficient areas. The Food and Supplies Ministry is supplying only 22,000 tonnes per month. So, it is the demand of our State Government to make it at least 60,000 tonnes per month so that the rice, wheat and other essential commodities reach the drought-stricken people.

Another suggestion by my friend Mrs. Dandavate was about Food-for-Work Programme and ERRP programme. It is a very good programme. The Central Government is giving money to the State Government for flood, drought cyclone relief and rehabilitation reconstruction programmes. Why not a part of that money be channelised through FCI or the Ministry so that more food is given to different States? So, that is one of my suggestions.

Then about the storage, Mrs Dandavate has alleged and many members of Parliament have alleged that due to lack of scientific preservation of food, these things are happening and the FCI is sustaining loss of few crores in each year due to a lack of scientific preservation. These dates are there but how many private people are engaged in storage? So, why not the Ministry should approach the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission for providing the space required by FCI to store a minimum of 26 million tonnes of foodgrains? Because, scientific storage is a must for linkages. Now there are shortages for which the FCI people are criticised. I want to know

how many people have been prosecuted in the FCI for negligence, for supplying people food which is not fit for human consumption. I want to know how many of them have been thrown out. I hope the Minister will look into the matter, take some exemplary measures and see that the back sheep are thrown out.

Coming to edibe oil, so far as vanaspati is concerned, there are 93 factories in the country. But, so far as Orissa is concerned, there is not even one single vanaspati factory. I congratulated the Minister for the policy decision of the Government that in future licences will be given only to the co-operative sector, and not to private people. Already a licence has been given to Orissa for a factory in the co-operative sector. The Government of Orissa has decided that it should be located in the district of Bolangir, which is one of the 85 districts selected by the Ministry of Industries, where there is no industry. The vanaspati factory should come up in that district immediately with the help of the Apex Co-operative Marketing Federation of Orissa. I do not know whether they have given a proposal for it. It is also the desire of the people that the State Government should recommend another factory in the district of Kalahandi where 30 per cent of indigenous raw material will be available.

Last but not the least, I must congratulate the Department for their performance in two or three fields. The Modern Bakeries, during the Janata regime, reserved the production of certain items like biscuits for the small scale sector. The Government should see that the Modern Bakeries expand and have their units throughout the country, because their performance was magnificent. In 1981-82 they earned a profit of more than Rs. 2 crores and in 1982-83 also they earned Rs. 1 crore as profit.

Then Rasika is another product which the Government should encourage. Instead of giving encouragement to different types of Colas, they should encourage Rasika type of fruit industries. In that case, the production of fruit can be diverted for making Rasika, which has food value.

Shrimati Dandavate raised so many pertinent questions. Of course, she has also appreciated the difficulties of the Department. She has given many good suggestions. Here I want to impress upon the Minister the chronic problem of Orissa. The main thrust of our demand is that the only organisation for procurement should be the FCI. Now the Food Ministry have given permits to parties in other States to purchase foodgrains from Orissa. We say that this should be canalised through the FCI, because it has got the marketing organisation in different States and people have got faith in it. If there are some black sheep, who are responsible for giving it a bad name, you should remove them so that the organisation can function efficiently.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my Party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of Food and Civil Supplies Ministry.

I am really happy that after all, Civil Supplies has come to its proper place from Civil Aviation. I am also glad that the former Minister for Civil Aviation and Civil Supplies has become the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies. The other day I read in the newspaper a news item that the Secretary, Civil Supplies Department, could not cope up with the dynamism of the Minister and he was wanting to be relieved of his post. I am sure that the dynamism of the hon. Minister would reflect in the widening of the public distribution system in the country which is vital for the poor people. There was an omnibus Ministry such as Agriculture, Irrigation, Rural Development and Civil Supplies. With a view to ensuring efficiency of all the four Departments, they have got independent Ministers. Of all these Ministers, our Minister has got an important charge and he has to manage the affairs of the Food Corporation of India, which is entrusted with the procurement of foodgrains in the Central pool and also with the export of rice to

[Shri N. Selvaraju]

Soviet Russia. He has to face a lot of difficulties. Regarding the Food Corporation of India so many Members have spoken about the mismanagement of its affairs. The annual food subsidy being given is Rs. 750 crores. This is not sufficient to give remunerative price to the farmers. When I say 'remunerative price' to the agriculturists, it is my duty to emphasise more price for paddy. Now, the Government of India is giving Rs. 142 per uintal for wheat and at the same time Rs. 110 per uintal for paddy. This is the high injustice done to the farmers of South India in general, and in particular, farmers of Tamil Nadu who are mainly cultivating paddy. I learnt that the Tamil Nadu Government has recommended Rs. 155 per uintal for paddy. Even this is not sufficient taking into account all the inputs necessary for cultivating paddy. I request the hon. Minister to fix Rs. 200 per uintal for paddy. Then only paddy cultivators will be inclined to continue paddy cultivation without switching over to the cultivation of cash crops. For this, I suggest that the Agricultural Prices Commission should also be brought under the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. Then only there will be effective coordination in the procurement of foodgrains after giving remunerative prices to the farmers.

In 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 10,000 crores has bee allotted for implementing hon. Prime Minister's 20-point programme. In the 20-point programme, the 17th point is opening of more fair price shops for strengthening the public distribution system. I have to point out here that the public distribution system is effective only in the metropolitan cities and in the municipal towns. This can be judged by the number of fair price shops available in the urban as well as rural areas. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, has proclaimed from the house-tops that his Government is implementing the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister more effectively than any other State. From 7000 fair price shops, it is reported that the number has gone up to 17,000.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Only in the papers it is reported, but it is not implemented. MGR has more publicity.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU: It is a fact. In Tamil Nadu, the population is about 5 crores and there is only one fair price shop for every 3000 people. This is not sufficient. At least for every 1,000 people one fair price shop must be provided. If the fair price shops are equally distributed throughout the State, only then we can tide over the present difficulty.

In the rural areas we do not have any fair price shop at all. In the fair price shops essential commodities are not at all available. In their shops only soaps and such other minor items are available.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: The same situation prevails every where—it may be rural or urban area.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU: In the fair price shops essential commodities like rice, edible oils, kerosene, sugar, are not at all available. I am told that in the fair price shops the prices sometimes for certain commodities are more than the prices of the commodities in the open market.

Recently I have visited more than 200 villages in my Constitutency. Most of the people complained to me that they are supplied only one kilo rice per card per week. The rice too is not of good quality. It is of bad quality and is not fit for human consumption. Good quality of rice must be supplied.

I was told by some people that they have to cover three to five kilometres to reach the fair price shop to get essential commodities. They have to waste one full man-day. This is a factor which must be taken into account. Fair price shops must be provided near the villages.

If 20 Point Prgoramme is properly implemented, it is possible to provide one fair price shop in each of six lakh villages in this country. More than 70 per cent of our people are living in rural places and they are feeding the entire nation. It is really unfortunate that those who feed

the nation are not really fed. Their essential demands can be met only by opening more fair price shops in the rural places. When you are providing facilities and adding so many luxuries for the people living in the urban areas, you may consider the asperations of the villagers who want to get their essential commodities at fair price.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Urban people are also not getting the faciilties. I am from the urban area.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU: The Central Planning Commission had admitted that more than 40 crores of people are living below the poverty line. They are mostly from the rural places. Their daily income is not more than even Rs. 1/-. This is the position even after 35 years of independence. It is pathetic. I hope the new Minister will chalk out the programme to eradicate all these irregularities.

Day before yesterday I read in the newspaper that foodgrains worth more than Rs. 100 crores had been spoiled by keeping the foodgrains in the open in Punjab. The FCI has also admitted that 10 per cent of the foodgrains held in stocks are annual loss due to pilferage and due to getting spoiled in stock and being eaten away by rats. This is valued at more than 100 crores. This is because of improper storage facilities. Proper storage facilities must be provided. FCI must construct their own godowns in District Headquarters. We lost so much of foodgrains due to lack of storage facilities. When we are short of food grains we cannot afford to lose so much quantity of foodgrains every year. Drastic steps must be taken to stop the losses.

Tiruchirapalli is known as the granary of Tamilnadu. There is no proper storage facility available there. I request the hon. Minister to instruct the FCI to get a godown constructed in Tiruchirapalli.

Coming to my State, I would say that Tamil Nadu is severely affected by drought. The Centre has also sent a team to study about the drought condition in Tamil Nadu and the Team has studied the situation and submitted a report. I also met the Central Team at Tiruchy and apprised them of the drought condition in Tamil Nadu in general and about Tiruchy district in particular. On 28-3-83, our honourable Prime Minister also visited Tamil Nadu and studied the problem of drinking water and everything in person and she has also granted some relief to the people of Tamil Nadu by way of Rs. 10 crores and also 10,000 tonnes of rice and 6,000 tonnes of wheat. Also, when the Team has come and submitted their report, our hon. Minister promised to send 5000 tonnes of rice and 4,000 tonnes of wheat. I think it has not been sent so far. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when all the commitmens in respect of Tamil Nadu would be fulfilled. Besides, the Tamil Nadu Government has requested to send 80,000 tonnes of foodgrains to meet the demands of Tamil Nadu. So, compared to their requirements, I would say that it is a very negligible quantity. The hon. Minister should at least give 75 per cent of the quantity required. Then only we can tide never the situation.

DR. A . KALANIDHI: Sir, while we congratulate the Prime Minister for the generosity..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN No, no. Just for a while, kindly listen to me.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Sir, only by way of clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to me first.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to me first. Can't you just listen.

..DR. A. KALANIDHI: Only an explanation.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: When an hon. Member is on his feet speaking, no prompting is necessary. This is not done. Therefore, very kindly hold your horses. Later, on, when you get the opportunity, you speak.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly go on with your speech.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU: There was a controversy about giving foodgrains to the Central pool by the State of Tamil Nadu. I would like to point out that when our beloved leader, Dr. Krunanidhi was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he had contributed in 1969, 1972 and 1975 when there was surplus. But under the present regime, even though they got surplus in 1979, or 1980 and 1981, they had diverted the surplus quantity to the other State without informing the Centre by engaging a private agency, thereby the Ruling Party added several crores of rupees to their coffers. (*Interruptions*). Tamil Nadu was originally a surplus State in foodgrains, but by improper planing of the MGR Government, is made a deficient State. Even the Prime Minister has pointed out about the mismanagement of the Tamil Nadu Government. By the improper planning and mismanagement of the Tamil Nadu Government, the people of Tamil Nadu should not be penalised. (*Interruptions*).

When there is severe shortage of food, there is every possibility for the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to approach the Centre, but instead of approaching the Centre in person, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has resorted to political gimmick by undertaking fast for seven hours, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. After taking breakfast, he undertook the fast and he was ready for the evening tiffin by breaking his fast at 5 p.m. So, all the while they wanted to attract the attention of the voers of Tiruchendur Assembly consituency, where a bye-election had to be held. He is not interested in fulfilling the demands of the people. Formerly he was an actor, and with the Government machinery also he still acting to satisfy the people. He did not ask the Central Government to send rice to Tamil Nadu earlier. Even when it was asked in the Rajya Sabha, hon. Minister Rao Birendra Singh told that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was not ready to receive the Central team till March, 1983. And he told that whenever he asked about the requirements of rice for Tamil Nadu, he was keeping mum. It shows clearly that how he is interested about the welfare of the people of Taiml Nadu. Sir, for his mistake, the Minister should not penalize the poor and innocent people. He is diverting the foodgrains to various items. If you come to NREP programme, he is diverting that to Nutrition Programme and other things. He is saying that he is feeding the poor children. But in the name of poor children, the Ruling Party people are minting money. If that scheme is implemented properly and the poor children are served food properly, it is a welcome step. But they are not doing it. Just for the sake of advertisement and for the benefit of the Ruling Party in the State they are implementing this scheme. Now, the number is also reduced to half of its size. For various reasons, people are not ready to send their children to the nutrition meals centres. Now, they have stopped giving food for anoher 90 days.

I would therefore request that the Minister should insruct the State Government to utilise the funds properly meant for the NREP programme and that foodgrains should be distributed properly. There must be a high-level committee with all Party members to regulate or watch the distribution part and the performance of NREP programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, kindly wind up. I have given you plenty of time and therefore, please conclude now.

SHRI K. MAYATHEWAR (Dindigul): We are badly in need of food. We have no food; no drinking water.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU: They are prepagating that the DMK Party is not for the cause of people and that it is not demanding anything at the Centre for the benefit of Tamil Nadu. So, I want to inform the House that we are continuously demading more rice to Tamil Nadu. Even our leader. Dr.Kalaignar many times requested the Central Government to give more rice and he spoke on the situation in Tamil Nadu in the Assembly also. Our Members of Parliament are jointly and individualy requesting the hon. Minister to give rice to Tamil Nadu because we know the importance of food. There is one proverb in Tamil Nadu that *Unavu Udai, Iruppidam,* (Food, Clothing and shelter) is imporant for the livelihood of the people. They are the three important things for people. We bear his proverb in mind and we are asking for more rice for Tamil Nadu.

On 14-10-1982, our Party leader in Lok Sabha Shri C. T. Dhandapani as well as Shri Mayathevar requested the Central Government to provide rice for Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister undertook 'fast' on 9-2-1983. Our Deputy leader in Lok Sabha Shri Mayathevar met the hon. Minister, and gave the memorandum and requested for rice on 11-2-1983. Even the police of Tamil Nadu prevented us on 28-3-1983 from giving a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister. Even our M. P. has been assaulted and our leader Dr. Kalaignar was pushed back and manhandled by the policemen. With all the difficulties, we handed over the memorandum to the Prime Minister for the benefit of our people in Tamil Nadu. Madam accepted the memorandum and gave some relief.

I would request you to give immediate relief because we are not only short of food but short of power and drinking water. (*Interruptions*) One bucket of water is being sold at paise 50.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): We cannot give water.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:** We want drinking water.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU: You can give more money for providing drinking water.

The Food Department of Tamil Nadu recently issued one order saying that the persons who are getting less than Rs. 1,000 will be supplied essential commodities at fair price shops. This is highly discriminatory. The middle class people and the persons working in banks and factories will be badly affected. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to instruct them suitably that there should not be any discrimination and that they must give equal treatment to all the working class people.

Lastly, I would again request the hon. Minister to give immediate relief to Tamil Nadu by way of rice and money.

With these words, I support the Demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tamil Nadu is a very special case. It was a good speech.

The hon Members are once again requested to be judicious with the time and try to avoid repetition, if they can.

SHRI M. C. DAGA.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, इस गौरवशाली देश के लिये 35 सालों के बाद जिस बात पर चर्चा हो रही है, यह थोड़ा सा लज्जाजनक विषय है । हिन्दुस्तान में 2 लाख 81 हजार दुकानें खोलने के बाद अगर कोई दावे के साथ कह सकता है कि आज गांव के दूर-दूर अंचलों में अनाज पहुंचता है तो यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात होगी ।

**Not recorded.

श्री भूल चन्द डामा]

मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोग आज बोल सकते हैं, आर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज के रहने वाले, आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर, गवर्नमेंट की सर्विस क्लासिज वगैरह, उनको अनाज मिलता है :

हमारे योजना मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, हमने 20-प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम बनाया । पहली बार योजना में यह बात ली गई कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के जरिये हम गांव के प्रत्येक नागरिक को हिन्दुस्तान के 68 करोड़ लोगों को उचित मूल्य पर खाद्य सामग्री प्रस्तुत करेंगे । लेकिन आज शर्म की बात है कि खाद्य सामग्री में मिलावट है, जीवन-दायक औषधियों में मिलावट है । यह कोई गौरव की बात नहीं है । आज देश में कौनसी चीज ऐसी है, जिसमें मिलावट नहीं है । लोग यह कहते हैं कि अगर जहर भी मिलता है तो वह भी मिलावटी है । आप एक बात सोचिये, आपने बड़े अच्छे फोटो निकाले हैं 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम के । इसके एक फोटो को मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं—

The extent of public distribution through fair price shops including mobile shops.

मुझे जहां तक जानकारी है, हमारे राजस्थान के गांव के अंचलों में न तो को-आपरेटिव सिस्टम काम कर रहा है और न खुदरा व्यापारी काम कर रहा है, केवल भ्रष्टाचार काम कर रहा है । ईमानदारी की बात यह है कि बहुत कम दुकानें यह धान उठाती हैं । मंत्री जी अभी चले गये हैं, मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वह उत्तर दें कि जिस भाव से आप धान देते हैं, वह वहां के खुदरा व्यापारी किस भाव पर बेचते हैं ? किरासिन का एक टीन उनको मिलता है । हम लोग यह चाहें कि सस्ते धान की दुकानें खुलें । कल के अखबार में आया है कि दुकानें उनको दी जाती हैं जो एन्फोर्समैंट इन्सपैक्टर से या सिविल सप्लाई आफिसर से मिल जाता है, जो कालाबाजारी करने में होशियार हो, उनको दुकानें मिलती हैं । उन दुकानों के जरिये अगर अब चीजों के वितरण की उम्मीद करते हैं कि गांव में यह होगा तो असंभव है ।

सभापति महोदय, आप पंजाब से आये हैं, आपके यहां अनाज का भंडार है, लेकिन मैं एक सूखे प्रदेश से आया हूं जहां गांव में कुछ नहीं मिलता है और दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि कुछ नहीं मिलता है । न गेहूं है, न शुगर है, न केरोसिन है, न कपड़ा है और न वनस्पति है । आपने कहा है कि मोबाइल शाप्स बनाई जायेंगी जिसमें बैठकर चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह जी वितरण करेंगे । मन्त्री जी अपने जवाब में यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुल कितने खुदरा व्यापारी हैं और उनको एक शुगर की बोरी पर क्या मिलता है । उनको खाली बोरा मिलता है । मिट्टी के तेल में भी सिर्फ पीपा बचता है । क्या यह उचित है ? मैं आपके सामने प्रैक्टिकल बातें ही रख रहा हूं । उस खुदरा व्यापारी को तहसीलदार के पास परमिट के लिए चार बार चक्कर लगाना पड़ता है । इसी तरह से दुकान लेने वालों को सिविल सप्लाईज आफिसर के पास अपना नजराना पेश करना पड़ता है । आजकल उसको रिश्वत नहीं, नजराना कहना चाहिए । हमारे मन्त्रीजी बड़े स्पष्टवक्ता हैं, वे सही को सही और गलत को गलत कहते हैं । आपने 17वें सूत्र के आधार पर तथा अपनी नीतियों के आधार पर खुदरा दुकानें खोलने के लिए गाइडलाइन्स दे रखी हैं और एक कमेटी भी बना रखी है जोकि सेक्रेटेरियट में दो महीने में एक बार जांच करती है । आप

वास्तव में बड़ी मेहनत करते हैं लेकिन देखने की बात यह है कि जनता को अनाज मिलता है या नहीं । मान लीजिए आज मुझे तीन रुपए मजदूरी के मिले, मैं सरकारी दूकान पर जाकर चाहता हूं कि मुझे दो रुपए का गेहूं मिल जाए लेकिन वहां पर कहा जायेगा कि 15 दिन का कोटा एक साथ उठाओ । मेरे लिए पूरा राशन एक साथ उठाना सम्भव नहीं है । ऐसी हालत में वह अनाज कहां जाता है ? आप सारी बातें जानते हैं कि इन दुकानों को वही ले सकता है जो काला बाजारी करता है या जो सिविल सप्लाईज़ और एन्फोर्समेन्ट आफिसर के साथ मिला हुआ है । इसलिए इन घोषणाओं का कोई मतलब नहीं कि इतने लाख टन गल्ला बांट दिया गया । मैं समझता हूं यह राशन उन लोगों के लिए बन्द कर देना चाहिए जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी है । मन्त्रीजी ने लिखा भी है कि वीकर सेक्शन्स और समाज के अन्तिम व्यक्ति को हम अनाज देंगे । बीस रुपया रोजाना कमाने वाले को यह अनाज भले ही न मिले लेकिन जो केवल 4–5 रुपया रोजाना कमाते हैं उनको जरूर मिलना चाहिए । आपने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं उसके अनुसार 39 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, उनके पास पास क्रय शक्ति नहीं है । जहां पर फेमीन है वहां पर जो काम चलते हैं उनमें महीने के बाद पैसा चुकता किया जाता है और वहां पर आपकी दूकान नहीं है । राजस्थान में जहां हमेशा ही अकाल पड़ता रहता है वहां आप ने मोबाइल शाप्स चलवाई है। कल के अखबार में नवभारत टाइम्स में आप ने पढ़ा होगा क्योंकि वह आपके विषय से सम्बन्धित था कि जिन-जिन लोगों को राशन की दुकानें दी गई थीं, वे ईमानदार लड़के छोड़ कर चले गये। क्यों छोड़ कर चले गये ? आप बतलाइये— जो चीजें इन दुकानों पर दी जाती हैं क्या वे स्टेण्डर्ड की होती है? सब–स्टैण्डर्ड की होती हैं — चूंकि आप के इंस्पेक्टर मिले होते हैं चाहे आप के डिपार्टमेन्ट के हों या हैल्थ डिपार्टमेन्ट के हों — कुछ नहीं होता है। मैं राशन की ही बात नहीं करता, हर चीज में मिलावट होती है। आज देश के अन्दर आप को हर खाद्य पदार्थ में मिलावट मिलेगी — यह इस गौरवशाली देश के लिये बहुत लज्जा की बात है। आप का डिपार्टमेन्ट इस को सख्ती से नहीं ले सकता क्योंकि आप के सिविल सप्लाई अफसर या इंस्पेक्टर या फूड इंस्पैक्टर सब मिले होते हैं।

आज हमारे क्षेत्र की हालत क्या है। हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो लोग कहते हैं कि हमें केरोसीन आयल नहीं मिला, चीनी नहीं मिली । यह कन्ट्रोल क्लाथ, जनता का कपड़ा किस को मिलता है? कौन हिम्मत के साथ कहेगा कि मुझ को मिल गया है ? आपने जो निर्णय लिये हैं— आप जरा उन निर्णयों को पढ़ें । उनको पढ़ने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मंत्री महोदय कितना अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। आप का जवाब आता है —

To make a thorough assessment of the situation to ensure proper and adequate supply of essential commodities through retail outlets to remote and inaccessible areas...."

अरे, भगवान के नाम पर सड़क पर ही पहुंच जांय तो ठीक है कहां इन एक्सेसिबिल एरियाज की बात करते हैं। ये फोटोज देख कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि हमारी मोबाइल शाप्स बहुत अच्छी चल रही हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स की दुकानों को बन्द कर दिया गया है। लेकिन बन्द करने वाले कौन हैं? मैं फिर रिपोट करता हूं —ये खुदरा व्यापारी, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी वाले जो शुगर और गेहूं का वितरण कर

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

उन के लिये मंत्री महोदय बड़ा सटीक उत्तर दे देंगे कि डागा बकवास करता है, वितरण का काम राजस्थान सरकार का है, मेरा काम नहीं है । . . .

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आप बतलाइये यह गलत है या सही है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं आप उस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष हैं और आप के यहां वह कमेटी होती है इस लिये आप भी उस के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं आप उस कमेटी को हैण्डिल करते हैं . . . .

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आप भी इलैक्टेड मेम्बर हैं इस लिये आप भी जिम्मेदार हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की जो एडवाइजरी कान्सिल है उस के आप अध्यक्ष हैं। एक बात और बतलाता हूं—जो आप की शुगर को बांटने के लिये ले जाता है उस को एक बोरा बांटने पर क्या मिलेगा ? एक जो टिन केरोसीन ले जा कर बेचना चाहता है उसे आप क्या देंगे—यह बतला दीजिये चूंकि उस को उचित पैसा नहीं मिलता इस लिये पैसा कमाने के लिये वह गलत काम करता है।

हमारे पास आंकड़े है कि करीब 1 करोड़ 85 लाख आदमी प्रति वर्ष विकलांग इस लिये बनते हैं कि उन को प्रापर डाइट नहीं मिलती, उन के अन्दर मैल-न्यूट्रीशन होती है, आवश्यक कैलारीज नहीं मिलती हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास क्रय शक्ति नहीं है, खरीदने की ताकत नहीं है। सरकार फूड कारपोरेशन को सब्सिडी देती है और सब्सिडी देकर उस सफेद हाथी को जिन्दा रखने की कोशिश करती है, उस को सांकल लगा कर रखती है । मैं कहना चाहता. हूं कि मेहरबानी कर के उस के अन्दर की व्यवस्था को ठीक कीजिये। लेकिन ऐसा करना आप के लिये इम्पासिबिल है क्योंकि स्ट्राइक, चोरी करना यह फूड कारपोरेशन का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार हो गया है । उस की किसी भी चीज को ले लीजिये अभी पांडे जी जो कह रहे थे, समय कम होने से मैं उस को रिपोट नहीं करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन आप देखिये मेरे यहां पाली से गेहूं लिया, उस को उठाकर जयपुर ले जातें हैं । मेहरबानी कर के, मैं हाथ जोड़ता हूं इस गेहूं को जोधपुर डिवीजन में ही खर्च करें, उस को वहीं बांट दें। तमाम ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जिज नहीं पड़े । लेकिन श्रीमन वह गेहूं वहां से जाता है और हमारे लिए गेहूं कहीं और से आता है । हमें जो गेहूं मिलता है उसकी हालत क्या होती है । सैकड़ों कंकड़ उसमें होते हैं । हम से दुकानदार कहता है कि आइये एम० पी० साहब, देखिये यह है आपका गेहूं। हमारे लिये गेहूं नहीं, केरासीन नहीं। हमें इन दुकानों से कंट्रोल का कपड़ा नहीं मिलता और कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बाजार में खूब मिलता है।

श्रीमन् इस से स्पष्ट है कि आपकी नीति अच्छी है, आपके ख्यालात अच्छे हैं, बड़े स्वच्छ और पवित्र हैं लेकिन उनको आप जरा जमीन पर उतारिये। देश के अन्दर. सिवाय केरल स्टेट है जहां कि यह काम हुआ है।

"It is painful to note that the Public Distribution System in India miserably

failed to cover the rural masses. With the exception of Kerala, PDS in India covers only major cities and towns. Foodgrains, edible oils, cooking fuel (kerosene) and other essential commodities are not regularly supplied in sufficient quantities."

श्रीमन् सिवाय केरल के कहीं भी यह सप्लाई ठीक से नहीं होती। आप साल में जो भी दो मीटिंगें करते हैं उनमें आप मंत्रियों से पूछिये, सेक्रेटरियों से पूछिये कि आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं, आप जा कर के इस काम को ठीक क्यों नहीं करते हैं?

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): That is why we are not getting rice. We have got a pucca distribution system. That is why the Government is not supplying enough rice to our public distribution system.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उन्होंने यहां तक कह दिया कि आप उन चीजों को भी काम में लो जो चीजें आपके पास रहती है। श्रीमन अशेशल कमोडिटीज एक्ट क्या कहता है? हमारा रेडियो रोज बोलता है कि जो कोई भी कलाबाजारी करेगा, जो कोई भी मुनाफाखोरी करेगा, उसको सात साल की सजा होगी। मंत्री जी जो आपका रेडियो बोलता है क्या उसके मुताबिक अपने कानून में तबदीली करेंगे? अगर आप तबदीली करेंगे तो आप यह समझ लीजिए कि आपके एन्फोर्समेन्ट वाले और सिविल सप्लाई आफिसर मालामाल हो जाएंगे। मैं आपको रिकार्ड से बता सकता हूं कि वही आदमी पकड़ा जाता है जो आदमी सिविल सप्लाई अफसर को पैसा नहीं देता है।

"The Central Ministry also has issued guidelines to the State Chief Secretaries on expanding fair price outlets in rural and inaccessible areas...."

यह सवाल आज देश में हो रहा है। आप जो भी कानून बनाते हैं, उसका कितना पालन होता है? आपने ब्लेक मार्किटियर्स के लिए कानून बनाया, उसका क्या हो रहा है? आपका कोई भी सिस्टम नहीं है। एन० सी० सी० ई० एफ० के दो, तीन करोड़ रुपये कहां जाते हैं? आपका कारपोरेशन क्या काम करता है? हम लोग जो बोलते हैं क्या उस पर वह ध्यान देता है? आप अपने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को गरीब लोगों तक पहुंचाइये, बिलों पावर्टी लाइन वालों तक पहुंचाइये।

Only those people who are below the poverty line should get.

अगर आप यह कर देंगे तो मैं कहूंगा कि हमारा यह सिस्टम ठीक है।

श्रीमान् मैं आपकी आज्ञा मानता हुआ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। आपके नियम अच्छे हैं, नीतियां अच्छी हैं, अखबारों में भी खबरें अच्छी अच्छी आ जाती हैं लेकिन मंत्री जी इनको जमीन पर उतारने की मेहनत से कोशिश करिये तभी आप कामयाब होंगे।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : मोहतरम चैयरमैन साहब, डागा साहब ने सरकार की नीतियों पर विस्तार से प्रकाश डाला है। मैं उनसे पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं। केवल इतनी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नीति अच्छी जरूर है लेकिन सिर्फ दिखावे के लिये है। अमल के लिये नहीं है। इनकी नीयत साफ नहीं है।

खाद्य विभाग के द्वारा गेहूं, चावल आदि का वितरण किया जाता है। डागा साहब ने इस बारे में काफी रोशनी डाल दी है। मैं सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश, पूर्वी क्षेत्र और खासतौर पर उत्तरी भारत के किसानों को जो आजकल प्रमुख समस्या

[श्री अशफाक हुसैन]

है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । मेरे ख्याल से आप मेरा मतलब समझ गये होंगें । मैं गन्ना किसानों की समस्या के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । अभी हमारे मित्र पांडे जी कह रहे थे कि आज हमारा देश विश्व में सबसे अधिक शक्कर का उत्पादन कर रहा है । हमें भी इसके लिये फक्र है । लेकिन हम को इस बात पर शर्म आती है कि हम दुनिया में सबसे कम नहीं तो बहुत कम दाम अवश्य गन्ना किसानों को देते हैं ।

किसान मेहनत करता है । उसके उपयोग में आने वाली चीजों, खाद्य, पानी आदि का दाम बढ़ा दिया गया है । डीजल का दाम बढ़ा दिया गया है । लेकिन जब गन्ने की ज्यादा कीमत की मांग की जाती है तो मंत्रालय द्वारा बताया जा रहा है कि गन्ने की कीमत के बारे में दोहरी नीति बनाई गई है । पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय इससे सहमत हैं या नहीं । केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन कुछ मिलें चलती है । उनमें अलग दाम दिया जाता था । आपने मेरे ही सवाल के जवाब में बताया था 1980–81 में 19 रुपये से लेकर 22 रुपये, 1981–82 में 20.50 रुपये और 1982–83 में 17.40 रुपये यह कहा जा रहा है कि 17.40 रुपये वाजिब दाम हैं । जब आप इसको वाजिब दाम कहेंगे तो कौन सा प्राइवेट मिल मालिक किसानों को 20.50 रुपये या 21.50 रुपये देगा ।

इसके अलावा सबसे अहम समस्या किसानों को समय पर गन्ने की कीमत का न मिलना है । यह समस्या पिछले तीन-चार सालों में देखने में आई है । इस मामले में बराबर सवाल करता रहा हूं, पत्र भी लिखता रहा हूं कि गन्ना किसानों को उनके पैसे का जल्दी भुगतान किया जाये । जवाब क्या आता है । जवाब यह आता है कि यह केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । यह जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि असेंसियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट आपका बनाया हुआ है । इसके तहत ही शुगर केन कन्ट्रोल आर्डर 1976 आपने ही बनाया था । उस शुकरकेन कन्ट्रोल आर्डर 1976 में आगे 1978 में एक अमेंडमेन्ट किया गया और सैक्शन तीन में तीन (ए) जोड़ा गया । उसमें यह साफ तौर पर कह दिया है :—

"Where a producer of sugar or his agent fails to make payment for the sugarcane purchased within 14 days from the date of delivery he shall pay interest."

he shall pay interest on the amount due at the rate of 15 per cent per annum for the period of such delay beyond fourteen days. "शल" का लफ्ज है "भे" का नहीं है ।

"Where payment of interest on delayed payment is made, the canegrowers' society shall pay the interest to the canegrowers after deduction of administrative charges, if any, permitted by the rules of the said society."

एसेन्सियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के तहत शुगर कन्ट्रोल रेट आर्डर है जिसमें यह अमेंन्डमेंट 1978 में लाया गया । मैं बार-बार सवाल करता रहा कि इस एक्ट के तहत किसानों को कब और कितना सूद दिया गया । लेकिन मेरे अगस्त सन् 1982 के सवाल के जवाब में कहा गया कि :—

"The enforcement of statutory provisions of the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966 relating to the payment of interest is the responsibility of a State Government who has the necessary powers and field organisation in this regard."

यह सही है कि नेसेसरी पावर्स उनके पास हैं । लेकिन आप किस लिये बैठे हैं। आप रूल बनाने के लिये नहीं बैठे हैं बल्कि उसको इम्पलीमेंट करने की ओर भी आपको नजर होनी चाहिए। जब आपने सवाल का जवाब इस तरह से दिया है तो मैं संतुष्ट नहीं हुआ और मैंने पत्र लिखा । मेरे पत्र के जवाब में कहा गया कि आपके प्रश्न का नोटिस प्राप्त होने पर यह मामला उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ उठाया गया था तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार गन्ना नियंत्रण आदेश सन्, 1966 के अधीन दिया गया और वे मूल्यवार ब्यौरा समय से न दे सके इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार यह सूचना न भेज सकी । लेकिन बाद में राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वे जिलों से सूचना इकट्ठी कर रहे हैं जिसमें काफी समय लगेगा इस लिये आपको सीधे सूचना भेजने के लिये अनुरोध किया जाता है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूं ताकि मुझे आज तक कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि ब्याज और बकाये की रकम किस-किस तरह से दी गई । इस सेशन में मैंने इसी संबंध में सब 21 फरवरी को सवाल उठाया था ।

"As per information available with the Central Government, only a few factories are paying interest to the canegrowers on account of the delay in caneprice payment."

"No further details are available."

साल भर के बाद भी डिटेल एवेलेबल नहीं है ।

"Necessary action in case of infringement of the Sugar-cane Control Order has to be taken against defaulting units by the State Government which has the necessary powers and field organisation."

पांच फैक्ट्रीज आपकी कस्टोडियनशिप में चलती हैं । किसानों को गन्ने का दाम उन पर बकाया रहा है । और आज भी बाकी है ।

श्री चित्त बसु : इन्टरेस्ट दिया या नहीं ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : नहीं दिया, यही तो मैं कह रहा हूं । आपने अपने ही कानून को लागू नहीं किया, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की बात अलग है । आप सूद किसानों को नहीं दे रहे हैं । ये मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि एक केन सोसायटी है जो दो मिलों को सप्लाई करती है । मैं बेतालपुर चीनी मिल जो देवरिया जिले में है, की बात कर रहा हूं । वह आपके नियंत्रण में चलती है ।

15.00 hrs.

दूसरी मिल प्राइवेट चलती है, उसको बाध्य किया जाता है, और वह देने को मजबूर भी है, देना चाहिए उसे । 20 रु० 50 पैसे वही सोसायटी मांगती है उससे । और वही सोसायटी आपके यहां जो किसान सप्लाई करते हैं उनको 17 रु० 40 पैसे देती है । तो यह अजीब बिडम्बना है कि आपके अधीन चलने वाली मिलों में ऐसा हो रहा है।

अब राज्य सरकार के अधीन चलने वाली जो मिलें हैं जो रिसीवरशिप में चलती हैं या दूसरे तरीकों से चलती हैं, केवल आप यही बता दें कितनी मिलें ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने पहली किस्त का भी भुगतान नहीं किया है किसानों को ? आज 30 मार्च, है । और झगडे की बात आती है आप की तरफ से हो सकता है कि कुछ मिलों के बारे में यह कहा जाय कि सोसायटी को इतना रुपया दिया गया । लेकिन बहुत सी मिलों में झगडा इस बात का है कि वह कहती हैं कि पर्ची

[श्री अशफाक हुसैन]

पर दाम न लिखिए और 80.90 लाख या 1 करोड रु० की क्षमता है मिलों की सोसायटी को दें । सोसायटी से कहा जाता है आप 14, 15 16, इस तरह से एडवांस पैमेन्ट कर दीजिये । इस लिये यह रास्ता आपने दिखाया ।

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*].

आपने कहीं 17 रुपये 40 पैसे पेमैन्ट दिया है । तो यह भी कहते हैं कि हम क्यों ज्यादा पेमन्ट दें । आपने जो मुझे 16-2-83 को जवाब दिया, तो मैंने अपने पत्र में उनसे यह कहा था और उसकी प्रतिलिपि प्रधान मंत्री को भी भेजी थी और मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि खाद्य विभाग को भेज दिया गया है और उस पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है । और मुझे यह जवाब मिला कि भारत सरकार के देश में विभिन्न खंडों में स्थित चीनी मिलों की आर्थिक क्षमता की भली भांति जांच करने के पश्चात् गन्ने का मूल्य 17 रुपये 40 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल लगाया है। इससे अधिक कोई मूल्य उचित नहीं होगा और सरकार के लिये उच्चतर मूल्य अदा करने की अनुमति देना उचित नहीं होगा । गत सत्र में अदा किये गये मूल्य को इस सत्र की अदायगी के लिये पाबन्द नहीं बनाया जा सकता है । गत सत्र में आपने 20 रु० 50 पैसे दिया । इस सत्र में किस चीज के दाम कम हो गये, कौन से इनपुट्स के दाम में कमी हो गई जो आपने दाम कम कर दिये ? और आप उसे उचित भी ठहराते हैं । यह समस्या है गन्ना किसानों की । क्या आपने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो मार्च का महीना है अभी कही आधा और कहीं तिहाई और कहीं इससे कुछ 60 परसेंट गन्ने की ही पीराई हुई है, बाकी गन्ना खेत में खड़ा हुआ है। हमारे एक मननीय सदस्य ने इस बात की तरफ इशारा किया था । 1978-79, 1979-80 में जनता सरकार के जमाने में गन्ना खेतों में फूंका गया । आप ऐसा न कीजिये कि आप उस रिकार्ड को को भी तोड़ दें । हालत यहीं बता रही है कि आप उस रिकार्ड को तोड़ने जा रहे हैं ।

आप कहेंगे पार साल हमने मिले चलाई जून, जुलाई और अगस्त तक लेकिन मिलें जून, जुलाई, अगस्त तक चलाने में किसका नुकसान होता है ? राष्ट्र का नुकशान होता है क्योंकि शूकरोज का जो कटैट होना चाहिए वह नहीं निकलता है, उससे कम 7 परसेंट, 6 परसेंट ही निकलता है। किसानों को दाम कम मिलता है और गन्ना लकड़ी की तरह जला दिया जाता है मैंने बहुत पहले आपको पत्र के जरिये आगाह किया है, सवाल के जरिये आगाह किया है और आज इस सदन के जरिये आगाह कर रहा हूं कि ऐसी हालत पैदा न होने दें कि आप जनता पार्टी के जमाने का रिकार्ड ब्रेक कर दें और किसानों को नुकसान हो ।

अभी हमारे डागा साहब ने भी अर्ज किया था कि नीति हमारी ठीक हैं । हम भी उस नीति के मानने वाले हैं जो आपने भुवनेश्वर में बनाई थी, जो हमने भुवनेश्वर में बनाई थी । कि टोटल स्टेट ट्रेडिंग इन फूडग्रेन । आपने उस पर अमल नहीं किया । आपने उस नीति को पास तो कर दिया, लेकिन आपकी नियत नहीं है । जब आप अपनी नीति बदलेंगे और नियत बदलेंगे तभी आप कामयाब होंगें । केवल दिखावे

के लिये आप 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाइये या 25 सूत्री बनाइये उससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है ।

कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े के बारे में दो शब्द इस लिये कहूंगा कि कंट्रोल का कपडा एन० टी० सी० के साथ-साथ हैन्डलूम सैक्टर को दिया गया । जब कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स आयेंगी उस वक्त मैं इसकी तफसील में जाऊंगा । यहां तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कंट्रोल का कपड़ा, जिसको जनता कपड़ा कहते हैं जो कि कोआपरेटिव के माध्यम से जनता तक पहुंचाने की बात है, वह जनता तक नहीं पहुंच रहा है । वह कहां पहुंच रहा है ? हमारी कान्स्टीटुएन्सी बार्डर पर है । नेपाल के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का बार्डर लगता है । यह कपडा हमारे देश की दुकानों पर न जाकर गांठ की गांठ और ट्रक के ट्रक नेपाल में चला जा रहा है ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि गल्ला, खासतौर से गेहूं की बात में कहता हूं , चावल की नहीं , यह खुले आम नैपाल में जा रहा है । राशन और कंट्रोल का गेहूं खुले आम नेपाल में जा रहा है । हमारे श्री डागा ने इंस्पैक्टर्स की बड़ी दुहाई दी, उनकी खिंचाई भी करनी चाहिए थी लेकिन उनके पीछे कौन सी बातें हैं यह सब जानते हैं।

राशन की दुकानें पोलिटिकल प्रैसर पर दी जाती हैं । पोलिटिकल प्रैसर पर ही नहीं बल्कि पोलिटिकल हिस्से-दारी पर । मैं आपकी निगाह उस पर भी रखना चाहता हूं ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : नजरे इनायत पर ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन: हमारे श्री दन्डवते जी ने ठीक ही हां कि नजरे इनायत पर दुकान बटती हैं । मेरा कहना है कि आप परवरिश कीजिये अपनी पार्टी के लोगों की लेकिन इस तरह से कीजिये जिससे जनता को कोई नुकशान न हो ।

(व्यवधान)

अगर में परवरिश करता रहता, तो आपके साथ ही रहता । मैंने यही सही बात कही है, आप सदन में नहीं कह पायेंगे लेकिन बात सही है ।

खाना पकाने की गैस एंसशियल कमोडिटीज में नहीं आती, आप कहेंगे, कि हमारे सबजैक्ट में नहीं है, लेकिन मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को खासतौर से शहर के लोगों को इस पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि खाना पकाने की गैस भी सही तरीके से तक्सीम की जानी चाहिए । इसको भी एसेंशियल कमोडिटी मान कर चलना चाहिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने सस्ती कापियों की बात कही है । सस्ती कापियां आजकल खिलवाड़ बनकर रह गई हैं । दामों में बहुत कम फर्क रह गया है । इसका शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध है, इस बात को मैं मानता हूं लेकिन आप इसको एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत लाइये इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं ।

अन्त में मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराना चाहूंगा कि आप गन्ना किसानों की दशा की ओर ध्यान दें । आप इस बात का इन्तजाम करें कि उनका सारा गन्ना पेरा जा सके । गन्ना किसानों की एक और भी समस्या है। क्शर के जरिए से जो गन्ना

[श्री आशफाक हूसन]

पेरा जाता है या जिस गन्ने का गुड़ बनता है उसके लिए किसानों को 10-12 रुपए क्वींटल का दाम ही मिलता है। इसकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में आपने कहा था कि केवल आंध्र प्रदेश में ही इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ पाबन्दी लगाई गई है। वहां पर ऐसे गन्ने का एक मिनिमम दाम तय किया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा पूरे देश में जो क्रशर के जरिए गन्ना पैरा जाता है या जिस गन्ने से गुड़ और खण्डसारी बनाई जाती है उसका मिनिमम दाम तय किया जाना चाहिए। पूरे देश के लिए नहीं तो कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लिए ऐसा होना चाहिए। अगर बिहार के लिए भी आप ऐसा न करना चाहें तो कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जरूर कोई कीमत मुकर्रर कर दें।

यह चन्द समस्यायें थीं जिनकी तरफ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था। एक बार फिर मैं इंट्रेस्ट की तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। अगर 14 दिन के बाद किसानों को इन्ट्रेस्ट मिलता रहे तो मिल वाले किसानों को गन्ने का दाम सही वक्त से देने के लिए मबूजर हो जायेंगे क्योंकि मीटर चलता रहेगा। इसलिए आप मीटर चलाईये ताकि उनको समय पर दाम मिल सके। इसके साथ-साथ आप इस बात की भी हिदायत दीजिए कि जब तक किसानों का पेमेन्ट न हो जाए तब तक किसानों के खिलाफ कुर्की और वसूली भी रोकी जाए। आज की जो हालत है उसमें एक तरफ तो आप किसानों का पेमन्ट नहीं करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनसे खाद और पानी की डयूज की वसूली करवाई जाती है और बिजली के कनेक्शन भी काट दिए जाते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया ताकि मैं गन्ना किसानों की समस्याओं को इस सदन के सामने रख सकूं।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : सभापति जी मैं खाद्य एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि यह वह मंत्रालय है जिसका सीधा सम्बन्ध इस देश की जनता से है और उसके जीवन से है। गरीब हो या अमीर, छोटा हो या बड़ा बालक हो या बूढ़ा स्त्री हो या पुरुष उनके लिए खाना और आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई की जिम्मेदारी और दायित्व इस मंत्रालय पर ही है। जिस प्रकार एक अर्से से समय-समय पर इस सदन में और इस सदन से बाहर भी रेलवे बोर्ड की आलोचना होती रही है और वह एक सफेद हाथी बताया जाता रहा है उसी प्रकार से भारतीय खाद्य निगम की भी आलोचना होती रही है। मैंने पक्ष और विपक्ष के साथियों को सुना है और मैं समझता हूं सभी ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम की कार-गुजारियों और उसमें व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार की आलोचना की है। मैं आज अपने नेता और भारत की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने श्री भागवत झा आजाद जैसे एक सुयोग्य और सक्षम मंत्री के मजबूत कन्धों पर इस मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, जैसा उन्होंने पिछले हफते राज्य सभा में एक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में कहा था मैं इस मुल्क में चीजों

की, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की, कीमतों को नहीं बढ़ने देंगा और यह बतलाते हुए मुझे गर्व हो रहा है उन की इस सिंह-गर्जना के साथ ही गेहूं के दाम, जो उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और दिल्ली में 300 और 325 रुपये क्विंटल थे, 80 से 90 रुपये क्विंटल टूट कर 210 और 215 रुपये क्विंटल हो गये। मुझे पूरी आशा है—यदि उन्होंने इसी मुस्तैदी से, इसी हिम्मत से, इसी हौसले से काम किया तो शीघ्र ही एफ०सी०आई० और जो ऐसे दूसरे ईशूज हैं—वितरण प्रणाली से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले, जिन की इस सदन में आलोचना होती रही है, शायद अब किसी को इस तरह की आलोचना का मौका नहीं मिलेगा।

कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिन की तरफ आप के माध्यम से मैं इस माननीय सदन और इस देश की जनता का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। देश में ये जो धंधा करने वाले व्यापारी हैं, गल्ले के आढ़तिये और थोक-विक्रेता हैं वे आज बड़े सुनियोजित ढंग से, कानून की आंखों में धूल झोंक कर, सरकारी अधिकारियों की मिली भगत से, काला-धंधा कर रहे हैं। आज उत्तर प्रदेश से चालक के ट्रक-के-ट्रक बिहार में तस्करी के रूप में जा रहे हैं . . .

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. Such an imporant debate is going on in the House, and there is no quorum. Only eighteen Members are present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may resume his seat because the quorum is being challenged. Let the bell be rung. . . . .Now there is quorum; the hon. Member may continue his speech.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : श्रीमन् मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर उत्तर प्रदेश से बिहार में चावल की तस्करी हो रही है। काला धंधा करने वाले लोग, व्यापारी लोग कानून की आंखों में धूल झोंक कर बड़ी शान से इस काम को कर रहे हैं। वैसे तो चावल के लिए सारा देश एक जोन है लेकिन चावल लेवी के रूप में जो देना पड़ता है उसके लिए ये चालाक व्यापारी लोग दिल्ली से ट्रकों के कागजात तैयार कराते हैं और गलत कागजात तैयार कराते हैं जिनका कि कहीं पर सत्यापन या वेरीफिकेशन नहीं होता और उन कागजातों के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों से चावल की तस्करी करते हैं। इनको पुलिस भी रोकने में असमर्थ है। उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में इस बारे में सवाल भी उठा था और हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने केन्द्र सरकार से तस्करी रोकने के लिये तुरन्त कदम उठाने के बारे में कहा था। इस तरह की तस्करी बड़े जोरों से चल रही है। इसको रोकने के बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी प्रभावी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए।

यही नहीं, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का जो इलाका नेपाल से लगा हुआ है, जिसे पीलीभीत, लखीमपुरखीरी, गोरखपुर, देवरिया आदि इन इलाकों से नेपाल के लिये चावल और गुड़ की तस्करी धड़ल्ले से की जा रही है और उच्चाधिकारी इसे रोकने में कोई कदम नहीं उठा रहे हैं। चावल और गुड़ की तस्करी करने के लिए एक बड़ा गिरोह है जो नेपाल के लिए उसी तरह से काम कर रहा है जिस तरह नेपाल से भारत के लिये कपड़ा, घड़ियां, टार्च, टेपरिकार्डर, ट्रांजिस्टर तथा अन्य वस्तुएं तस्करी कर के भारत में लाने के लिए एक गिरोह सक्रिय है।

श्रीमन चावल की तस्करी में बताया जाता है कि खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त है । धान मिल-मालिकों की इस गिरोह से सांठगाँठ है । इस तस्करी में पुलिस की भी मिलीभगत रहती है ।

श्रीमन् खाद्य निगम के बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें यहां की गई हैं । बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने उसकी कार्यवाहियों पर प्रकाश डाला । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उनकी बातों को दोहरा कर सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता । मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम जैसी जो सरकारी एजेन्सियां हैं वे किसानों से गेंहू खरीदती है । इसकी ए०बी०सी० श्रेणियां नहीं होनी चाहिए। गत वर्ष आपने जो 142 रुपये गेंहु का भाव घोषित किया था, उसमें होता यह था कि जब गेंहू एफ०सी०आई० के केन्द्र पर किसान लाता तो उसको एक-एक हफ्ते तक वहां पर रहना पड़ता और इतने दिन तक उसको कोई नहीं पूछंता था। हमारा दुर्भाग्य था कि पिछले साल बरसात की वजह से गेहूं कुछ खराब हो गया था, लेकिन फिर भी किसान से सीधा गेहूं नही खरीदा गया । एफ०सी०आई० के कर्मचारियों की मिली भगत से आड़तियों के माध्यम से गेहूं खरीदा गया । गेहूं की जो तीन श्रेणियां तय की गई उनमें प्रथम श्रेणी का गेहूं 142 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल, दिवतीय श्रेणी का 140 और तृतीय श्रेणी का 138 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के भावसे खरीदा जाता था इसके बादये तीनों तरह का गेंहू एक ही गोदाम में रख दिया जाता । इसका लाभ न तो किसान को मिलता है और न कंजूमर्स को मिलता है । फेयर प्राइस शाप से सारा गेहूं एक ही कीमत पर बेचा जाता है । फिर ये तीन श्रेणियां रखने का क्या औचित्य है । इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

गेहूं का मूल्य अभी तक घोषित नहीं किया गया है । फसल आ गई है और किसान नहीं सोच पा रहा है कि उसको सरकार को बेचे या आढ़तियों को बेचे । किसान की इस परेशानी को दूर किया जाना चाहिए । फसल के समय ही किसान अपनी जरुरत की चीजों को खरीदता है। इसलिए मूल्य जल्दी घोषित किया जाना चाहिए ।

ए० पी० सी० में किसानों के बराबर प्रतिनिधित्व है । आज देश में साइकल, फ्रिज, टेलीविजन आदि बनाने वाले अपने सामान की कीमत स्वयं निश्चित करते हैं किन्तु किसान अपने उत्पादों की कीमत स्वयं तय नहीं करता । इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि ए० पी० सी० में किसान का उचित प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए । इस दिशा आवश्यक और शीघ्र कदम उठाए ज चाहिए ।

एफ०सी०आई० की स्थापना उपभोक्ता और किसान की भलाई के लिए की गई थी । आज उपभोक्ता और किसान का सबसे ज्यादा शोषण एफ सी आई के द्वारा ही हो रहा है। भ्रष्टाचार की बहुत सी बातें यहां बताई गई है मैं उनको दोहराना यहां नहीं चाहता । पिछले दिनों देखने में आया है कि गल्ले के रिजर्व भण्डार में बहुत कमी आई है । पिछले वर्ष गेहूं की रिकार्ड वसूली हुई थी इसके बाव-जूद भी खाद्य निगम के सुरक्षित भण्डार में कमी आई है । कृषि मंत्रालय के विशेषज्ञों

का कहना है कि सुरक्षित भण्डार में हर समय एक करोड़ 80 लाख टन अनाज रहना चाहिए । इस समय लगभग 60 लाख टन अनाज कम है। खाद्य विभाग के सूत्रों से पता चला है कि सुरक्षित भण्डार की पूर्ति के लिए ही सरकार द्वारा अमरीका से 40 लाख टन गेहूं का आयात किया गया है । इन बातों का सरकार को बड़ी गंभीरता से मनन करना चाहिए और समाधान निकालना चाहिए ।

वितरण प्रणाली के संबंध में भी यहां पर पक्ष और विपक्ष की ओर से बहुत सी बातें कहीं गई । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आम आदमी को इसका लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए इसके ढांचे में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है । सस्ते दर की दूकानें प्रइवेट लोगों को एलाट की जाती है और इसलिए उपभोक्ता तक वस्तुएं नहीं पहुंच पाती। सब बीच में हो तय हो जाता है। देहातों में जो दूकानें हैं उनके मालिक तो कर्मचारियों से ही पर-संटेज लेकर चले जाते हैं। देहात के लोगों को शक्कर चावल तेल इत्यादि कुछ नहीं मिल पाता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें वितरण प्रणाली के ढांचे में आमूल –चूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिये । इसका लाभ पहाड़ पर रहने वाले, आदिवासियों सुदूर जंगल में रहने वाले और विद्यार्थियों को मिलना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा दूसरे सूबों में हाई स्कूल और इन्टर मीडिएट बोर्ड की परिक्षाएं चल रही हैं। विद्यार्थियों को मिट्टी का तेल पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध न होने से बड़ी भारी परेशानी है। यह विषय इसी मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता है। देहातों में बिजली भी न के बराबर है क्योंकि वहां बिजली के खम्भे लगे हुए हैं लेकिन बिजली नहीं पहुंचती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि गरीब परिवार के छात्र – छात्राओं की दयनीय हालत पर तरस खाएं और जितनी जल्दी हो सके प्रान्तों की सरकार और जिला प्रशासन को हिदायत दें कि वे मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई करे। यह अभियान चलाएं कि जब तक विद्यार्थियों की परीक्षाएं समाप्त नहीं होगीं तब मिट्टी के तेल में किसी भी प्रकार की कमी नहीं आयेगी ।

एक बात डागा साहब ने मिलावट के बारे में कही थी। मिलावट को मैं कत्ल और मर्डर जैसे भयंकर अपराध से कम नहीं समझता । मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि जो लोग खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट करने के दोषी पाए जाएं उनको वही सजा दी जाए जो दफा 302 के अन्तर्गत कत्ल करने वाले अभियुक्त को दी जाती है। इस देश में जनता के साथ एक नाटक खेला जा रहा है लेकिन मिलावट करने वाले लोगों पर अभी तक अंकुश नहीं लगा है। गेंहूं, चावल वनस्पति और चीनी और ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनको हरेक इन्सान एस्तेमाल करता है और जब इन चीजों में मिलावट होगी और जन-जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ होगा तो क्या स्थिति होगी ? अभी हमारे विरोधी दल के लोगों ने कहा कि भूख से काफी लोग मरे हैं। मैं समझता हूं भूख से आज कल कोई भी नहीं मरता.. (व्यवधान) ..... जब मैं देखता हूं कि सड़क पर सफाई करने वाला या जूतों की मरम्मत करने वाला या खोमचे लगाकर बेचने वाला ट्रान्जीस्टर रखकर सुनता है और टेरीकाट के कपड़े पहनता है तो मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि इस देश में भूख से मौत होती है। ..... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I am not against that. Nineteen persons

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

died of starvation in Tamil Nadu last week.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): It was raised in the House itself.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: It was a case of gross mismanagement by Tamil Nadu Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing Tamil Nadu Budget here now.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : हमारे कुछ विरोधी पक्ष के लोग कुछ अखबार वाले हमारी सरकार को बदनाम करने का प्रोपोगंडा करते हैं कि इस देश में भूख से मौत होती है ।

खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट को रोकने के लिए सरकार को विशेष कानून बनाना चाहिये । केवल कानून बनाकर ही काम नहीं चलने वाला है । क्यों ? इस देश में छुआछूत समाप्त करने के लिए कानून बना हुआ है और भी बहुत सी बुराइयों को समाप्त करने के लिए कानून बने हुये हैं, दहेज को भी समाप्त करने के लिए कानून है, लेकिन जब तक उस पर अमल नहीं नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक उस कानून की कोई कीमत नहीं है ।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी मिलावट के लिए दोषी पाया जाये उसको किसी भी कीमत पर न छोड़ा जाए क्योंकि वह हजारों लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करता है और यह एक अमानवीय कार्य है, गलत काम है और ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्ती बरती जाय और किसी भी कीमत पर चाहे राजनीतिक या आर्थिक दबाव पड़े, उसके सामने सरकार को नहीं झुकना चाहिये, और जो लोग मिलावट के लिए दोषी पाये जायें उनको सख्त सजा देकर सबक सिखाया जाए ताकि आइन्दा जन-जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ न कर सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी): सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी को डायनेमिक आदमी मानता हूं और 1967 से मैं देख रहा हूं जब से मैं लोक सभा में हू हमेशा डाउन ट्रोडन का जब भी सवाल उठता है उसको उन्होंने हमेशा मजबूती से सम्हाला है । लेकिन आज जब फूड पर डिबेट हो रही है उस समय स्थिति इतनी गम्भीर है, प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वंय कहा है कि देश की आबादी का तीन चौथाई हिस्सा अकाल और सूखे से पीड़ित है । केरल, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, और बिहार की तो यह स्थिति है कि 32 जिलों में से 26 जिले अकाल से पीड़ित हैं और पश्चिम बंगाल तथा उड़ीसा की स्थिति भयावह है । जो इलाका अन्न पैदा करने वाला था तमिलनाडु उसकी भी हालत बुरी है । यह गम्भीर स्थिति है इसको सम्हालने के लिए मंत्री जी के दिल में दर्द जरूर है । लेकिन आप फूड मिनिस्टर बना दिये गये, लेकिन जब फूड ही नहीं होगा तो सप्लाई कहां से करेंगे ? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि देश में स्थिति क्या है ? ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन का युग समाप्त हो गया, हरित क्रान्ति का युग होता तो आपके प्लान के अनुसार 3 साल में 6 लाख हैक्टर जमीन में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की है, और 50 लाख हैक्टर पहले हुई थी । तो 56 लाख हैक्टर में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है, इसके अलावा फर्टिलाइजर्स अच्छे बीज, कीटनाशक दवाओं का इस्ते-

माल भी बढ़ा है, फिर भी कृषि की पैदावार घट रही है । ऐसा क्यों है, यह सोचने वाली बात है । आपका ही ऐलान है कि हमारी हुकूमत होगी तो हम जमीन भूमिहीनों में बांटेंगे । क्या हो गया उसका ? आज हालत यह है कि जमींदारों की भारी जमीन जो आपके राज्य हैं, बांटी नहीं जा रही है । जमींदारों ने बेनामी पट्टे करके अपनी जमीनों को कानून से बचा लिया है । इसलिए बेसिक सवाल यह है कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश में पैदावार बढ़े तो भूमि का वितरण होना चाहिये । और जिन किसानों को भूमि देते हैं उनको सारी सुविधायें दीजिए ताकि पैदावार बढ़ा सकें । लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था अभी नहीं है ।

हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ इलाके, जहां आबादी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार, बंगाल, केरल, उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्से, यह राज्य लगातार डेफिसिट स्टेट्स रही हैं । आप आंकड़े देख लीजिए । जो राज्य डेफिसिट में रहा है, आज तक उसके लिए आपने कौन सी ऐसी योजना बनाई है ? बिहार को आप जानते हैं, उपजाऊ है, पानी है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी वहां अकाल पड़ रहा है और अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी है । जो अभावग्रस्त इलाके हैं, जहां आबादी के बहुत कम लोग रहते हैं, उनके लिए आपने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है । इसमें आपको बेइन्तहा फेल्योर है । इसकी तरफ आपको ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

अब मैं आपकी प्रोक्योरमेंट पालिसी की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । मैं पश्चिमी जर्मनी और सोवियत यूनियन घूमने गया था । वहां 30 वर्षों से लगातार एसेन्शियल कमोडिटीज के दाम एकदम स्थिर हैं । चाहे गांव में जाइये चाहे शहर में जाइए लेकिन वहां ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है । यहां लगातार मांग हो रही है कि आप प्रोक्योरमेंट पालिसी को बदलिए, अन्न उपजाऊ नीति को बदलिए । प्राइवेट बिचौलियों को जो आप रखे हुये हैं, उनको खत्म कीजिए । आप यह नीति अपनाइए कि फूड-ग्रेन का होलसेल ट्रेड सरकार अपने हाथ में ले । आपने कौटन का और तम्बाकू का एक्सपैरीमेंट किया है, उसके नतीजे अच्छे निकले हैं, फिर आप घबड़ाते क्यों हैं कि फूड-ग्रेन का ट्रेड अपने हाथ में नहीं लेते ? आपको एलान करना चाहिये कि क्या दिक्कत इसमें आपको है ?

उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना किसानों को देखिए, बिहार में गन्ने की 32 मिलें हैं, लेकिन वहां हालत यह है कि आपके राज्य में और जनता पार्टी के राज्य में भी किसानों का गन्ना खड़ा रहा गया, उनको जलाना पड़ा । आज भी वही स्थिति हो रही है । गन्ने की कीमत जो सरकार ने एलान की है, वह गन्ना उत्पादकों को नहीं मिल रही है इससे किसानों को नुकसान हो रहा है । आपकी सरकार आंख मूंदे बैठी हुई है, कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है । लगातार लोक सभा में कहा जा रहा है कि इसकी ओर ध्यान दीजिए ताकि गन्ना किसानों को प्रेरणा मिल सके । यह बात बहुत जरूरी है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिये लेकिन यह दिया नहीं जाता है । सादे और बीज का दाम बढ़ रहा है और दूसरी चीजों का भी दाम बढ़ रहा है । जनता पार्टी में और आप में कोई फर्क नहीं है आपकी भी किसान विरोधी नीति है और जनता पार्टी की भी यही नीति रही है । आप उनको लूट रहे हैं । किसान जो पैदा करता है, उसका कम दाम आप उसको देते हैं और जो चीजें किसान खरीदने जाता है, उसका दाम बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधूकर]

आपने नई आर्थिक योजना की बात कही है । आपने कहा है कि साम्राज्यवादी देश लूट करते हैं । आप अपने देश में पूंजीपतियों के इशारे पर किसानों को लूट रहे हैं, इसकी ओर आपको कदम उठाने चाहियें ।

आप गेहूं के दाम तय कीजिए । किसी माननीय सदस्य ने इसकी मांग की है और सही कहा है कि गेहूं की कीमत 175 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल होनी चाहिये । इस बात को आप सोच लीजिए कि जो लागत लग रही है उसका कितना परसेंट आप किसानों को लाभ देने जा रहे हैं ?

साथ ही साथ जो इलाके डैफिसिट कहलाते हैं, उसके लिए विशेष प्रोग्राम बनाइए । आपने अन्न बाहर से मंगाया, कई सदस्यों ने कहा कि इसका दाम देना पड़ता है । 204 रुपए क्विंटल, क्या इसको रोका नहीं जा सकता है ? क्या किसानों का इन्सेंटिव नहीं दिया जा सकता है ? मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि आज सोवियत यूनियन की आबादी 26 करोड़ है और वह 20 करोड़ टन पैदा करता है । पर कैपिटा अन्न 800 के० जी० है और यहां पर 200 के० जी है । एफ० सी० आई० को रहना चाहिये--मैं इस बात को मानता हूं । आलोचना का मतलब यह नहीं है कि एफ० सी० आई० को खत्म कर दिया जाये । आलोचना का मतलब यह होना चाहिये कि एफ० सी० आई० में फैले हुये दुर्गुणों को रोका जाए । पांडे जी ने बहुत से प्वाइन्ट कहे हैं, एक प्वाइन्ट मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं । एफ० सी० आई० के गोदामों में मई में अन्न रखा जाता है और सितम्बर, अक्तूबर में निकाला जाता है । मौसम के चलते अन्न का वजन वहां बढ़ जाता है । आपने वहां पर मान लीजिए रखा 50 टन और निकाला भी 50 टन लेकिन वजन बढ़ जाने से जो अनाज बचता है वह कहां जाता है ? उसको अधिकारी हजम कर जाते हैं ।

मैं आपके सामने एफ० सी० आई० की जो हालत है उसको ब्यान करना चाहता हूं । एक कर्मचारी जिसका नाम है ठाकुर खुशी राम, उसके केस को आप भी जानते हैं 6 एम पीज ने ज्वाइन्टली दरख्वास्त दी और डेलिगेशन मिला लेकिन आज तक ठाकुर खुशी राम का मामला हल नहीं किया गया है । आपकी इजाजत होगी तो सभा पटल पर मैं इसको रख दूंगा ।

जहां तक मांग और सप्लाई का संबंध है पांडे जी ने बताया है कि कितने करोड़ के अनाज का स्टोरेज ट्रांसपोर्ट और पिलफ्रेज में नुकसान हो जाता है । केवल 1980-81 में 74 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ--स्टोरेज और ट्रांशिपमेंट में । अकेले स्टोरेज में ही 44 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ । यह घाटा सारे देश का हो रहा है । इसलिए एफ० सी० आई० को चुस्त दुरुस्त करने के लिए कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये । इस सम्बन्ध में आप जो भी कदम उठायेंगे उनका हम समर्थन करेंगे ।

आप जो भेदभाव की नीति बरतते हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मुझे कुछ कहना है । पश्चिम बंगाल तथा अन्य राज्यों में जहां पर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं, उनसे आप आवागमन के लिए चार्ज करते हैं लेकिन यहां पर दिल्ली में नहीं चार्ज करते हैं--इसका क्या कारण है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने यहां लोक सभा में तो कह दिया कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को इतना अन्न दे दिया लेकिन ऐसी मैनोवरिंग की जाती है जिसके जरिए वह कोटा टाइम पर नहीं पहुंचता है । जो इस प्रकार का भेदभाव होता है उसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये ।

जहां तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि बिहार में अकाल की स्थिति है और वहां की सरकार मांग कर रही है कि हमें इतना अनाज दिया जाये, वहां के फूड मिनिस्टर ने मेमोरैंडम भी भेजा हुआ है लेकिन आप अन्न देने से कतरा रहे हैं, आप कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें ।

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : अभी एक्स्ट्रा दे दिया है ।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : अभी उड़ीसा में साइक्लोन आया था, हम वहां पर गए थे, 8 जिलों का हमने दौरा किया । फिर वहां पर अकाल पड़ गया और सूखाड़ से भी प्रभावित है लेकिन आप यहां पर बना बनाया उत्तर दे देंगे । दूसरों के साथ-साथ आपकी पार्टी के लोगों ने भी यहां पर कहा है कि बफर स्टाक को बढ़ाना चाहिये । इसके लिए आप कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ? मार्केट में अब ग्रेन आने वाला है लेकिन जब तक आप ठीक से पर्चेजिंग नहीं करेंगे तब तक बफर स्टाक पूरा नहीं होगा ।

आप कहते हैं—राज्य सरकारें वसूली नहीं करती हैं । आप के पास कोई ऐसा कानून या नियम है या नहीं, कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था आप कर सकते हैं या नहीं, कि राज्य सरकारें भी वसूली में आप के साथ सहयोग करें, जिस से कि आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों पर थोप कर बच न जायें ?

अन्तिम बात—आज आप ने जिस विभाग की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ली हैं, उस की हालत क्या है ? हमारे यहां एक कहावत है—एक साधू बाबा थे । उन्होंने क्या किया कि अपने तमाम चेलों को न्योता दिया । किस लिये—खीर खाने के लिये, । जब चेले खाने के लिये बैठे तो खीर के बदले खिचड़ी परोसी गई । लोगों ने पूछा—हम तो खीर खाने आये थे । बाबा जी ने कहा—होखू पंचे भकोसू । अगर एलर्ट नहीं रहेंगे तो आप की व्यवस्था भी ऐसी ही होगी । यदि आप का प्रशासन दुरुस्त नहीं होगा तो जनता के सामने आज जो सवाल हैं वे और ज्यादा भयावह स्थिति में पहुंच जायेंगे और आप परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने में मुकम्मिल रूप से फेल कर जायेंगे । तब आप की जो पहले की कथनी और आज की करनी है हम लोगों को बाध्य हो कर उस की आलोचना करनी पड़ेगी । ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो, इस लिये आप एफ० सी० आई० को मजबूत कीयजये तथा अन्य कठिनाइयों का समाधान कीजिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप के विभाग की मांगों का विरोध करता हूं ।

***श्री शान्तु भाई पटेल :** (साबरकंठा) : माननीय सभापति जी, सदन के सामने खाद्य व नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग की जो मांगे रखी गई हैं, उनका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

इस रपट में बताया गया है कि देश में अन्न, खाद्य तेल, मिट्टी का तेल आदि किस प्रकार से वितरित किया जाता है । इस को पढ़ने से लगता है कि....

MR. CHAIRAN: Have you given previous intimation to the Interpreters, because I find that no translation is....

SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL: Yes, I have given....

*The original speech was delivered in Gujarati.

सभापति महोदय : आपने शायद पहले सूचना नहीं दी है । आपको पहले सूचना देनी पड़ेगी ताकि जो आपकी भाषा जानने वाले हैं, वे इन्टरप्रेट कर सकें । आप हिन्दी में या अंग्रेजी में बोल सकते हैं ।

श्री शान्तु भाई पटेल : बैठा है । हम हिन्दी में कम बोल सकते हैं । नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग की जो मांगें पेश की गई हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं । नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग के द्वारा सरकार अन्न, खाद्य तेल, मिट्टी का तेल, सीमेंट जैसी आवश्यक चीजें जनता तक पहुंचाने का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करती है । इस प्रकार सरकार का यह विभाग बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है । हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, देश की जनसंख्या भी बहुत बड़ी है । ऐसी स्थिति में जनता को आवश्यक चीजें पहुंचाना बहुत कठिन कार्य है । फिर भी नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग इस काम को अच्छी से अच्छी तरह करने की कोशिश कर रहा है । इस के लिए मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं ।

आवश्यक चीजों की जो वर्तमान वितरण व्यवस्था है, उस में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि उस में कुछ कमियां ऐसी हैं जिन के कारण उसका पूरा पूरा लाभ नहीं मिलता है । आज वितरण का काम दुकानदारों के द्वारा, सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा तथा ग्राम पंचायतों के द्वारा किया जाता है । मेरा सुझाव है कि यह व्यवस्था केवल सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा ही की जाये क्योंकि इस से हम सब सामान उचित कीमत पर और ठीक समय पर गांव की जनता तक पहुंचा सकेंगे ।

एफ० सी० आई० के द्वारा किसानों से अनाज खरीदा जाता है । उस के द्वारा अनाज की खरीद के लिए जिस प्रकार का रवैया अपनाया जाता है, उस पर इस सदन में काफी शिकायतें की गयी हैं । एफ० सी० आई० अनाज की खरीद करने के बाद उस को अपने गोदामों में रखता है । गोदामों में रखे गये अनाज पर वह कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है, जिस से बहुत सा अनाज खराब हो जाता है । इस प्रकार सरकार को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है तथा जनता को सड़ा हुआ अनाज खाना पड़ता है । इस व्यवस्था के लिये बड़े बड़े अफसर तथा अन्य कर्मचारी रखे गये हैं तथा तरह तरह के साधनों का उपयोग किया जाता है, लाखों रुपये का खर्च किया जाता है, फिर भी अगर इस प्रकार का नुकसान हो होता रहे तो वह अनुचित ही होगा । सरकार को चाहिये कि वह संग्रह किये गये अनाज को हिफाजत से रखे तथा उस का उचित समय पर वितरण करे । जिस से जनता को अच्छा अनाज ठीक समय पर मिले ।

आज लाखों टन अनाज विदेश से आयात किया जाता है । उस के लिए विदेश को ज्यादा भाव देना पड़ता है जिस से एक तो देश की विदेशी मुद्रा का अनावश्यक खर्च होता है, तथा दूसरी ओर देश के किसानों को नुकसान होता है क्योंकि जो भाव विदेशों को देते हैं, उस भाव से हमारे किसानों से अनाज खरीदेंगे तो किसानों को ज्यादा दाम मिलेगा । आज हमारे देश के किसानों को बहुत कम भाव दिये जाते हैं । अन्न को पैदा करने में किसान को मंहगी खाद, कीट नाशक दवाएं, सिंचाई तथा मजदूरी के लिए बहुत खर्च करना पड़ता है । उनके इन खर्चों को देखकर, किसानों को घाटा न हो, इस प्रकार के भाव देने चाहियें । ए पी०सी० को चाहिये कि कृषि उत्पादों का समर्थन

मूल्य निर्धारित करने से पहले इस को ठीक से देखें तथा फसल बाजार में पहुंचने से पहले ही समर्थन मूल्यों को घोषणा करें ।

खाद्य तेल के बारे में भी थे एक बात कहूंगा । हम 800 से 900 लाख टन खाद्य तेल का आयात करते हैं । उसके लिये 700-800 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च करते हैं । इसके बाबले हमारे किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये । ताकि वे अपने खेतों मे मूंगफली , कपास आदि तेल देने वाली फसलों को लगायें । किसानों के लिये पूरी जानकारी, अच्छे बीज, सिंचाई की आवश्यका सुविधा तथा पर्याप्त ऋण और आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था होने पार ऐसी फसलों को लगाने के लिये तैयार होंगे । उस के हम विदेशी मुद्रा को बचा सकेंगे तथा हमारे किसानों को लाभ पहुंचा सकेंगे ।

सीमेंट के बारे में भी मुझे कुछ कहना है। ता० 2-2-82 से सरकार ने सीमेंट वितरणत्र के लिये दोहरी मूल्य नीति को अपनाया था जिस में व्यवस्था की गई कि सीमेंट के उत्पादन का 63 प्रतिशत भाग लेवी के द्वारा प्राप्त कर के नियंत्रित मूल्य पर बेचा जायेगा । तथा बाकी 37 प्रतिशत भाग को खुले बाजार में बेचा जायेगा । नियंत्रित मूल्य के सीमेंट का भाव रु० 40.25 प्रति थैली निर्धारित किया गया तथा खुले बाजार में रु० 62.50 प्रति थैली बेचा जायेगा ।

लेकिन इस नीति से लाभ होने की बजाय जनता की परेशानी बढ़ी है क्योंकि नियंत्रित मूल्य का सीमेंट लोगों तक पहुंचने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर सके हैं । नियंत्रित मूल्य वाली सीमेंट का वितरण समय से नहीं होता है । सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने वाली कंपनियां ट्रांसपोट आदि के बहाने बना कर विलब करती हैं । बाद में उस सीमेंट को प्रति थैली 70-75 रु० लेकर बेचती हैं । इस प्रकार सामान्य जनता के लिए जो सीमेंट है, वह उसको नहीं मिलती । कंपनियां डीलर्स से पैसे एडवांस में लेकर उसका बिना ब्याज उपयोग करती हैं ।

मैं मांग करता हूं कि सीमेंट की दोहरी मूल्य नीति को तुरंत बंद किया जाये । मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में भी ऐसी नीति को लागू किया था लेकिन जनता की परेशानी को देखते हुए उसे वापस ले लिया गया। इस पर मंत्री जी को बधाइयां भी बहुत मिलीं । ठीक उसी प्रकार सीमेंट की नीति को भी बदलना होगा क्योंकि वर्तमान नीति से जरूरतमंद उपभोक्ताओं की परेशानी बढ़ रही है ।

नियंत्रित मूल्य पर देश की गरीब जनता को कपड़ा देने की एक नीति सरकार की है । एन० टी० सी० की मिलों द्वारा इस प्रकार का कपड़ा तैयार किया जाता है । लेकिन हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था इस दृष्टि से भी नाकामयाब रही है । आज हम इस प्रकार का उचित दर का कपड़ा गांवों के गरीब किसानों, मजदूरों को नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं । अगर हम सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा गांवों में भंडारों की व्यवस्था करके कपड़े का वितरण करने की जिम्मेदारी उनको सौपेंगे तो अवश्य सफलता हासिल होगी । खाद्यतेल के लिए हम विदेशों से पाम आइल मंगाते हैं जिस के लिए हमें करोड़ों रुपये विदेश को देने पड़ते हैं । मुझ को एक सूचना मिली है कि विदेश में कई ऐसी कंपनियां हैं, जो हमारे देश की बीमार मिलों को सहायता कर सकती हैं । वे इन मिलों को सोयाबीन सीड, काटन सीड आदि भेजेंगी । जिस को पीस कर उस की खली को ले जायेंगी । लाने ले जाने का

[श्री शान्तु भाई पटेल]

खर्चा वे करेंगी तथा मजदूरी के रूप में निकला हुआ तेल यहां छोड़ेंगी । अगर हम इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेंगे तो हमें फायदा ही फायदा है क्योंकि इस से हमारी बीमार मिलों को मदद मिलेगी । विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी, खाद्य तेल का संकट दूर होगा तथा मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिल सकेगी ।

16.00 hrs.

गुजरात में हाल ही में समुद्री तूफान से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है । उस के लिए राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से सीमेंट व अन्न की मदद मांगी है । मैं आशा करूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात पर सहानुभूति से विचार करेगी तथा आवश्यक सहायता यथाशीघ्र पहुंचाएंगी ।

मैं पुनः इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, 35 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद, पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में खरबों रुपया लगाने के बाद और विदेशों से खरबों रुपया कर्ज लेने के बाद आज जो भारतवर्ष की खाद्यान्न की स्थिति है वह इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर चर्चा का विषय है । पक्ष और विपक्ष के लोगों ने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से इस स्थिति पर प्रकाश डाला है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्थिति और भी गंभीर है । आज मध्य प्रदेश के महाकौशल विंध्य क्षेत्र के सैकड़ों गांव ऐसे हैं जहां से गरीब, आदिवासी और हरिजन भाग रहे हैं और ये गांव उजड़ रहे हैं । पिछले 15 दिन का एक किस्सा है । जबलपुर की सिहोरा नामक तहसील में भूखे मजदूरों ने मजबूर होकर राशन की दुकाने लूट लीं । इससे हम कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि वास्तव में हालत कितनी खराब है । अभी सत्ता पक्ष के एक सदस्य ने कहा कि विरोधी दल वाले और अखबार वाले भूख से मौत होने का प्रोपेगंडा करते हैं, इसके बारे में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । मन्डला जिले में एक निवास तहसील है उसके पास एक गांव में शांति बाई नाम की आदिवासी महिला भूख से तड़प-तड़प कर मर गई । जिला अध्यक्ष ने अपने बयान में कहा कि बदहजमी से मरी है । मैं उस गांव में गया था और वहां जाकर देखा कि जंगल के निवासियों ने लोमड़ी, भेड़िया और सांप तक खा डाले, उसके बाद भी भूख पूरी नहीं हुई । इस प्रकार बहुत बड़ी तादाद में उस जिले में लोग भूख से मरे हैं । फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया में भ्रष्टाचार की बात चल रही थी । अभी तक हम सुनते थे कि दाल में नमक के बराबर भष्टाचार चलता है । परन्तु मुझे समझ में आया कि भ्रष्टाचार में अब नमक में दाल आ गई है । जब मैं शांति बाई की सास को मिला और उनसे पूछा कि आपकी बहू को मरे हुए 9 दिन हो गए हैं, आपकी मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने कोई सहायता की या नहीं ? उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि सिर्फ दो किलो चावल की सहायता मिली है । सुनकर बड़ा अजीब लगा कि 25 वर्ष की बहू भूख से तड़प-तड़प कर मर जाए और सिर्फ दो किलो चावल देकर ही सहायता की जाए ? जब जड़ में पहुंचा तो समझ में आया कि इस बुढ़िया का दो बोरे चावल पर अंगूठा लग गया था । सौ किलो सरकारी गोदाम से निकला और एक किलो उसके घर पर पहुंचा, जो भूख से तड़प कर मर गई । हमारे एक सदस्य महोदय ने कहा

कि दिल्ली में 25 दुकानें ऐसी हैं जो एक व्यक्ति चलाता है । मैं चाहुंगा कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय उसकी जांच करें । मध्य प्रदेश में एक सविनी जिला है, वहां की एक मंत्राणी हैं, नाम नहीं लेनाचाहूंगा और इस सदन में एक श्रेष्ठ मंत्री है जो वहां के निवासी हैं । इनके विश्वासपात्र व्यक्ति तीन सो से अधिक दुकानें आज वहां पर चला रहे हैं इसमें किसका कितना हिस्सा है, यह समझने की ओर जांच की बात है ।

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I think the hon. Member is referring to me. I say the charge is baseless.

श्री बाबू राव पराजपे । मैंने सिवनी जिले में के एक मंत्री जी यहां मंत्रिमडल में बैठे हुए हैं, उनकी बात की थी । अगर मामला साफ न हो तो और साफ कर सकता हूं । कुल-मिलाकर में प्रसन्न हूं क्योंकि विरोधी पक्ष का हूं । मगर भूख से तडप तडप कर इनसान मर जायेंगे तो क्या शांति बनी रहेगी । आज जबलपुर में राशन की दुकानें लुट सकती हैं तो क्यों नहीं भूखा इनसान सडक पर आ सकता और यदि वह आता है तो यह देश के लिये बहुत खतरनाक बात होगी । मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश के खाद्य का मामला है पुनः विचार किया जाये और उनका कोटा बढाया जाये ताकि भुखमरी कुछ मात्रा में समाप्त हो सके ।

एक अंदाज आप कीजिये । आप मध्य प्रदेश में एक किलो चावल और एक किलो गेहू प्रति यूनिट प्रति माह दिया जा रहा है । कुछ जिलों कर 2 किलो राशन एक यूनिट को एक महीने में अनेकों जिलों में सरकार की ओर से दिया जा रहा है । अब प्रश्न यह आता है कि कम से कम 450 ग्राम आज एक आदमी को दिन भर के खाने के लिये होना चाहिए । उसके परिणाम में मध्य प्रदेश में आज क्या दिया जा रहा है इसके आंकड़े आपके सामने हैं आप स्वयं विचार कर सकते हैं कि वहां खाद्यान्न की कितनी भयंकर स्थिति है ।

रहा सवाल किसान को मिलने वाले मूल्य का । वह गोरी चमडी का किसान चाहे आस्ट्रेलिया का हो या अमरीका का, हमारी भारत सरकार उससे ज्यादा खुश है ऐसा प्रतीत होता है क्योंकि उसको गेहू का भाव 204 रु० दिया जाता है और दूसरे वर्ष में 230 रु० दिया जा रहा है , जब कि देश के किसान को 142 रु० दिया जा रहा है । इस वर्ष खाद्य की महंगाई बिजली और पानी की महंगाई है , इन सब को ध्यान में रखकर मुरी मांग है कि हमारे किसान को कम से कम 200 रु० प्रति क्विंटल गेहू का भाव तय होना चाहिए ।

कापियों की बड़ी चर्चा होती है । समाचर पत्रों, रेडियों, टी० वी० पर कहा जाता है कि इस सरकार को गरीब की बडी चिन्ता है । पिछले 6 महीने से काजग के कोटे के बारे में मैंने मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखे कि मध्य प्रदेश को पूरे एक वर्ष में कागज का कोटा रिलीज नहीं हुआ है कापियां बनाने के लिये । आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ । आज भी वही हालत है जो एक साल पहले थी । आप इसकी जांच कर लें ताकि, आने वाले सत्र में गरीबो को कापियां मिल सकें । मध्य प्रदेश में गरीबी इतनी अधिक है कि 320 विधान सभा सीटो में 100 से अधिक सीटें हरिजन और आदिवासियों की हैं । इससे अंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि वहां कितनी गरीबी है । इस लिये कापियों के सिलसिले में मध्य प्रदेश का जो भी काजग का कोटा है केन्द्र सरकार उनको तुरन्त रिलीज करें ।

[श्री बाबु राव पराजपे]

एक छोटी सी बात मैं तमिलनाडू के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । तमिलनाडू में तीन प्रकार की चावल की मिलें चल रही हैं —लार्ज, मीडियम और स्माल जिसको सिंगल हलर राइस मिल कहते हैं। तमिलनाडू सरकार ने सबसे छोटी मिलों को, जिसमें 20,000 रु० की लागत लगती है, कहा है कि आपको अपनी मिल को मोर्डनाइज़ करना पडेगा अन्यथा आपका लाइसेंस कैंसिल हो जायेगा । बात कुटीर उद्योग की करते हैं, परन्तु तमिलनाडू सरकार क्या कर रही है ? मैं चाहूंगा तमिल नाडू सरकार को इस बात के लिये कम्पैल किया जाये कि इस प्रकार की मिलों को जो 6-9-83 तक का समय दिया है कि अगर तब तक मोर्डनाइज़ नहीं करगें तो उनका लाइसेंस खत्म हो जायेगा , ऐसे आदेश को वह वापिस लें । जो छोटे आदमी 25,000 रु से अपना धंधा कर रहा है उसको काम करने का मोका मिलना चाहिए । इस बारे में मंत्री जी अवश्य ध्याद दें ।

एक बार फिर कहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश के लिये गेहूं, चावल और कागज का कोटा आप अधिक दें ।

इन शब्दो के साथ में अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies and to oppose all the cut Motions moved in the House on these Demands.

I congratulate the Union Government for the record food procurement for the year 1981-82. My friends on the other side are urging the Government to supply rice to States like Kerala, West Bengal etc. But they should realise that FCI or the Central Pool or the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies has no machine to produce any quantity of rice at any time. Unless the FCI procures rice from the States, the Central Pool cannot supply foodgrains to the States to meet their requirements. I therefore urge upon the States that they should cooperate fully with the FCI in its programme of rice procurement from various States.

I wholeheartedly congratulate our Hon. Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government on the food policy which has been well thought-out and which has balanced the interests of the producers and the consumers. In spite of severe drought in almost all parts of the country, the procurement of foodgrains during 1981-82 was 15.2 million tonnes which exceeds the earlier recorded procurment of 14.46 million tonnes during 1978-79. I would like to draw the attention of our Hon.Minister to the fact that there is no coordination among the Ministries regarding the supply of foodgrains to various States. The Ministry of Agriculture is claiming that there is an increase in food production. The Ministry of Commerce is going on allowing the export of rice to foreign countries. But we have to remember that our Hon. Minister once said on the floor of the House that in case there is inadequate supply of rice, the rice consumers would have to switch over to wheat. So, the consumers will have to suffer unless there is coordination between these three Ministries.

I would like to mention that edible oils, rapeseed and Palmolive oil are imported by the State Trading Corporation and are sold at the rate of Rs. 6 per kg. But these oils are supplied to the multi-nationals like the Delhi Cloth Mills and Lever Brothers etc., who in turn produce vegetable ghee and re-sell it to the consumer at the rate of Rs. 14 to Rs. 15.00 per kg and the result is that the multinationals and the middlemen get the profit leaving the consumers to suffer. I would therefore urge upon the Union Government that these vegetable ghee producing industries should be nationalised. Due to

unprecedented natural calamities like cyclone floods and drought in 1982, the rice production in the State of Orissa has been decreasing. The open market availability of rice is also decreasing day by day and there is heavy pressure on public distribution system due to dependence on it of a much larger number of consumers. Apart from the target fixed for the procurement of two lakh tonnes of rice, the State is trying to procure rice from the open market. But unfortunately, availability of rice in the open market is scarce and, therefore, the State Government is trying to procure open market rice from outside the State but is it not available in other States also like Andhra Pradesh, because they are also in need of rice to meet their own demand. The State Government has been repeatedly requesting the Union Government to give more foodgrains form the Central Pool. For the kind information of the hon. Minister, I should mention that the request from the State Government is not heeded to by the Union Government. The scarcity conditions will become more acute during the coming months.

The requirements from January, 1983 to December 1983 from the public distribution system have been assessed at 6,60,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains—the requirement of the wheat is 2,62,000 metric tonnes. It is really most unfortunate that as against the requirement of 50,000 metric tonnes of rice and wheat, for the month of February, the Central Government has allotted only 18,000 metric tonnes of rice and 22,000 metric tonnes of wheat. Similarly, for the month on March, 1983, as against the requirement of 50,000 metric tonnes of rice and wheat, only 10,000 metric tonnes of rice and 12,000 metric tonnes of wheat have been supplied till today. I would request the hon. Minister to allot another 16,000 metric tonnes of rice and 12,000 metric tonnes of wheat for the current month since the assessment has been done including the foodgrains required to meet the requirements of gratuitous relief cards, food-for-work programme, etc.

I am grateful to the Government of India for having abolished the dual pricing system in respect of kerosene. The consumer will not mind paying ten paise more per litre provided kerosene is made available in adequate quantities. The hon. Minister may kindly look into this aspect also.

Regarding the requirement of cement, the hon. Minister is well aware of the fact that, in Orissa, due to unprecedented cyclone and floods in 1982, lots of houses and buildings, both private and Govt. in Orissa have been severely damaged and destroyed and some have been washed away. Special quota of levy cement is required to be provided to the State of Orissa for restroation and the construction of the buildings, bridges and culverts which have been severely damaged by the last cyclone and floods of 1982.

Before concluding, I would like to draw the attention of our hon. Minister that the foodgrains are damaged in FCI godowns due to inadequacy of godown facilities and also warehousing facilities by which thousands of tonnes of goodgrains are being destroyed. The hon. Minister may kindly look into this aspect and as far as my information goes, in reply to one of my questions the hon. Minister said that in the last 3 years 40,000 tonnes of foodgrains including vegetables etc. were damaged or destroyed due to lack of godown facilities. The State Governments and the Government of India should take adequate steps to tackle this problem in the right earnest so that necessary godown facilities may be available to the FCI as well as to the farmers in rural areas who keep their produce in those godowns.

With these words, I conclude.

*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, I would like to place my views on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. I am

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

thankful to you for giving me a chance to participate in the debate.

At the very outset, I would like to record my grateful thanks to the hon. Prime Minister and I would like to convey my sincere compliments to her for having visited Tamil Nadu, in the midst of her multifarious engagements, to have a personal idea about the seriousness of drought in Tamil Nadu. On 28th March she was in Tamil Nadu. She assessed for herself the drought situation in certain parts of Tamil Nadu. She did not end her efforts there. Her great sense of humanism and her commitment to the cause of common people made her announce the sanction of Rs. 10.0 crores for drought relief measures and Rs. 10 lakhs from her Drought Relief Fund for the afflicted families. She has also ordered the supply of 10,000 tonnes of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu. Sir, on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu I express my deep debt of gratitude to our hon. Prime Minister who has proved her concern for the common people by both words and deeds.

While participating in the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, I had given a detailed narration of the woes of the people of Tamil Nadu consequent upon the failure of two monsoons last year, and due to inept handling of power generation in the State by the AIADMK Government of Tamil Nadu. I specifically drew the attention of the Centre to the inefficient administration of the State Government. I wanted that foodgrains should be rushed to the State to save the people from starvation and also demanded sanction of *ad hoc* amount of Rs. 200 crores for drought relief works. Our Prime Minister's visit to Tamil Nadu has confirmed what I had stated the other day in this House. Similarly, her statement about bad management of foodgrains by the State Government has also substantiated my contention about the ineffective functioning of the State Government. I wonder whether 11000 tonnes of foodgrains would meet the needs of the State in tackling the drought situation and whether the sum of Rs. 10 crores would be enough to take up all drought relief works in the State.

In my district of South Arcot there were 19 starvation deaths of both men and women. These are announced figures. But there are so many starvation deaths which are not known to the Government. For instance, there is an entity enumerated as starvation-diarrhoea leading to death. I am a Doctor in Medicine. That is why I am pointing this out. The people may think that they are dying of diarrhoea. Actually it is not; it is due to poverty and it is due to starvation. Thousands of children die due to starvation resulting in acute diarrhoea. These deaths are generally not known to the State Government.

My leader, Dr Kalaignar Karunanidhi has repeatedly stressed this fact of administrative mal-functioning of the State Government, substantiated by facts and figures, on the floor of Tamil Nadu legislative assembly. As pointed out by our hon. Prime Minister the present critical situation in Tamil Naidu is primarily due to the AIADMK Government of Tamil Nadu that does not work. Due to pressure of circumstances some people may shift their loyalties to the ruling party in the State. One such case is that of Babu Govindaraju, the M.L.A. from South Arcot District. Though he belonged to the ruling party he did not hesitate to highlight the failure of AIADMK Government.

16.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to conclude. You are the second speaker from your Party. Don't ask for more time. There are some more speakers whom I have to allow. Your party had already got one opportunity. Please conclude.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Sir, I am narrating the exact problem there in Tamil Nadu. He has proved with photostat copies of concerned documents that the foodgrains meant for fair price shops in

Cuddalore were sold in blackmarket in Madras. He has pointed out that a bag of rice fetched a margin of Rs. 50 in the blackmarket. We have to commend his courage. The other ruling party Members in the Assembly complimented him for his boldness.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What can this Minister do on that? It is a State subject.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: It has to be welcomed that 50,000 fairprice shops have been opened, if the reports are to be relied upon. I want to know whether the problem of 80 per cent of our population living in the rural areas would be solved by merely opening more number of fair price shops. In Tamilnadu even the fair price shops have become the victim of rampant black-marketing in Tamilnadu. The good rise supplied to fairprice shops is sold in the market. The rice mixed with stonesand mud is distributed by these fair price shops. The sugar is adulterated in the fairprice shops. In my district, I know that Kerosene mixed with water was supled in Gangalkondan village. Some news items have appeared about the mixing of water with wagon-loads of kerosene. You have formulated the public distribution scheme with the laudable objective of serving the poor people. But the fairprice shops have become the centres of blackmarketing, where rice unfit for human consumption is supplied. The samples of rice with insects have been shown to the Finance Minister of the State in th Legislative Assembly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: All are heraing patiently.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody has got to hear whatever you say. Mr. Kulandaivelu, your party has already had one speaker.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot give you any more time. The Minister has got to reply at 5 o'clock. Your colleague has already spoken. You say one sentence 'I conclude' and resume your seat.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Sir, each fairprice shop is to supply 20 kgs. of rice per family. 1.3 crore family ration cards have been distributed. Actually, each family gets only 2 to 4 kgs. of rice on this ration card. You can imagine how the rural people can survive. The people who feed the nation are not being fed adequately.

When Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister, he had ensured that there was no stopping of supply of foodgrains from the State to the Central Pool. But, after 1976 the State did not supply foodgrains to the Central Pool. In 1978-79 the State offered foodgrains to the Central Pool. The Inspectors of Food Corporation of India found the foodgrains unfit for human consumption and the offer was not accepted. There is no meaning in the State Government repeatedly saying that the State offered foodgrains to the Central Pool in 1978-79.

I would like to know what has happened to all the foodgrains procured by the State Government during these years. Sir, the Centre formulated a sound policy for equitable distribution of foodgrains throughout the country by abolishing the ban on the movement of foodgrains from one State to the other. Tamilnadu Government misutilised this opportunity by sending huge quantities of rice to Kerala. That is the cause of present scarcity of foodgrains in the State. Then, the Chief Minister resorted to the cheap stunt of fasting to attract the attention of the Centre about this. After he visited Delhi, he changed his stance.

That is why I have been saying that the Centre should at least warn the State Governments, whether they are ruled by the Congress-I party or any other party,

[Dr. Kulandaivelu]

that they are liable to be dismissed for administrative inefficiency and inept handling of important issues concerning common people. Before I conclude, I would refer to the State Government's misuse of funds provided for NREP and Food for work Scheme formulated by the Centre on the State's Self-Sufficiency schemes so that the credit goes to the State Government at the cost of Centre.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to obey the Chair. You must conclude. I am not going to allow you a single minute more. You have already taken more than 20 minutes. I am asking you to conclude.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: I am concluding, Sir. Such serious irregularities are taking place in Tamil Nadu. I want that the Centre should look into these things and set right the things in Tamil Nadu so that the people of Tamilnadu get the much-needed succour for their survival.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टगंज): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन बातों की चर्चा नहीं करूंगा जिनकी हमारे माननीय सदस्य कर चुके हैं । चाहे इधर या उधर के बोलने वाले सदस्य हों, मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूं कि वे हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था पर दोषारोपण करें । पूरे देश में वितरण और बफर स्टाफ बनाने की व्यवस्था का उत्तरदायित्व इस विभाग पर है । इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुए हम ऐसा नहीं कह सकते कि सारी जिम्मेदारी इसी विभाग पर है । हमें उन बातों को भी देखना पड़गा कि किस लिमिटेशन में ये काम करते हैं । इन्होंने वितरण व्यवस्था को ही दूरस्त नहीं किया बल्कि जो प्राफिटियर्स, स्मगलर्स या ब्लैक मार्किटियर्स थे, उनके खिलाफ भी एक्सन लिया है । मैं उसके डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं । आज सारे देश में 2 लाख 80 हजार के करीब राशन की दुकानें हैं । मार्जिन ग्राफ प्राफिट बहुत कम है इसलिए भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिलता है । महीने के अन्त में दुकानों पर सामान पहुंचता है जिससे वह पूरा वितरित नहीं हो पाता । नतीजा यह होता है कि ब्लैक मार्किट करने का मौका मिल जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में एक ही तरह से खाद्यान्न का वितरण होना चाहिए । देश के जो विभिन्न इंटीरियर भाग हैं उनमें भी एक तरह से होना चाहिए । ढुलाई में भी छूट होनी चाहिए ताकि दुकान चलाने में कठिनाई न हो ।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान के काफी हिस्सों में सूखा पड़ा है । पांच करोड़ हैक्टर भूमि सूखे से प्रभावित है । इसके अलावा बाढ़ और साइक्लोन से भी काफी प्रभावित है और इस समय 32 करोड़ लोग कठिनाई में हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में 57 में से 46 जिले सूखे से प्रभावित हैं जिनमें मिर्जापुर सबसे ज्यादा है । मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वितरण व्यवस्था राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी है । लेकिन जो परामर्शदात्री समिति बनी है, उसके अध्यक्ष के नाते मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां दस-दस और बीस-बीस हजार यूनिट पर दुकानें हैं और जहां 20–20 किलोमीटर से राशन लाना पड़ता है, वहां कुछ सुधार होना चाहिए । आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि कैसे व्यवस्था ठीक चल सकती है । मैं माननीय डागा जी की इस बात से सहमत हूं कि जहां पर गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे लोग हैं, और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी जो 6 प्रकार के एरियाज कहे हैं जैसे बाढ़, सूखा, साइक्लोन, डैजर्ट, पहाड़ी, और ट्राइबल एरियाज, इन इलाकों में विशेष रूप से वितरण की व्यवस्था करनी होगी और इसके लिये जरूरी है कि राशन की दुकान दो हजार यूनिट पर हो । प्रधान मंत्री

ने भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को गाइडलाइन्स दी हैं । इसलिये राज्य सरकारों को आप मजबूर करें कि उस के अनुसार दुकानें खोलें ताकि लोगों को खाने के लिये राशन मिल सके ।

उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत गम्भीर है । 20 करोड़ रु० गन्ना किसानों को नहीं दे सकती है वहां की सरकार क्योंकि उसके साधन सीमित हैं । वहां की राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र से 20 करोड़ रु० की वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है । मंत्री महोदय उसकी व्यवस्था करें । साथ ही जो कस्टोडियन मिल्स हैं 5, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो रेट्स तय किये हैं वह नहीं दे रही हैं । एक ही जिले में एक मिल में गन्ने का दाम कम मिलता है और दूसरी में ज्यादा मिलता है । इससे किसानों में बड़ा असंतोष है जिसको आपको दूर करना चाहिये । अगर जल्दी से जल्दी इस समस्या का निराकरण नहीं किया गया तो लोगों को कठिनाई होगी ।

इनकी रिपोर्ट में हमने देखा कि ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स, होर्डर्स के खिलाफ़ ऐक्शन हुआ है, वहां हमने यह नहीं देखा कि आपकी वितरण व्यवस्था में लगने वाले जो हजारों कर्मचारी हैं उनको कितनों को सजा मिली है ? आज थोड़ा लगाम करने की जरूरत है ताकि कर्मचारियों में फैला भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो । साथ ही जहां आपने ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स और होर्डर्स को पकड़ा है, पकड़ा तो एक लाख को लेकिन सजा मुश्किल से 1 हजार को ही हो पाती है, तमाम तरह के दबाव पड़ते हैं और कठिनाइयां सामने आती हैं । इस में भी सुधार लाने की जरूरत है ताकि जो भी समाज विरोधी काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा अवश्य मिल सके । इसलिये आप दो पहलू जरूर देखें, एक तो चारों किस्म के जो असामाजिक तत्व हैं जैसे ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स, होर्डर्स, स्मगलर्स आदि इन के ऊपर कंट्रोल करें और दूसरी तरफ़ इनके साथ जो सांठ गांठ करते हैं कर्मचारी, चाहे वह केन्द्र के हों या प्रदेशों के, उनको निश्चित तौर से सजा मिलनी चाहिये ।

सही है कि एफ० सी० आई० की बहुत जरूरत है इतने बड़े विशाल देश के लिये । लेकिन उसमें जो कमियां, खामियां हैं जैसा पांडे जी ने भी कहा क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि 117 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान स्टोरेज की गड़बड़ी के कारण हुआ है ? क्या इसको देश बर्दाश्त कर सकता है ? इसी तरह से रेलवे को साढ़े 5 करोड़ रु० का डैमरेज एफ० सी० आई० को देना पड़ा । इसमें सुधार होना चाहिये । फूड कोरपोरेशन में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं समय से गल्ला निश्चित तौर से वितरण के लिये नहीं देते हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और जिलाधिकारियों ने कई बार केन्द्र सरकार से कहा है कि समय से अगर वितरण करें तो काफ़ी समस्यायें दूर हो सकती हैं । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि जो कमियां हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये मंत्री जी प्रयास करें । और जैसा मैंने कहा तीन सालों से 1980–81 से ले कर 1982–83 तक कहीं सूखा, कहीं बाढ़ का प्रकोप रहता है । उत्तर प्रदेश में 46 जिले सूखे से प्रभावित हैं । वहीं पर 49 जिले बाढ़ से प्रभावित थे । हम आभारी हैं प्रधान मंत्री के तमिलनाडु में गई और वहां की स्थिति अपनी आंखों से देखी और 10 करोड़ रु० दिये और अतिरिक्त गल्ला भी भेजने की व्यवस्था करायी है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में सितम्बर में यहां से दल गया था और जब ऐस्टीमेट लगा ही रहे थे तब तक भयंकर बाढ़ से अगस्त में उत्तर प्रदेश तबाह हो गया । तो सूखे की चर्चा करनी केन्द्र ने बन्द कर दी । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बारबार लिख रही है लेकिन

[प्रो राम प्यारे पनिका]

केन्द्र सरकार ने लिखा कि सूखे के लिये सहायता देने में कठिनाई हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 164 करोड़ की मांग की है। जब यहां से दल गया तो उन्होंने सारी घटनाओं का ज़िक्र करते हुए कहा कि 46 जिलों में सूखा है, यह उन्होंने माना है। मैं मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं, यद्यपि यह उनके विभाग का काम नहीं है, कृषि मंत्रालय का काम है, तथापि उनसे कहूंगा कि आप व्यवस्था करने। अन्नदाता आप बन गये हैं। इसलिये निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जो उपेक्षा हो रही है, वह नहीं होनी चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं जितने भी प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान के हैं, चाहे तमिलनाडु हो, केरल हो, बंगाल हो, सब का बराबर ध्यान रहना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निश्चित तौर से मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। मुझे विश्वास है कि जिस तरह से उन्होंने कार्य का संचालन किया है, यह निश्चित है कि जैसे-जैसे काम बढ़ेगा, उनके पंजे से भ्रष्ट लोग नहीं बच सकेंगे। जब अगला वर्ष आयेगा तो चाहे इस तरफ के लोग हों या उस तरफ के लोग हों, जो आज यहां उल्टी बातें कह रहे हैं, उनके बजाय वह निश्चित तरीके से मंत्री जी की तारीफ करेंगे।

*SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I would like to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies and place before the House a few suggestions of mine.

Sir, I convey my deep sense of gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister for having visited Tamil Nadu and made a personal assessment of the seriousness of drought in the State. I welcome her announcement about the sanction of Rs. 10 crores for drought relief measures, Rs. 10 lakhs from her Drought Relief Fund for individual families afflicted by drought and the despatch of 10000 tonnes of rice to Tamil Nadu forthwith. This confirms her great humanism. At the same time, this also confirm that fact that our hon. Chief Minister's recent fast has not gone in vain.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): This gives the impression that the Centre was frightened by the Chief Minister's fast and consequently decided to supply foodgrains to the State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to reply. He is expressing his own views and it is for the Minister to reply to that.

SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has also stated that the Central Government would take all the necessary further steps after studying the Report of the Central Team that visited Tamil Nadu and studied the extent of drought in the State. It is more than a month that the Central Team has returned to the capital and by now the report should have been submitted by the Team and the examination also should have been completed. In the matter of a critical situation like this, where the lives of common people are involved, there should not be any delay. I suggest that the Ministry should take immediate steps in the examination of this Central Team's report and rush all the necessary assistance in finance and foodgrains to the State.

I would like to take this opportunity to suggest that there should be no political predilictions in tackling drought situation. It is being said that due to mismanagement of foodgrains by the State Government this critical situation has come about in the State. I would only say that this is not based on proper assessment of the facts.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

The hon. Member, Shri Kulandaivelu, who preceded me, mentioned that the State Government had offered 2 lakh tonnes of rotten foodgrains, unfit for human consumption, to the Central Pool in 1978-79. I would emphatically say that this is far from truth. The Centre asked us to take 70,000 tonnes of this rice for National Rural Employment Project and paid the money towards that. This means that 70,000 tonnes of rice were good and naturally it follows that the balance of 1.3 lakh tonnes was also good. I want that the Minister should clarify this issue so that this controversy is ended for ever.

Shri Kulandaivelu also mentioned about the prevalence of widespread blackmarketing in Tamil Nadu and he referred to non-existing administrative irregularities in the part of the State Government. I would deny this with all the force a my command. The people of Tamil Nadu have immence faith in our Puratchi Thalaivar and his Government. They have exhibited this unequivocally in the bye-elections that have been held in Tamil Nadu both for the Lok Sabha and for the Tamilnadu Assembly. The have given their seal of approval on the functioning of the Government of Tamilnadu under the dynamic leadership of our Puratchi Thalaivar by electing with overwhelming majority the AIADMK candidates in these bye-elections. In other words, it proves beyond doubt that there is no blackmarketing in Tamil Nadu and there are no irregularities on the part of the State Government.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Sir, this is not...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is replying to you. Leave it at that.

SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN: Sir, I would also refute his contention that there were 19 starvation deaths in Tamil Nadu. On account of paucity of time, I would not refer to official documents. But there are official documents to prove that there have been no starvation deaths in Tamil Nadu.

Coming now to the point of mismanagement of foodgrains, I would refer to the fact that the Chief Minister has personally seen to it that the number of fairprice shops is increased in the State by more than 15 per cent—from 7,000 to 17,700. He has also ordered that those getting Rs. 1000 and above per month as salary are not entitled to draw essential commodities from fairprice shops. In other words, the common people are enabled to have additional quantum of foodgrains through fairprice shops. I am sure that this calls for the commendation, and not condemnation of the efforts of our Chief Minister.

Sir, I would say that it s political anachronism not to depend upon the report on drought presented by the popularly-elected Chief Minister of the State but to depend on the report of some officials accustomed to air-conditioned environment in the Capital for taking steps to fight the drought in a State. If the Centre approves the assessment of the Chief Minister of the State about the drought situation, it will be showing respect to the people of the State who have elected him; it will nurture democracy in the country. The second alternative of depending upon the report of the official team will in course of time undermine democratic ethics in the country. I appeal to the hon. Minister not to do injustice to the people of the State. He should rush the necessary quantum of foodgrains and financial assistance needed by the State to tackle the drought situation on a war-footing. I demand that 80000 tonnes of rice and 20000 tonnes of wheat as demanded by the Chief Minister should be despatched to the State of Tamil Nadu without further delay. One who gives rice gives life on this earth. Before I conclude, I appeal to the Minister to extend the much-needed succour to the people of Tamil Nadu. I thank you very much for this opportunity given to me and I conclude my speech.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, due to the drought conditions in various States, there is a great pressure on the management of the food system in this country. There are three aspects of our food policy; one is the procurement system, two is the storage and the third is the supply system.

[Shri R. L. Bhatia]

So far as the procurement is concerned, all the States are not contributing to the Central kitty, although our friends from Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala and other States go on criticising the Centre in this respect. I would like to tell them that the States must set their house in order first. You must procure and contribute to the Central kitty, as far as you can... (*Interruptions*). I know that is the responsibility of the Central Government. They will supply you rice if you need it; if there is a drought, they will help you, but before you criticise the Central Government, you must set your own house in order. You should not be always demanding and not contributing anything to the kitty of the Centre.

Now, the whole burden is on Punjab; Punjab is contributing more than 50 per cent to the Central pool, and if you include Haryana, the two States are giving 70 per cent of the total procurement in this country. I would request the Minister that he, as the Food Minister of this country, must emphasise on all the State Governments, that they must come forward and help the Central Government in the matter of procurement of foodgrains. The procurement policy of the Government should be applicable all over the country, and should not be restricted to two or three States. This is very important. Procurement policy should be enforced strictly throughout and all the States should be asked to contribute to the Central pool as much as they can. Take for instance, the Kerala State. Ninety-five thousand tonnes of rice are a regular quota per month for them, it is being supplied to them. They have been demanding more to meet their requirement. The Minister has permitted them to purchase from Punjab and other areas ten thousand tonnes more. The Central Government will always come to their help; it is not that they do not want to help them, but the States also must come forward and set their house in order. While the Centre is prepared to extend all sorts of facilities to the States like overdrafts etc., the States should also come forward in the matter of procurement of foodgrains for the Central pool.

17.00 hrs.

With regard to storage, adequate arrangements have been made by the Centre, and every year the storage capicity is being increased, yet we find that a large quantity of foodgrains remain outside the godowns, and they are exposed to the vagaries of rain and adverse weather, and the foodgrains get spoiled. The Government is bound to procure foodgrains from the growers at a particular rate fixed for this purpose. Last year, a very big quantity of damaged wheat was purchased. I do not know, whether all that wheat has been consumed, or some quantity is still lying in the godowns. I would like a statement from the Minister as to how much of that quantity has been consumed and how much is still lying. I would also request the Minister to increase the storage capacity of the godowns so that the valuable commodity is not wasted.

Now, I come to the third aspect; and that is distribution of the foodgrains. I do not have to say much because my friends have already stated enough. Again, the distribution is with the State Governments. Here also I would request the friends sitting opposite, who always criticise the Government, that they must ask their State Governments to set their own house in order, because the distribution is with the State Governments. I know, what the depot holders are doing; everybody knows that..... (*Interruptions*). I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Everybody has got the right to express his opinion? Please sit down. Is it parliamentary?.....This is not parliamentary. You have got your own views, and you must allow others to express their views.....So many hon. Members were criticising the Central Government, and nobody from this side got up and said anything.....He is within his rights to express has opinion. Can't he ask the State Governments to do better? It is not proper.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: the other day there was a press report that in Delhi only 60 percent draw their rations from the fair price shops, and 40 per cent do not get their rations. I would like to ask, where that ration goes.... (*Interruptions*). As I said, there is a need for improvement in the distribution system, and since the distribution system is with the States, they should improve the system for better service..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. If your distribution system is perfect, you should keep quite.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA. So my request is that the distribution system should be streamlined. If there are defects, they should be removed at all levels—Central as well as State level.

Sir, in Punjab the agriculturists are really feeling that they should change over to some other crop from wheat. It is a constant feeling among the farmers. More and more farmers are thinking of going over to cane-growing, because they are not getting adequate price for wheat. Although this is not the direct concern of the Hon. Minister, still through him, I would request the Government that the cultivators must be given adequate price and that the minimum price of wheat should be fixed at Rs. 155.

Secondly, only after the crop arrives in the market, its prices are announced. I fail to understand what is this policy of the Government. The prices of the commodities should always be announced before-hand. The wheat has already started coming in the market, but the Government has not so far declared its prices with the result that the farmers are forced to sell it at the old price of Rs. 142.

Sir, the Government is giving quotas to the States for their flour mills and the price is fixed at which all the flour mills in India are given wheat. But we find there is a variance in the sale price of its products. In Tamil Nadu it is different; in Bengal it is different; in Orissa it is different. When the Government is procuring wheat at a particular price of Rs. 142 and subsidising that wheat and then giving it at a particular price to all the States, then its product should also be of the same price everywhere. Why should it be more in Bengal or in any other State like U.P. or in Delhi? It should be the same throughout the country.

Lastly, Sir, Basmati is exported out of India, but what we find is that even the ordinary rice is going out of the country in the name of Basmati rice. Government has no control on that. This is one of the causes why the price of rice has shot up in the country. There must be some check at the places from where Basmati is being exported or the Government should adopt some other policy so that the rice, which is consumed by ordinary and average consumers in the country does not go out because we need it very much within the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to all the twentyfour Members, who have participated in the debate—quite a big number on this debate. I am very grateful to them for the support, for some kind words, for their critical speach and sometimes shooting cross-bats I am specially grateful to Shri Lawrence, who opened the debate as opening batsman. He did it all round the wicket, but with a cross-bat. I advice him as an opening batsman he should be more careful in his batting so that he should know where he has to hit. In most of his speach he has said about land ceiling, irrigation, purchasing power, which are no doubt, an integral part of the Indian economy, but certainly not part of my Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Azad, you learnt about cricket from your son or you yourself are a cricketer?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, I confess that I have learnt it from my

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son, but my son has learnt the sportsman spirit from me.

Sir, the food economy of this country is such that to manage this is a very stupendous and difficult task. It is stupendous task considering the magnitude of the country and the magnitude of the problems is great specially in this particular year when I have been called upon to hold the Charge of this Ministry as the Hon. Member has said that there has been a widespread drought in the country—drought in about 42.87 million hectares affecting about 26 crores of people. But inspite of the vagarier of nature and erratic monsoons in this country, we can look back at the earlier years with pride and say that we have been able to manage well. Before this, we had drought in 1979 and 1980; and as I will subsequently say, our public distribution system or procurement and other operations in food economy have done well to control and contain prices and also have been able to come to the help of the States in this country, which the off-take in the consecutive years clearly shows.

Inspite of this, we have had no critical shortage in this country. Without straining any part of the economy, the food economy could take care of itself and could provide relief, and bread and butter that were needed by the Indian people. This could be done. We could achieve this due to proper procurement, efficient storage, maintenance of buffer stocks timely movement and organized distribution. On all these points, hon. Members have commented.

There are shortfalls and shortcomings—I must, at the outset admit it. The question is: in the light of the advice that the hon. Members have given how best can we improve the position in matters like shortages? But the fact remains that inspite of these things, things have to be looked at against the background of the magnitude of the problem, and the results achieved. I am not satisfied. So are all the hon. Members. They should not be satisfied. But the price policy in respect of procurement of the grain, has been announced. What is the objective behind it? The objective behind that policy is that we propose to give a remunerative price to the farmers, so that they can have an incentive to producee more, and produce more with the latest technique, and latest developments in the field of agriculture.

Our second aim is not only that we should support the farmers, give them the incentive price, but also see that the production that we get or what we procure, is available to the consumers, at reasonable prices. Thirdly, the aim of our food economy is that we should maintain the price level and avoid regional disparities. I agree with the hon. Members that the procurement price should be declared very soon for wheat because it has started coming into the market. APCs recommendation has been received and very shortly, we will be able to announce the price of wheat.

With APC's recommendations we have normally agreed; but at times, on a few occasions we have disagreed because though it is an expert committee, we also have advice from others. We have also the recommendations of the State Governments, which we have to take into consideration. So also we have to take into consideration the interest of the consumers and their welfare.

Some hon. Members have suggested Rs. 200/- per quintal. Some have suggested Rs. 185/- We would like very much to ask: why Rs. 200/-? Why not more? The question is that at the same time, we should also keep in mind what would be the issue price. What is the price at which the weaker sections of the community, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes whose purchasing power is very much less, will get it?

While considering the prices suggested, we have to take into consideration the vulnerable sections of our society, and also the producers and farmers. And we have to make things available to them, because

they are the consumers. They consume what we produce. Therefore, while considering these recommendations, we have to keep in mind this consideration—the most important consideration.

If we see from the procurement that we have got in 1981-82, that is, July to June we had 152 lakh tonnes that we procured compared to 1980-81 when we had only 123 lakh tonnes; but it can also be compared to 1978-79 when we had the last highest at 144 lakh tonnes. Therefore, I would say that if we see the figures we will find that it gives us the encouragement to proceed on our own way of procurement.

When I emphasise on 12 1|2 per cent I did not say that this is what we are procuring all these years. No. It was 9.7 per cent in 1979-80 and 10.4 per cent in 1980-81. We have come to 12.5 of the total production of the cereals this year. What I wanted to emphasise by this is that we are only procuring this percentage does not mean that we rest on our oars and we do not want to procure more. It all depends upon what is the production, it depends upon how much the States or the farmers are willing to give to us, because it should be always remembered that we do not want farmers to have a price which is not economical, which is not encouraging incentive to them. Therefore, in this case, we only give a support price rather if they get more in the market, they go and have it. Therefore, we have to keep all these things in mind. In this case, I would like to say that we will continue to procure, we will try to procure more, but it depends upon the production, depends upon the machinery that I have with me, its efficiency, its quick reaction, its resilience of the economy; it all depends on that.

I hope as all State Governments are procuring so also they will allow FCI as in the past to procure. I was told—I hope it is not true that some State Governments have been probably thinking that let them procure for themselves and not FCI. It will be a great setback to the Indian food economy if any State Government thinks on this line. I hope, as we had in the past done, so we will do in future. It is not a question of States demanding it and the Centre supplying it; it is not a question of some States producing it only and from there other States getting it; it is a question of the cooperation between the State Governmenss and the Central Government in managemen of the food economy which is really difficult and this year much more difficult. Therefore, I would say with this we can see that it is possible for us to manage our economy with 12.5 per cent procurement as compared to 9.7 per cent, as I said in 1979-80; it was 10.4 per cent in 1980-81. I hope in future with more production, and with better management by the FCI with our instrument of procurement or operations, we will be able to procure more. Therefore, I would say that we are on the right lines.

But one thing I would like to emphasise, that is, where the friends have criticised why don't you take the entire foodgrains, nationalise the foodgrains? This question was debated in this House and so also outside not only this year but in yester-years also. We tried once, but it was given up. My friends can very well say, you are incapable of doing it; you could not do it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Half-hearted.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would like to say that in this country, wedded to mixed economy, it is true that a larger part, rather a major part, rather an overwhelming part of the food trade is in the hands of the private sector. We are a supplementing agency only. Therefore, what I want to highlight is this that we will certainly do your best to help Tamilnadu, Kerala, Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and all other States, but we will be able to help them only when we have friends from Andhra Pradesh, when we have friends from Punjab and Haryana who are producing more. Therefore, it is a question of procuring it with the goodwill of surplus States and giving it to the deficit States who are producing less.

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I will not say that they are not producing. That is not my point of view. For example, Kerala when it produces, produces other materials which are cash crops. That is there. I do not deny that. When I give 95,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala I do not do any obligation to them. What I am saying is that they are producing rice, but at the same time, they are producing rubber also and they are producing other cash-crops also for us. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Even 95,000 tonnes is not enough. It is only half of the ration.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This food economy has to be appreciated by all our friends here. That is what I am trying to bring home to the hon. Members here, that it is not possible for the Central Government to meet the entire requirements of the States. It is not possible. Even if you see it the other way, the fact remains that this contingency will be there even when we give much more than 95,000 tonnes. And even this much is given with great difficulty. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this year due to drought, the production of rice has gone down; we had drought in a large part of the country. We mentioned it in the annual report that it is about 5 to 8 million tonnes of foodgrains. Therefore, it is not out of pleasure that I say, I meant it seriously, that people in Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh, who were always eating rice not only in two meals per day but three meals per day—they were having some times a morning breakfast—have now come down to only one rice meal a day. I know that it is very difficult for our people in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal to switch over immediately to one rich meal per day. I suppose we have to keep this in mind that in the years to come, we have to change our tastes and food habits accordingly. Therefore, when I say in this country, I mean, for the entire country treating it as a single zone, where we have a long background of our mixed economy, we have to take a decision for it, treating the whole country as a single zone. The movement of foodgrains is un-restricted now. They are allowed to be moved among all the States. Therefore, I would say, that the allocation from the central pool depends, for example, on the demands from the States. It depends upon what is available in the central pool; it depends upon the prices ruling in the market and other considerations and therefore, from month to month we are trying to put the scales even by taking into consideration all the relevant factors. I know, when the hon. lady Member says that it is only half the quota, I know that demand is there. But I also want her to realise this.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: That is not enough !

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: palan, everytime, you are getting up. He is explaining your case only. He is not explaining his case. He is explaining your own case. Why do you get up every time? (*interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: But, what is the result?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is what I am saying. Please lend me your ears. You will appreciate in a few minutes. I am coming to the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, what I am saying is not that I have got some surplus foodgrains and I am not giving them. I only want the hon. lady Member to appreciate that it all depends on so many factors. Not only there is demand, but we have also to see what is available in the central pool. It also depends on how much I am able to persuade the other States to give me. I am trying and I hope I will be getting something more. I hope that it will be possible for me to give more to Kerala State. That is what I am trying. I am talking to our friends in Andhra Pradesh who have got surplus stock with them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what the Minister is telling. When the Minister is replying you should listen.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Therefore, Sir, it all depends upon the demands from the different State Governments. Much depends upon what is available in the central pool. Much also depends upon other considerations. We are trying our best to do what can be done.

In the light of this, therefore, this morning I have decided to give to Tamil Nadu, foodgrains from other places. The Prime Minister has decided to give Tamil Nadu about Rs. 10.00 crores and she has also announced increased to allotment of foodgrains—from April, 15,000 tonnes of rice and 15,000 tonnes of wheat. That means, we will be able to give them 30,000 tonnes from April. (*Interruptions*) We have already given Tamil Nadu permission to purchase 20,000 tonnes of rice from Haryana and Punjab. We have now given them permission to purchase 50,000 tonnes of rice from Andhra Pradesh.

Now, coming to Kerala, I hope, the hon. Lady Member will hear me.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Rice should not be misused in Tamil Nadu....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has gone to Kerala from Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The rice is granted by you. And you allow the State Government of Tamil Nadu to purchase rice at subsidised rates from other States also. Will you see that the rice is distributed through fair price shops only?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: To that my reply is that he should use his influence and his powerfull boys in Tamil Nadu to pressurise Tamil Nadu Government to do it better. I would advise them. I cannot interfere there.

So, far as Kerala is concerned, from 95,000 tonnes per month, we have increased it to 1.05 lakh tonnes per month. I am also giving them 25,000 tonnes of wheat. It comes to 1.30 lakh tonnes per month of allotment to Kerala. I have also given them permission to purchase 15,000 tonnes from Punjab and Haryana markets and 30,000 tonnes from Andhra Pradesh markets. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Would you please ensure that the allocations, that you have just announced, really reach Kerala?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes, with affirmative and definite yes, it shall reach. Please advise them to get it in time and distribute it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For my information, would you kindly say whether Kerala has become number one or West Bengal continues to be number one?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: West Bengal still enjoys the privilege to have 20 per cent of the total procurement of the whole country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kerala will accept that because I know that they do not want to defeat West Bengal.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We know that Orissa also has a difficult time. Therefore, I have increased their allotment by 5000 tonnes of rice and 5000 tonnes of wheat. Therefore, they will get now 15,000 tonnes of rice and 17,000 tonnes of wheat, total 32,000 tonnes whereas they were getting 22,000 tonnes, every month.

I had a very strong demand from Bihar both for wheat and rice. But I could not give them rice. I would very well advise them—they will appreciate me better than the other friends do,—to do with wheat. Therefore, I have given them 10,000 tonnes of wheat more.

I will consider the demand of other States as and when I get from them the problems as they face. What I was trying to do is what do these indicate? These indicate that the public distribution system in this country through which we are trying to distribute the foodgrains, has proved its utility. If we see the total off-take in a few years, in 1978 it was only 101.83 lakh tonnes, in 1979 it rose to 116.63 lakh tonnes in 1980 it was 149.93 lakh

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tonnes—it was a drought year—in 1981 it was 130.14 lakh tonnes in 1982, this is to be marked, the off-take has gone up to 147.81 lakh tonnes. If we compare this, in the first six months in 1982, it was 11.82 lakh tonnes average per month, in the last six months in 1982, the average off-take was 12.82 lakh tonnes. If you compare with January 1983, it has gone up to 14.46 lakh tonnes. All those indicate that the public distribution system as it stood in the drought of 1979-80, will also stand the stress and strain of this drought also. I am not a pessimist like my Mahamantri—I am a Mantri but he was my Mahamantri—Mr. Daga who had every thing black before him to see, in comparison, I will appreciate the friends Mr. Panika, Mr. Vyas, Mr. Pandey and others who saw something better in public distribution system. I would call upon my Mahamantri, this humble Mantri will call upon the Mahamantri, that he can call a meeting of his party which is in the Government, and give us the order and advice and I will accordingly do it.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: He is not here.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Therefore, what I say is that I am not at all satisfied, nobody, in the Government, is satisfied, with our performance. We want to do much better and better and better. But the fact remains that the public distribution system, with this off-take going up every year, has stood the test of the time. That is what I want to emphasise. Therefore, I would say that kindly remember one thing in mind how can it be possible for us to meet all the demands? For example, in 1982 the total demand from all the States was 254.8 lakh tonnes but we could give them, according to our procurement, 145.9 lakh tonnes. Therefore, sometimes, the States also feel that Mr. Azad or Rao Birendra Singh, whoever he might be, he will like to make some cut. Therefore, instead of 30,000 tonnes, they put full figure of one lakh tonnes. We try our best, argue with them that we are all friends, I have not got this much. Therefore, it goes on. It is a friendly American free-style wrestling in which they demand more. Not that I am saying that there are no difficult times, mind you Sir. Please do not see it on that light. I am not saying that, otherwise the friend will say that I am belittling them in Kerala. No, Sir. Sometimes, it so happens. Therefore, what I am saying is that it is not possible for us to meet the total demand of all the States because what we procure from the surplus States in the Central pool, is not at all matching to that total demand. Therefore, even in spite of that total demand and the allocation, we have seen, as I have quoted the figures for all the 5-6 years, that we have been able to manage very well and managed to the satisfaction of the States and to the demand of the time and the challenge of the vagaries of Monsoons and others. Even apart from this, when there is drought, there is flood, even in those times also we come with the extra help. For example, we gave to Orissa 15,000 tonnes of rice when they had that difficult time due to flood. We gave 10,000 tonnes of wheat to Bihar, 10,000 tonnes of wheat to U.P. and 5,000 tonnes of rice to Assam. In this way, whenever they had other difficulties, we came to their help.

Hon. Members have said about the team that had gone. When there is a drought, the team goes. Just the team has come back from Tamil Nadu and has given its report. Immediately we will try to release, because through Employment Generation Scheme for drought-affected States, we give them the help and we have been able to give them help in the past also. They have been able to generate man-days in that.

My friend from the AIADMK has asked me to explain it; otherwise, I would not have explained it, I may tell you, because I wanted to keep neutral between those two parties. I would not have stated it otherwise. I must say that it is true that upto 1975-76 we had contribution to the Central pool from the Tamil Nadu Government.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: By the DMK Government.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: All right. I agree. Who was the Chief Minister then?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Shri Karunanidhi.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes, Shri Karunanidhi. That should go on record. What I say, as I said the other day also, is, after that we did not get it. Tamil Nadu said "we will manage it ourselves". We thought it is better for them to give because if they give their surplus to me, I can pass it to Kerala. If Punjab has surplus, I can pass it on to Bihar. But they did not give. He wanted an explanation from me: tell me, what has happened about their 1979-80 rice, was it not good; it was not rotten. The friends from DMK said they were not good. The other friends said: give me an explanation. I would humbly say that they were offered to me at a time when ,after trying to sift better quality-grain from the other one it was just not possible for us to accept that. Technically, they said: all right, they are bad, but you give us that, take it on your account and give us something for the Food for Work Programme. They also said, whatever may be the other quantity, there are good ones also, that small amount was distributed by them for the Food for Work. But the other rice was not good. Since you wanted me to mention it I wanted it to go on record that was not good. But that is not the point for me. The Prime Miinster day before yesterday did not consider that point whether Tamil Nadu has contributed or not. That is not the question we are considering. We are only trying to say about the Central Pool that if all the Governments in their good days, in their surplus years, contribute to the Central Pool, then they will have a better right to come to us and say "look, now I have got a difficulty, you must help". Even now we are helping. We are trying our best; we are doing it. So, I would say that this should be kept in mind. I must say that when I met the Chief Minister, Shri Ramachandran, for the first time after taking up my assignment as Food Minister, I pressed this point upon him and he agreed that it would be possible for the Tamil Nadu Government in times of surplus to contribute to the Central Pool. There were some Congress Governments also, who were not in the pool. They all have to fall in line. I hope all the States in the country will be members of the Central Pool and contribute according to their mite.

With this kind of procurement, the most important thing for us is distribution, which the hon. Members have emphasized again and again. All our efforts in procurements are just trying to squeeze something from here, something from there, give something to Kerala, something to some other State. But it will not be good, unless they are distributed properly by the distribution system. That is why my friends have all emphasized it.

Shri Daga said "Mr. Minister will say very nicely 281,000 shops are there; then he will say this is all my responsibility". Yes, I say this is my responsibility, because I am a law-abiding citizen of this country. I know the Indian Constitution. I have spoken in this House as a private Member, knowing fully well what the Constitution is. The Constitution of India says that it is my duty to distribute what is available in the Central Pool, but it is the duty of the State Governments to distribute it properly. I would request them, I can monitor things, but I cannot force them. Therefore, it is a nice reply and in whatever way my Maha Mantri may take it, I would see that I am discharging my obligations under the Indian Constitution. The areas are defined and there cannot be encroachment.

Can I distribute from the Centre to all the 281,000 shops in this country? Does he mean to say that these shops are not existing? Then, let the hon. Members any day go and make a surprise check in Delhi or in their own State. I can understand that there are difficulties for cities. I can understand that in some shops things are not available in the same quantity as expected, and that is why complaints come. For example, the North Avenue-South Avenue complaint came. Quickly I heard it that day, I did not send the men the same day. After three days I wanted the Delhi Administration Food Commissioner ot send a square to North and South Avenues. They raided the shops and they brought the sample, gave it to me, which is lying with me. Sometimes it is possible

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that human nature as it is sometimes functions, rather I should say, mal-functions, and sometimes human beings behave, in this manner. But the reply is not to condemn the entire system which has stood the test of time, but to come down heavily upon such persons through inquiries instituted by the State Governments, and in this I fully associate myself and I fully agree with Mrs. Pramila Dandavate, who said, "If you want to distribute the entire thing in the country in a better way, it requires a powerful consumer movement in this country. By putting an inspector, Sir, I will need another inspector on the inspector. Then there will be a *maha* inspector on the inspector. Sir, it is necessary to have a powerful consumer movement in the country in which case I will appreciate the situation in Kerala State. Not the Government have only done, not the Marxist or the Congress Government has done it, but it is the powerful consumer consciousness in this State which we have to arouse in other parts of the country as well, for which with whatever is available with us—we have been given something in the Sixth Five-Year Plan—to help this organisation, we will certainly help. Rather, there are some voluntary organisations in West Bengal, in Kerala and in Delhi itself. I wanted that let the State Governments tell us how they are doing. Now, I have said, they do not send the reports. But I say, it does not matter, their organisations are doing a good job, let them be given small grants and we give the grants. So, it is necessary that in the public distribution system there must be a powerful consumer movement. I say this in the House that when things are given to State Governments by the FCI, there is a joint inspection by the FCI officer and the State Government officers. Unless we get the certificate from the State Governments that the quality is good, we do not deliver them. I call upon the State Governments, let them exercise their right, and if the FCI gives rotten things, I will pull up the FCI. It is my duty to do that. But let this be also done by them.

Now, about distribution, my friends on the Opposite have said about different State Governments and they have commented. There are possibilities, I do not deny. To FCI I will come later. But what I wanted to say is that the previous system has served well. It is not only in urban areas—62,000 and odd shops, about 62,419 are in the urban areas, and 2,19,039 are in the rural areas. I agree with the hon. Member from Uttar Pradesh that in Uttar Pradesh there are less shops. What happened is, the Government have decided to hand over the shops to the cooperatives instead of to the private persons who are dealing with them. They did one thing. They removed all private agencies, but they could not open that much number on the cooperatives side. Therefore, the members are much less. I will certainly write, I have spoken already to the Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. Vasudev Singh and said, "please increase the number of your shops. I am giving you the quota not only for Lucknow and Varanasi, but also for the distant parts of Almora, Mirzapur and other places where my friends are there, and they should do it." It is necessary, and therefore, I have requested them to do it, and it is our ideal that we must have a shop for every 2000 population. In accordance with that, I must say I have not covered in 2,81,000 the distant parts, inaccessible parts. In *pahari* areas there is a need. "Inaccessible"—this was the word which stuck into the throat of one of my hon. friends. He said "Oh! what a nice thing you are saying, Mr. Minister!" I must tell the boss of the Ministers in the Party that "inaccessible" should not get stuck.

Come to the issue of Santhal Parganas, the *pahari* areas where there are shops. I hope there are shops in Barmer—difficult Rajasthan terrain. Therefore, it is not nice to belittle the system that has served the country. I appreciate the hon. Members from the Opposition who criticised but never said the system as a useless system. They said that the system must be improved by the State Government and the Central Government. I am the Chairman of the Committee which sits or meets once in six months. I do call upon them and request the Civil Supply Ministers to improve the situation. I write letters to the Chief Ministers.

I am a law abiding citizen. I understand what is the Constitution. I cannot force the State Governments, that they must do it. Can you get that done? If any of my friends can get it done, let him get it done. I would say that I request them once in six months in this regard. It is an advisory Committee. I must say that things have improved.

Shri Panika said that things reach the State very late. They are not distributed properly. When I called the last meeting, the State Governments said rather than the third week, please allot it in the second week. The moment I joined this Ministry, I have taken the decision to allot in the first week. Now they have three clear weeks to distribute. They could do it. Therefore, with experience, with such talk, with such a meeting—which is advisory on our part—but they give us a large support and advice us to do it. Therefore, I would say that we have to see to the success of the public distribution system. My friends have said that the most important thing is to make this unit viable. It has been said that you want un-employed graduates to take it over, you want swatantra sainani to take it over. It is for the State Governments to decide the criteria whom to give.

We give seven items from the Central Government. The State Governments are free to add to these items. I must say that West Bengal Government have added a large number of items. To be precise they have added nineteen items which are distributed through the fair price shops. That brings them to the viability. We are asking the State Governments to add to this list. They should arrange. They should procure and distribute so that they can make it viable. In this way, we have been able to do it.

My friend asked me a question, "What are you doing in the Sixth Plan?" In the Sixth Plan we propose to add 50,000 shops. It is my straight answer. Last year we tried to have 10,000 shops. We have reached the figure of 6026 shops. We propose to re-schedule and increase the number.

That is our scheme. That is our ambition. I think we will not fail in that. We will try out best. But it all can be done not by a fiat from me, from the Central Government, but by the co-operation of the State Governments which I am trying and getting in ample measures.

Seventeenth point of the 20 Point Programme is a point which always goads us to have more number of shops, to give them the quantity, not only the seven items, but the State Governments may add to it, to make it economically viable.

It is known that in such difficult times we must have a buffer stock. The decision by the Government of India in 1978 was it wanted us to have a buffer stock of 12 million tonnes and operational stock from 3.5 million tonnes to 8.8 million tonnes. It also wanted us that we should not go below a certain minimum and try to replenish as soon as it is diminished. We are trying to do it. But the fact remains that in difficult times we cannot stick to it, because I have to see what is happening to-day in the States rather than to think strictly in legal or technical terms about all these recommendations. We have to look to the interest of the States at the present moment. If we see the stock position, in 1979 it was 172.28 lakh tonnes. Gradually, in 1980, it was 166.42 lakh tonnes. In 1981, it was 114 lakh tonnes; it went down. In 1982 it was 115.45 lakh tonnes. In 1983, it is 125.22 lakh tonnes In 1983, it is 125.22 lakh tonnes. So, Sir, we are trying to keep it in this way and we hope that it will be possible for us to do so.

Sir, we were not importing since 1975-76. But due to the great drought which visited this country in 1979, we had to import from outside and we did so. We had imported 22.65 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 and 39.50 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. The question always comes and my friends have always said, "you are not giving to the Indian farmers what you are giving to the American farmers." I would like to say that the cost that we give to the American farmers and the cost that we

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give to the American farmers and the cost that we give to the Indian farmers are, Sir, identical. They have their own conceptions. Of course, the landed cost, freight, insurance, distribution cost, procurement, incidental charges etc., are put into the imported one. That makes it so. But, Sir, by and large, even if I suppose that we give much more to them then what we are giving to our farmers, when do we import? We do not import every year. We do not have the intention to import at all. But the question is, when the difficulty comes, we have to import. In difficult times, we import. We have to go quickly. I must compliment the then Minister of Food and the Food Secretary because so nicely and quietly they managed the entire operation and that was one of the reasons that the Indian market did not show any sign of stress or strain or any rising prices. It is not our policy to import. But the question of import is only in difficult times. By giving more to the farmers, what would you do? We draw upon the total availability in the Indian market which does not in any way increase what we need in times of difficulty and therefore we have to import. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to appreciate this point.

One friend Shri Bhatia and another friend Shri Dogra have said about the flour mills. We have 373 flour mills in this country. The total capacity is 82 lakh tonnes. That is what we can procure almost. Even it may be little less. What we are giving them today is about 33 lakh tonnes—40 per cent of the total capacity. It is not possible for us to give more at the present moment. They give wheat products. They give wheat to the bakeries, biscuit makers and all that. That is, they are doing a useful service. We are trying to help them. But within the limit, we are doing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What Shri Bhatia has said is that you are giving them wheat at the subsidised rates but the products are not sold accordingly.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is all right. I will say what happens. They are subject to the control of the State Governments in the different States. They try to control in whatever way they can and make a proper distribution.

It is the State Governments which are doing this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about Delhi? Who is controlling Delhi?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The Delhi Administration is controlling Delhi. It is a simple point. (*Interruptions.*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Delhi M.Ps.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is not the Delhi M.Ps. but the Delhi Administration which is controlling Delhi.

I must say that my friend Shri Paranjpe has brought a question from Tamil Nadu about the hullers and other rice-mills. At present, if you go by the conventional system—I have not prepared the brief—but my friend has asked me and I hope, I am right. In the present conventional mills, the percentage of broken-rice is much more. I think, we get 67 to 68 per cent of rice from the present one. And the rice bran that we get out of it is good for extracting oil. But it is mixed up with the husk. So, we want them to modernise the mills in which the rice percentage will be 72 to 73 per cent and the rice bran will be clear from the husk so that we can get more oil. A group of Tamil Nadu millers had come to me and I have heard them. I have heard them. Their time is September, 1983, to modernise. They say, " We have no space; we have no money" and all that. I will see what I can do. But the fact remains that modernisation has its merits. We get more rice; we get more bran and, that means, we get more oil.

Then, I come to the most controversial, the most criticised, point of this debate, that is, the FCI. Shrimati Krishna Sahi, Shri K. C. Pandey, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Dr. Bhoi, Dr. Kalanidhi, Shri Daga, Shri

Shailani and Shri Pranjpe, all of them are in the lot who came in appreciation of the FCI, the other way about. It is an organisation which was established in 1965. Its function is known. It has to purchase from different markets; it has to procure foodgrains; it has to store at temporary points and then they have to move the entire thing till they reach a permanent point in different States and hand over the foodgrains according to the allotment to the State Governments. They have to do this job.

It can be appreciated from the fact that the turnover in 1981-82 was to the tune of Rs. 6,248 crores and, in 1982-83, it came to Rs. 6,800 crores. It consisted of about 320 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 of foodgrains, sugar and fertilisers, all these put together. In regard to idigenous purchase, in 1981-82, they purchased 129 lakh tonnes of foodgrains as compared to 99 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. They handled, in 1981-82, about 22.6 lakh tonnes of imports. Therefore, I would say, before going to what they have been called upon to improve, let us see what a magnitude of work they are doing. This is the job of a very wide magnitude that they are doing for the country. What my friends demand and want is that it should improve much better.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: The rats are also eating it away.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: In spite of eating away by the rats which the hon. lady member is whispering from behind, and, possibly, there are 4-footed and 2-footed which might be eating away...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Big rats.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Small and big rats, white and black both. In spite of that, the fact remains that the job done is a job of very wide magnitude. You imagine from this point of view that, every month, the FCI is undertaking the movement of 12.8 lakh tonnes, from one end of the country to another. They are handling about 128 lakh bags per month. That is not an easy job to be done. They are doing it. Their distribution has gone up, starting from 1978 when they had just 10.18 million tonnes, they have come to 14.78 million tonnes in 1982-83, that is, from 101 lakh tonnes they have come to 147 lakh tonnes. That is the magnitude of distribution work they are doing. Therefore, in the overall analysis, it is a good job done. But I will not speak more. Then hon. Members might be impatient to tell me, what about other points? I concede with hands up... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would say that the FCI is maintaining public distribution system through about 2000 depots all over the country.

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They are also subsidising the cost to inaccessible and hilly areas.

It should be appreciated that they purchase in the market to support the price. Uptill now there has been no complaint from the farmers that they had to sell under stress and strain or that they had to make distress sales. Friends have said about opening. . . . . .

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Farmers are complaining that they are colluding with the merchants.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: What I am saying is that, this is one point and that is another point. Some friends like Shri K. C. Pandey and Shri Ram Pyare Panika have said that in States like Uttar Pradesh, FCI does not purchase direct from the farmers. But it will not be fair to say that in respect of all cases. But there are places, as Hon. Members say, where they delay their operations; in between the middlemen, the Adhityas take it and they take it from Arhetiars. This is a serious complaint. I have taken note of it and I will do my best what all can be done in this matter.

I am trying to understand this FCI which is called a white elephant. I am seeing whether I will be able to ride this elephant. I will do my best.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): You tame it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: With the blessings of Mr. Venkataraman, I will try to tame it.

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Therefore, I would say that with FCI another serious complaint is about loss in storage and also in transport. That is the last point which they have mentioned. I would say that this is an important point which has to be looked into and that is why we have gone into it. I have gone into what has been gone into by the Ministry. They have done a good job. I am surprised to hear that 50 weigh-bridges are out of order, as per reports coming during the procurement season from Punjab. I myself confided to this House that this will not be permitted. Why should they be out of order? I can understand one to five bridges out of 100 going out of order. I have told my officers that this cannot happen to the bridges. Therefore, this will be done and that is why now the Secretary of the Ministry of Food has gone into this matter in great detail. Before coming to this House, I have seen for myself and we feel that there are improvements which can be made and which can reduce these losses. For example, proper weighing should be there when it is put into the truck, when the truck moves to the temporary point in the mandis and when it is put in the railway wagons. Surprisingly, they say that it has been told by the FCI that so much has been given. We do not know this. We will improve this system. When we go into storage, there must be regular check. I have seen a long note from the FCI. I have seen it, about the Vigilance, right from Headquarter to the District Headquarters. We have seen the cases in which punishment was given. I would not just take the time of the House by giving all those details. I will try to see how this can be improved, that the cases are brought to us, why there should not be proper accounting, why there should not be counting of bags in the godown and all these I will try to enforce. These are the points that have been said.

I would say that in spite of this there has been another kind of criticism and that criticism has been about administrative cost of the FCI. I would only like to say—I would not go into details—that after the net price is given to the farmer, the first important expendiure is procurement incidental which is Rs. 23.35 per quintal.

Members may say "What is this? Private trader does it at much less." I would tell the Hon. Members that this Rs. 23.35 per quintal consists of a large number of charges which are statutory. For example, mandi charge, sales/purchase tax, cost of gunny, inetrest charge and the last point, the administrative charge is Rs. 1.13 per quintal. This has to be appreciated that, in this total of Rs. 23.35, almost about Rs. 18 are satutory obligatory charges—like the mandi charges that the Punjab Government has put, pay for the gunny bags, pay the purchase tax, pay the interest. Thus, out of 23.35, 80 per cent are statutory or obligatory charges. The procurement incidental is 16.4 per cent of the procurement price; out of this, 12.67 per cent is the obligatory charge. Therefore the establishment charge of the total procurement price is 0.8 per cent. If the hon. Member desires me to tackle it still better, I will see how this 0.8 per cent can come down. But the fact remains that the other charges put by others are the obligatory or statutory charges which we have to pay. I did not know myself earlier. Had I been speaking on this debate without these facts, I myself would have been shocked that this is a terrible charge that they are giving.

Then we come to the distribution charge. After procurement charge, distribution charge comes to Rs. 27.60 per quintal. In this also the story is the same—distribution incidental to the economic cost. Economic cost means the price given to the farmer, procurement incidental and the distribution cost; they make the entire economic price. But at this price we do not give to the States. We bring it, by giving subsidy, to the issue price. Therefore, the issue price is less than that.

Therefore, I would say that, even in this distribution cost, our administrative ovrhead is Rs. 2.39. Where the hon. Members have pinpointed, where it is paining, it is giving pain, is this. We must find out how we can improve the storage where the small and big rats, black and white, eat away the grains reduce and also the loss in transit. That, we shall try. I must say that it has been looked into and looked into well, and we will try to enforce it after the debate is over with the strength of the hon. Members on my back; I will try to tackle and see how best I can do. Therefore, I would say. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Why on the back only?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You mack him up on this. That is what he says.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I will be happy if my hon. friends speak nicely on my face. I will appreciate it; I will always welcome that.

I would say that in the FCI—my friends will be interested in knowing this—there are a large number of Unions but no recognised Union. They have made a demand for revision in wages. So far, they were guided by the Central pay and dearness allowance. Some of them want to stick to it because they get more by that that what they will get if they come under 'industrial undertaking'. My friend, Mr. Lawrence has come now after I have given him all the compliments. Should I repeat it? I will repeat at the end. So, I would say that I have asked the Corporation to look into this. I always believe in this that first you must decide what is due from the friends who work with you and then you demand from the FCI due from us. I would demand from the FCI employees what is my due—'my due' means the country's—and we will also certainly consider and consider sympathetically what is their due. It has to be decided how many of them want to stick to the old pattern, that is, the Central pay and dearness allowance, and how many want to come under industrial undertaking' and if they come under that, then the industrial cost will apply to them, the dearness allowance, and in that case there are other obligations also about hours of work and about other things. We shall look into it after this debate is over.

About storage of foodgrains, my friends have said about the storage capacity. I would say that, as on 31-12-1982, we had 15.7 million tonnes of hired and owned capacity with us. Hired—we take from the Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations and other agencies. In 1983-84 five lakhs tonnes of capacity are to be constructed by F. C. I. We will do it.

Mr. K. C. Pandey raised the question of the capacity being constructed with the World Bank Support. It is true that it could not be ready by 1981. It will now go over the coming years, but it was due to the reason that the land was not available and also due to other reasons. We have talked to the World Bank and now they have reconciled with our new schedule and we will try to construct them by the revised schedule. Mr. Pandey wants me to examine why it is so and whether the reasons given are really justified. I will look into that. I will see what can be done about that.

Another form of storage is that we have a pucca g ound and above it we cover by tarpaulin and other materials. In 1977 we had 7.52 million tonnes CAP and we have now reduced it to 2.37 million tonnes and the actual stock we keep is 5.45 million tonnes. This is the figure of 1977 and we have now reduced it to 0.62 million tonnes—that is only 6,20,000 tonnes CAI now is there. But this is the safets way of doing. Therefore, we are trying ou best to have scientificstorage after motiva ting at the farm level where the farmer do the entir job at the farm level. W have got teams to go round and do th job.

Therefore, by this way, I must say tha we are trying our best to manage th food economy of the country. Hon. Mem bers raised different points and I hav tried to answer them and if I could n answer some of them, I will try, if yo speak to me again.

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Now come to another aspects of my portfolio, viz., civil supplies. In the matter of edible oil, the requirements of the country are 40 lakhs tonnes. We are producing 27 to 28 lakhs tonnes. Therefore, the gap is 12 lakhs tonnes. This we are trying to fulfil by encouraging more production of oil seeds in the country and by trying to give support price and we are also trying to have an appropriate oil users' policy and also we are trying to improve oil to meet the gap. That way, about a million plus tonnes every year we are importing. Out of this we are giving for Vanaspati producers about 6.3 lakhs—60 per cent of their needs and 4.5 lakhs tonnes for direct consumption as oil, at a price of Rs. 8500/- per tonne. My friends have said—nationalise this industry. I must say that in this country we have got about 93 licensed units for producing, Vanaspati. Their licensed capacity is approximately 14 lakhs tonnes. The installed capacity is about 13 lakhs tonnes. We are producing 9.03 lakhs tonnes. I think the situation that prevailed during the Asiad, the last Divali and other festival seasons have proved that the demand and supply have been going on very well. There has been no increase in the price of Vanaspati. We are trying to maintain the price. In North India and some other parts of the country, it has been a good medium of cooking. Therefore, we are trying to do that. It is not possible to nationalise it and we do not propose to nationalise this industry.

Now I come to another important point.

Now, Sir, I come to the last important point of sugar in which many friends have taken part. They were: Sarvashri Ram Nagina Mishra, K. C. Pandey, Chandrapal Shailani, Girdharilal Vyas, Ashfaq Hussain, Madhukar and Paneka all of whom have raised important questions. What are the Important questions raised regarding sugar?

The first important question is about the arrears. The sugar policy of the Government of India was reoriented in 1980-81. Compared to the past years, we had very little production of 38.59 lakhs tonnes in 1979-80. In 1981-82 it has touched the figure of 84.38 lakhs tonnes; in 1982-83, we expect it to be about 75 to 80 lakhs tonnes. For sugar, in 1980-81, the policy was of giving a minimum support price—the statutory price—on the recovery. That policy has now paid us.

Therefore, the production in the country has increased. Compared to 38 lakhs tonnes, as I said, it has come to 84 lakhs tonnes. But, the arrears are there. For example, I would myself say that the arrear as on 15th February in 1980-81 was Rs. 94 crores. It was 14.6 per cent of the total price payable. In 1981-82 the arrear was Rs. 133.57 crores which was 17.5 per cent of the total. This year, that is, the year which is under consideration—1982-83—it is Rs 196.40 crores which is 28.4 per cent of the total. But, that does not reflect the concern of the hon. Members from U.P. and Bihar. I would say that it is much more than 28.4 per cent. I do not hide anything.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने परसेंट बकाया बाकी है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजद : मैं तो खुद ही कह रहा हूं। मैं जानता हुं कि मैम्बर बहुत होशियार हैं। जब नगीना जी ने, पांडे जी ने और पनिका जी ने इतने जोर से कहा है तो वे मेरे फिगर्स को नहीं मानेंगे। मैं भी वहां का रहने वाला हूं।

Therefore, I would say that in U.P. the due is Rs. 76.46 crores which is 42.3 per cent of the total; in Bihar, the due is Rs. 24.26 crores but the percentage is 73.1. Therefore, these arrears are there. What we are trying is to see that the additional bank credits should be given to reduce this. They should clear the loan. For that increased cash credit should be given to them so that they should be in a position to pay off the arrears.

Sir, when we see their due or arrears in the first three months of the crushing year, it is at the peak. It is so for all the years. And then it tapers down. This arrears comes down every year. We hope these arrears will come down. The point is this. We are monitoring from here. All that we can do is this. We have requested the State Governments that they should ask the millowners to pay off the arrears because the State advised price is a price arrived at through the agreement between the State and the millowners. Therefore, they should pay it.

I would say that the difficulty is in U.P. and Bihar. Why? Maharashtra and Tamilnadu are doing all right. They are paying only an advance price initially. When the crushing season is over, they count the entire thing

Maharashtra and Tamilnadu do it on the basis of recovery and additional realisations based on the Bhargava Formula. They give fifty-fifty. The entire credit is paid off. In the case of U.P. and Bihar, there is no linking of the recovery and the statutory price. The Central Government, this year, has fixed Rs. 13|- for the recovery of 8.5 per cent according to whih in U.P., it will come to Rs. 17.40 to 18.85; in Bihar it will come to Rs. 14.10 to 17.20; in Punjab, it will come to Rs. 19.10; in Haryana it will come to Rs. 16.15. The payment that is being paid by U.P. also comes to Rs. 20.50 to 21.50; in Bihar it is Rs. 20.50; in Punjab, it will come to Rs. 20 to 23; in Haryana, it will come to Rs. 20 to 23. Even the zones that were formulated by the Government of India on the export committee basis, the prices even in those zones were not adhered to by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Therefore, the difficulty has come in the way. This price which has been fixed by them is not being paid by the mills because they say their capacity is not there.

Sir, it has to be kept in mind that in the sugar industry there are three partners—sugarcane growers, the industry and then the consumers. We have decided to take care of the consumer and, as such, the levy price of sugar all over the country in any shop and in any place would be Rs. 3.75 per kilo. This is the subsidised price as compared to the cost price. Therefore, on 65 per cent levy is being taken and 35 per cent is left to the millowners to make up from the market.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: I raised the point about custodian mills.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There are eight mills taken by the Central Government. Five in Uttar Pradesh. One Ayodhya Mill, we have paid them. There is very little left with us. There are three other mills where the custodians are prepared for a long time to pay all the dues but the farmers say them would not accept it till they are given the State advised price.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: There are even arrears of the last year.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, about the arrears on the custodian mills the friends here said that they are the worst criminals. I would like to point out that the arrears are just within the 10 per cent permissible limit under the Act. Therefore, we have paid. Our difficulty is that and I must say that you kindly appreciate that one has paid and one is in a difficult situation. Three are ready to pay but the farmers say you must give us the State advised price.

Sir, I also know in the same constituency or in the same district there is one price being paid by the custodians and the other price not being paid but being said by the other mill that their price is much higher. Sir, in a country of our magnitude when something is decided after being given serious thought about the fixing of price especially and if that is not adhered to, then this kind of distortion comes in the country. It was considered, the experts came to a decision and Central Cabinet decided that the statutory price will be Rs. 13 on the recovery of 8.5 per cent. In other States, for example, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu the cane price fixation is being done on the basis of recovery and they have no pro-

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blem. But the States which announce their own price the arrears show that this is not the way to functioning sugar economy. They have asked for the loan from the Finance Minister. From here it has been said time and again that Rs. 20 crores worth of soft loan is being provided. I would request and I would certainly write to the State Governments and tell them that the State advised price should be paid and also plus the interest. I am aware of the Control Order in which it is provided that after 14 days they are liable to pay interest. But the question here is that the principal is not being paid. I do not deny that interest should be given but it is a question of requesting the State Governments. It has been said that we will leave off the purchase tax and also about the adjustment in the excise. Finance Minister has done it.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Mills under custodianship are not paying the interest.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have told the facts.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जो अशफाक साहब कह रहे हैं, वह ठीक ही होगा । मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि अयोध्या मिल ने पे कर दिया है और तीन मिल में हम देने के लिये तैयार हैं । प्रश्न यह है कि वे कहते हैं कि 18 रुपए 50 पैसे नहीं लेंगे, स्टेट एडवाइस प्राइस दीजिए । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो साइन्टिफिक बेसिस पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने फैसला किया और उसे सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही न माने तो किस मुंह से कहें ।....(**व्यवधान**)

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : राज्य सरकार ने साढ़े बीस रुपए पूरब में और साढ़े इक्कीस रुपए प्रति क्विंटल पश्चिम में दाम घोषित किए हैं । लेकिन जो आपकी पांच फैक्ट्रियां हैं, वे क्यों नहीं दे रही हैं ? क्या आपकी सरकार वहां भी है और यहां भी है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यही बात मैं अब तक समझा रहा था । यह हमारे लिए संभव नहीं है । आपकी राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल के निर्णय के खिलाफ जो उसका वैज्ञानिक आधार है वह यह है कि स्टेचुटरी प्राइस का रुपया 8.5 इकाई पर हो दिया जाए जो महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु फालो करता है । कोई डिफिकल्टी नहीं है, आपने अपने मन से निर्णय किया । अब कठिनाई यह है कि उनकी एडवाइज पर यह पैसा दिलवाएं, हम तो उल्लंबन नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : गन्ना किसान गन्ना नहीं दे रहा था । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने विधान सभा में अनाउंस किया कि जो रेट समूचे देश में दे रहे हैं, वही रेट हम सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से दिलवायेंगे । या तो वह सरकार इस्तिफा दे दे नहीं तो केन्द्र उसका दाम दिलवाए ।...(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have given the facts and figures. Mr. Deputy Speaker, beyond this, I cannot add anything. Mr. Ram Nagina Mishra can very well call for the resignation—I don't know from whom in the Central Government—he is at liberty to do it; he should go to Prime Minister and Chief Minister and ask for it.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाँडे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।...(**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has mentioned your name so many times. Are you still not satisfied? Please sit down.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I know that it is a difficult situation. But this difficult situation has been there; this distortion in the Economy has come due to the fact that we were not able to appreciate the scientific formula that was worked out by the Central Govt. experts. Sugar industry which consists of cane

growers is also an industry where the consumer has to be given Sugar at a reasonable price. We have to have the statutory price, that is, Rs. 13 linked to the recovery of 8.5. I am only saying that some of the State Governments are following it and they are managing well. Some of the State Governments whose price was much higher than this price, are in difficulty. Now the question is this: They have asked for a loan from the Finance Minister. How to pay it? All I can say is that the Central Custodian Mill will pay according to what the decision of the Central Government is,—not *ad hoc* decision, not indiscriminate decision—but a decision based on scientific calculation and scientific formla. And therefore, Sir, I will only say this. About the rest let us see how it can best be worked, how it can be done. We will do our best to help them. I have given the entire facts to hon. Members. I know the hon. Member is angry; his anger is quite justified. But the fact remains that we have to look to the canegrowers and also to the consumer. Therefore, It would say his. As a result of the 1980-81 policy of the Government of India under Mrs. Gandhi's leadership, while at one time we had only thirty-eight point something lakhs tonnes, now we have been able to produce 84 lakh tonnes sugar this year is might be the same or a little less; it may be 75 to 80 lakh tonnes this year. Therefore we are trying to have a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes for which we are giving 100 per cent credit for carrying the buffer stock and also the interest charge on that. Sir, this is all about the Sugar Industry.

I hope that I have been able to cover almost all the important points of hon. Members.

श्री कृष्ण पांडे : यू०पी० गवनर्मेन्ट ने जो 20 करोड़ रुपया मांगा हैं उसके लिए आपने क्या किया ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That I have said. The State Government has asked for a Soft Loan of Rs. 20 crores. The Finance Minister is to consider about this. So, far as I am concerned, I am with you if you can go on a deputation. Therefore, Sir, once again I am grateful to all the hon. Members for their constructive criticisms for their few words of appreciation and for giving me the encouragement to do still better and also to those who played with a cross bat like my dear friend, Mr. Lawrence, who said about purchasing power, about the irrigation and electricity and all the entire economics of his party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There was only a cross bat. But it was not a boundary.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That also he did and also sixes. So, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon'ble Members for their constructive criticisms. I hope that, in spite of the difficulty and the present drought situation, we will be able to manage our food situation. No State Governments have reported about any death due to starvation. We will still do our best, as I said, about the allocations to Tamil Nadu and also additional allocations to them. We have given to Kerala, we have given to Orissa and we have done it for Bihar also. We will try to do our best within the means that we have in the Central Pool and we hope that as we did in the past, through the public distribution system to stave off the drought of 1979-80, we are confident that the present drought situation will also be surpassed and won over by the Government of India under the able leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): May just say a few words? Repeatedly I was advising our Prime Minister to have a young enough dynamic and constructive Minister in charge of both these Departments, Food and Civil Supplies. At long last, she has taken a right decision and I wish to congratulate the Prime Minister for having fulfilled our demand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions to the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies together to the vote of the House, unless any hon. Member desires that any of the

cut motions may be put separately..... I think you all agree, I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 45 and 46 relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies."

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on the 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES				
45	Department of Food	157,97,96,000	6,55,68,000	789,89,79,000	32,78,39,000
46	Department of Civil Supplies	79,08.,000	1,38,50,000	3,95,37,000	6,92,49,000

18.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday Mar 31, 1983/Chaitra 10, 1905 (Saka)

GMGIPND—M—185 LS 3-9-83—